MYSORE PROVINCE,

MARCH, 1878.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., C. B., B. C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.—*Nil.*
FAMINE.

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.
FAMINE.

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1878.

PART I.

JUDICIAL.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 15th March 1878.

From the Honorary Secretary, Mysore Planters' Association, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, dated Kelagur Estate, Mudgere Taluk, 15th January 1878.

I have the honor, on the part of the Mysore Planters' Association, to request you will be good enough to draw the attention of the Chief Commissioner to the inconveniences planters are put to by reason of the Amildars of Taluks not being empowered to deal with cases of breach of contract and theft, entailing as such want of power does long journeys on the part of many of us to the Head-Quarters of Districts, and that you will therefore request the Chief Commissioner to give this matter an early consideration and grant such enhanced powers to Amildars, if possible, as will meet the necessities of the case.

From the Offg. Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2608—270, dated Bangalore 5th February 1878.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 9202 – 87, dated 23rd ultimo, and, with reference to the proposal of the Mysore Planters' Association therewith forwarded, to state that in my opinion it is highly desirable to have within easy reach of the planting community Magistrates duly empowered to take cognizance of cases arising under Act XIII of 1859.

2. It may not, however, be advisable, considering the exceptional character of the provisions of the Act which require care, discrimination and experience for their right application, to invest all Magistrates in coffee growing districts with powers under the Act.

3. Bearing in mind, however, the necessity that exists for placing greater facilities in connection with the working of the Act within easy reach of the planters, I would suggest that all Amildars in coffee Taluks who are considered qualified to exercise 2nd Class powers may be authorized to take up cases of fraudulent breaches of contract, and that Commissioners of Divisions should be instructed, as far as lies in their power, to place Amildars so qualified in the coffee producing taluks.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 678—8, dated Mysore, 5th March 1878.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter No. *9202—87, dated 23rd January last, forwarding for an expression of my opinion copy of letter dated 15th idem from the Honorary Secretary, Mysore Planters' Association, requesting that Amildars may be granted enhanced powers with regard to cases triable under the Breach of Contract Act and of Theft.

* To Judicial Commissioner.

2. When Act XIII of 1859 was extended to this Province, the Chief Commissioner ruled in his letter No. †1093—39, dated 22nd June 1866, published at page 183 of the Manual of Laws that none below the rank of a 1st Class Magistrate should exercise the powers under the Act, and this ruling continued in force until it was inadvertently set aside by Colonel Campbell when Superintendent of the Division, who authorized the exercise of these powers by the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates in the Division, and this order again was, on a reference from this office in May 1876, cancelled by the Judicial Commissioner, as opposed to the Chief Commissioner's ruling.

† To Judicial Commissioner.

3. The withdrawal of the powers from the Amildars has no doubt caused some inconvenience, and partially to remedy this, I have, in my letter No. 23, dated 16th May 1876, to the Judicial Commissioner, recommended that the officer in charge of the Manjarabad Sub-Division should be specially empowered under the Act wherever he happens to be otherwise than a 1st Class Magistrate.

4. Most of the cases of breach of contract occur in the Hassan District, and the Deputy Commissioner sees no objection to invest Amildars with the powers under the Act as it will save the planters from long journeys to which they are now liable. The powers should not I consider be indiscriminately conferred on every Amildar, but should be restricted to such as are intelligent and well educated, and as such selected for the malnad taluks. I may mention that these powers are exercised by Tahsildars in Her Majesty's Territories who are 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates.

5. As regards cases of theft, no special steps seem necessary, as these are generally cognizable by all the Amildars.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 25th March 1878.

No. 10949—J. 15, DATED BANGALORE, 15TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER.—The Chief Commissioner considers that the order of the 22nd June 1866, No. 1093—39, restricting the exercise of jurisdiction, under the Criminal Breach of Contract Act No. XIII of 1859, to Magistrates with full powers, may be relaxed so far as to allow of such cases being tried by the Amildars in the coffee districts when specially invested with powers to exercise jurisdiction under Act XIII of 1859, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Division.

The Commissioners of Ashtagram and Nagar are requested to report the names of the Amildars to whom the powers may be at once extended whether probationally or otherwise.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
„ Commissioners, Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions
„ Deputy Commissioners, Mysore, Hassan and Kadur Districts.
„ Honorary Secretary, Mysore Planters' Association.

READ—

Letter No. 3025—323, dated 15th March 1878, from the Judicial Commissioner with enclosures.

No. 11372—16, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER.—As recommended by the Judicial Commissioner the Deputy Commissioners of Districts will be directed in future to make applications direct to this office for the issue of warrants under Section 11 of Act XI of 1872; the applications being accompanied by such preliminary proceedings or other papers as afford the *primâ facie* evidence on which it is based. The applications should also be accompanied by a draft warrant prepared for the signature of the Chief Commissioner as Political Agent.

2. With reference to para 2 of the Judicial Commissioner's letter, the Chief Commissioner requests that the Deputy Commissioners may be called upon to explain the procedure of the Police in the matter alluded to.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts, with form of warrant.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 1st March 1878.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 274, dated Bangalore, 13th October 1876.

I have the honor to forward for the orders of the Chief Commissioner copy of a letter No. 1451—471 of the 9th instant, received from the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar requesting instructions as to whether Chattrams constructed by private individuals are liable for their debts.

2. I beg to add that such Chattrams have heretofore been considered inalienable.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 1451—471, dated Kolar, 9th October 1876.

A complaint having been preferred to me that a Chattram built by a deceased private individual on a piece of ground granted to him free for the purpose by the Government has been sold in execution of a civil decree passed against an heir of his, I have the honor to request the favor of being informed whether such buildings intended for the benefit of the public can be sold for the private debt of either the person who built it or of his heir. The Government in order to encourage the people to plant topes and construct wells and Musafarkhanas grant inam lands, but if they are allowed to be sold for private debts I am afraid the existing Chattrams, &c., will soon disappear.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, To the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 7821—G. 1280, dated Bangalore, 4th November 1876.

With reference to the question submitted in the accompanying copy of letter No. 274 of 13th ultimo from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, I am desired to request the favor of your opinion as to the desirability of prescribing a rule on the subject which will prevent the alienation of Chattrams and other buildings from the purposes for which they were erected, and in consideration of which purpose the aid of the State has been obtained either in the form of the grant of site or of lands on reduced assessment.

The Chief Commissioner proposes to declare such buildings to be the property of the State and therefore not subject to sale by the decrees of the Civil Courts without express sanction. It would be desirable no doubt that a list of such buildings should be obtained and published in the Local Gazette.

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2042—215, dated Bangalore, 4th December 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7821—1280, dated 4th ultimo, and to state that I concur with the Chief Commissioner in thinking that the object aimed at should be attained by prescribing a rule to prevent alienations of Chattrams. In the Madras Presidency under Regulation VII of 1817 the general superintendence of Choultries and Chattrams endowed by Government vests in the Board of Revenue, but it does not appear that in this Province any rule exists to that effect. The rule under which the grants of site or lands were given to the maintenance of Chattrams does not authorize their being declared the property of the State, but only provides for the resumption of the grant in case of their not being kept in good repair and otherwise fulfilling the purpose for which they are established.

2. The rules appear to be defective in this respect, and I would suggest that with regard to all future grants, a clear condition should be made vesting the property in the State for the benefit of the public and expressly extinguishing the right of alienation on the part of the founder or his heirs.

3. In regard to existing Chattrams or other such buildings, the continuance of the grant might be made contingent on the owner consenting to abide by the conditions above proposed.

No. 10539—Rev. 61, dated Bangalore, 1st March 1878.

Order thereon.—In the first of the letters above quoted, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division raises the question whether a Chattram or other such building intended for the benefit of the public and built upon land granted free for the purpose may be sold for the private debt of either the founder or manager of such building or his heirs.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 1st March 1878.

2. The Chief Commissioner observes that in Section 3 of the revised rules, dated 28th July 1846, relating to the grant of banjar or waste lands to Chattrams or Musafarkhanas, &c., it is laid down, as one of the conditions of the grant, that the Chattrams and Musafarkhanas shall be open, as to general benefits, to all classes and castes ; and in Section 8, it is expressly stated that any neglect in keeping them in good repair and ensuring their usefulness to travellers shall subject the jodi lands granted to resumption.

3. If in the case under reference the purchaser at the court sale executes a muchalika or agreement, offering to abide by the conditions on which the grant of land for the erection of the Chattram in question was made, the sale may be recognized by Government, but if he refuses to do so the land can no longer be upheld as a rent free or jodi inam, but will be liable to assessment at full rates.

4. In regard to future grants of land for the erection and maintenance of Chattrams, Musafarkhanas &c., the form of sannad prescribed for adoption in this office Proceedings No. 8637—37, dated 8th January last, provides against such Chattrams or Musafarkhanas being diverted to any purpose other than that for which they were erected; and to make the conditions more stringent and explicit, and so as to vest the property itself in the State in the case of an unauthorized alienation or diversion without the sanction of Government, the Chief Commissioner directs that the following additions be made to the form of sannad.

In line 17, before the word "diverted" insert "alienated or."

In line 20, between the words "unauthorized" and "diversion" insert "alienation or."

In line 23, after the word "land," add "together with the buildings thereon."

In line 25, after "land" add "and buildings."

In line 26, for "is" substitute "are."

5. A list of the existing Chattrams, Musafarkhanas, &c., in each District, for which grants of land have been made under the rules prescribed in this office Circular No. 15, dated 28th July 1846, should be prepared under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, and published in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information, and the Civil Courts should be warned against permitting any sale or alienation of the same except on the condition specified in para 3 above.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner, for communication to all the
Civil Courts, with copy of Chief Commr.'s Proedgs. No. 8637-37, dated 8th Jany. 1878.
,, Commissioners of Divisions.
,, Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
,, Survey and Inam Commissioner.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 1st March 1878.

READ—

Docket No. 283 dated 28th March 1877 from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, submitting a bill for Rs. 29 to be refunded to the Dharmakarta of the Narasimhaswami temple at Chik Sibi in the Tumkúr Taluk, being the amount of license fee collected by Government for the vend of arrack during the Jatra of 1875—76.

Docket No. 3693—85, dated 10th July 1877, to the Inam Commissioner, forwarding Duftur Memo No. 166, dated 26th June 1877, and requesting opinion on the points noticed in paras 17 and 18.

Memo No 1543, dated 1st December 1877, from the Inam Commissioner, submitting the opinion called for in the above.

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8340—Rev. 85, dated Bangalore, 21st December 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—It would appear that the right to the toddy revenue alone was confirmed to the temple in question at the inam settlement and not the right to the revenue from arrack. The refund recommended cannot, therefore, be sanctioned.

2. The Chief Commissioner desires to be favored with the Inam Commissioner's opinion on the point noticed in para 18 of the Duftur Memo forwarded to him with this office docket No. 3693—85, dated 10th July last, and a copy of which is annexed in the margin.

Para 18. To avoid future disputes, I think it would be well that the several items which make up the total beriz, should be noted in the Title-deed granted by the Inam Department. The Inam Commissioner may be consulted on this point.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division,
(returning enclosures.)
„ Inam Commissioner

From the Survey and Inam Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, No. 1653, dated Poona, 29th December 1877.

With reference to the above the Inam Commissioner will be obliged by the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, informing him whether it is now the practice to note on Title-Deeds the precise items of revenue covered by the grant.

From the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, To the Survey and Inam Commissioner of Mysore, No. 49, dated Bangalore, 19th January 1878.

Has the honor to state that it is *not* the practice to enter the items of Sayer, Abkari, &c., in the Title-Deeds, as such items are not given in the old accounts, the total beriz of the village being alone quoted. The confirmation of such items might be noted in the Title Deeds.

From the Survey and Inam Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 137, dated Bombay, 7th February 1878.

The Inam and Survey Commissioner is decidedly of opinion that all items of revenue granted would be expressly mentioned on the Title-Deed in order to preclude any disputes in the future.

No. 10522—REV. 60, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner directs that in future all items of revenue granted to inamdars at the inam settlement be clearly and expressly mentioned in the Title-Deeds issued to them.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Inam Commissioner.
„ Superintendent of Inam Settlements.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 1st March 1878.

No. 10557—Rev. 62, dated Bangalore, 1st March 1878.

Order.—On a review of the Divisional returns shewing the Sayer collections during December last, it is observed that there has been a very great falling off in the receipts as compared with those of December 1876, as shewn in the statement appended in the margin.

Collections.

Districts.	Dec. 1876			Dec. 1877.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Bangalore	2,204	13	8	781	8	1	0	0	0	1,423	5	7
Kolar	179	9	0	181	12	1	2	3	1	0	0	0
Tumkúr	4,253	4	2	1,483	9	7	0	0	0	2,769	10	7
Total ...	6,637	10	10	2,446	13	9	2	3	1	4,193	0	2
Mysore	2,324	13	10	1,778	9	3	0	0	0	546	4	10
Hassan	2,360	11	0	1,386	4	9	0	0	0	974	8	9
Total.....	4,685	9	4	3,164	13	9	0	0	0	1,520	11	7
Shimoga	237,81	6	3	10,284	1	9	0	0	0	13,497	5	3
Kadur	8,801	15	3	7,448	13	11	0	0	0	1,353	1	4
Chitaldroog	2,675	5	2	1,007	10	4	0	0	0	1,667	10	10
Total.....	35,258	10	8	18,740	9	3	0	0	0	16,518	1	5
Grand Total.....	46,581	14	10	24,352	4	9	2	3	1	22,231	13	2

2. It appears to the Chief Commissioner that the Sayer collections are not properly supervised or made in a trustworthy manner so as to prevent fraud and peculation. It is very probable, indeed that the District authorities do not pay always as much attention to the supervision of the Sayer collections as they do to other branches of the Revenue demand; but during a period of great distress and famine it is to be expected there must be a great falling off in all sources of revenue, and it is notorious that not only has the supari trade fallen off, but that numbers of the trees were last year destroyed by the severe drought, and some of the gardens were ruined. It is remarkable however that the most serious falling off has occurred in the Sayer collections of the Shimoga District where the actual destruction from drought might have been expected to be less than in the other Districts.

3. The Commissioners of Divisions are requested to take prompt measures for the improvement of the collections, and to favor the Chief Commissioner with an expression of their opinion as to the causes of the falling off in the several Districts above noted and as to the measures that should be adopted to prevent Government from sustaining any loss consequent on defective supervision or lax management.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Dy. Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 1st March 1878.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

No. 3777—R.-A. 83, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST MARCH 1878.

ORDER.—The returns of revenue cases, &c., Nos. 5 and 6, for the quarter ending 31st December 1877 having been tabulated, exhibit the following results:—

2. REGULAR REVENUE CASES No. 5.—*Original.*—Including arrears at the end of the quarter, there were 156 cases for disposal, of which 92 were disposed of, leaving 64 pending in the courts noted in the margin. The attention of the Commissioners is drawn to the large number of cases remaining undisposed of in the courts of Amildars in the Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga Districts. The date of the oldest case pending disposal in the Shimoga District is 10th July 1877.

		Cases.
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	Hassan ...	1
	Shimoga ...	1
	Kadur ...	1
Assistant Commissioners' Courts...	Mysore ...	3
	Hassan ...	2
Amildars' Courts	Bangalore ...	2
	Fúnkúr ..	1
	Mysore ..	26
	Hassan ...	13
	Shimoga ...	11
	Kadur ..	3
	Total...	64

3. *Appeal.*—Including the arrears at the end of 31st December 1877, there were 41 appeals for disposal, of which 23 were disposed of, leaving 18 cases pending in the courts noted in the margin. The date of the oldest appeal pending in the court of the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, is dated 22nd June 1877. The cause of delay in the disposal of this case should be explained.

Commissioners' Courts ...	Nundydroog ...	1
	Ashtagram ..	4
	Nagar ...	3
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	Mysore ...	1
	Hassan ...	1
	Shimoga ...	1
Assistant Commissioners' Courts ..	Mysore ...	1
	Hassan ..	6
	Total...	18

4. *Referred.*—There were 12 referred cases in the courts of the Deputy Commissioners, of which 6 were disposed of, leaving 6 cases pending in the courts noted below:—

NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.

Deputy Commissioners' Court	1

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

Deputy Commissioners' Courts	3

NAGAR DIVISION.

Deputy Commissioners' Courts	2
Total....	6

5. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS No. 6.—*Original.*—Out of 47,824 original miscellaneous proceedings which accumulated for disposal, 44,764 were disposed of as shewn under:—

Proceedings relating to—

I.	Cultivation	12,218
II.	Accounts	26,039
III.	Decree of Civil Court	2
IV.	Sales for Government Revenue	1,730
V.	Charges against Public Servants	6
VI.	Maramat	4,769
	Total....	44,764

leaving 3,060 pending in the following courts:—

Deputy Commissioners' Courts.

Hassan	171
Kadur	45
Chitaldroog	480

Assistant Commissioners' Courts

Mysore	2
Hassan	4
Kadur	74

Amildars' Courts.

Bangalore	120
Kolar	427
Túmkúr	219
Mysore	671
Hassan	313
Shimoga	274
Kadur	186
Chitaldroog	74
Total	5,060

The attention of the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldroog, and the Amildars of Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur, should be drawn to the number of proceedings shewn pending against their respective courts.

6. *Appeal.*—The number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal was 559, of which 526 were disposed of, leaving 33 pending. Of these 28 and 4 belonged to the courts of the Commissioners of Nundydroog and Nagar respectively, and the remaining 1 to that of the Assistant Commissioner of Mysore District.

7. *Referred.*—The cases referred to Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners were 12,334, of which 35 only remained unsettled in the courts of the Deputy Commissioners of the Nundydroog Division.

8. ORDERS, REPORTS, &c.—*Original.*—Out of 227,930 orders, reports, &c., which had to be disposed of, only 8,496 were pending at the close of the quarter in the courts noted in the margin.

Nundydroog Division.

Deputy Commissioners' Courts	21
Assistant do do	1
Amildars' do ...	1,208

Ashtagram Division

Deputy Commissioners' Courts	309
Assistant do do	76
Amildars' do	4,781

Nagar Division.

Deputy Commissioners' Courts ..	437
Assistant do do	19
Amildars' do ...	1,644
Total	8,496

9. *Appeal.*—Out of 774 appeals, 755 were disposed of leaving 19 pending, *i. e.*, 8 in the Nundydroog and 11 in the Ashtagram Division.

10. *Referred.*—Reports, &c., referred to Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, were 17,452, of which 16,104 were disposed of leaving 1,348 in the undermentioned courts:—

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 4th March 1878.

NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.	
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ..	456
ASHTAGRAM DIVISION	
Commissioner's Court . ..	13
Deputy Commissioners' Courts .	865
NAGAR DIVISION	
Commissioners Court	14
Total	1,348

11. PETITIONS.—The petitions which accumulated for disposal were 19,094, of which 17,976 were disposed of leaving 1,118 pending as shewn under :—

	Original	Appeal	Referred	Total
For Disposal	17,744	1,202	548	19,094
Disposed of	16,283	1,180	513	17,976
Pending	1,061	22	35	1,118

T. R. A THUMBOO CHETTY
Assistant Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS

From the Deputy Commissioner Bangalore District, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore General Department, No. 3141 dated 6th February 1878

I have the honor to bring to your notice that the recent instructions requiring nine statements of Demand, Collection and Balance being submitted monthly instead of four entail much additional work in the District Revenue Department especially as these returns have to be furnished both to the Chief Commissioner's and Division Offices.

I would beg to submit for your orders that it would be a relief to the District officials if the statements forwarded to the Division office are sent on to the Chief Commissioner's office instead of separate returns direct from this office.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Duftur Department, No. 251, R., dated 20th February 1878.

Secretary's docket No 3649—76 of the 14th instant forwarding for opinion Bangalore District Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 3141, dated 6th instant, suggesting the submission of one copy only of the Demand, Collection and Balance statements in the new form

In reply has the honor to state that it would be preferable that the statements should be sent through this office where no time need be lost in checking them before transmission.

2. The original enclosure is herewith returned.

No. 3787—R.-A. 84, DATED BANGALORE, 4TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Commissioner's suggestion is approved.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Asstt. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog.
" Commissioners, Ashtagram and Nagar.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 7th March 1878.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 765, dated Bangalore, 15th September 1877.

With reference to your Memo No. 1197 of 8th instant, I beg to inform you that the statement for the Gudibanda Taluk shall be made out giving the temperary remuneration to the individuals who perform the duties of village accountants *i. e.*, in nearly all cases to the village or "Sthal" Shanbhogs.

2. In calculating this remuneration should the Naukari Inam in the enjoyment of the Sarkari Shanbhogs be taken into account, this question was referred to you before, *vide* this office letter No. 538 of 10th June 1876, and your reply No. 839 of 24th June 1876, and I ask again as you subsequently gave me to understand that there was some doubt as to whether your office reply quoted above should be considered final.

Memo by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1258, dated Camp Bagalcote, 30th September 1877.

Major Anderson is requested to state what duties Sarkar Shanbhogs perform, and if possible how the office originated, are they mere Government servants appointed by Government originally or are they village Wattandars.

2. Also what duties to the "Sthal" Shanbhogs or it is assumed Village Shanbhogs perform and how, and when did their offices originate, and are they Wattandars.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 834, dated 22nd October 1877.

His Memo No 1258 of 30th ultimo, herewith returned.

With reference to above begs to state—

1st. that "Sthal Shanbhogs" are ordinary "Village Shanbhogs" and where they exist perform duties accordingly; that this office has been in existence as far back as we have any record and that they are village Wattandars.

2nd. Where there is no village Shanbhog, the Sarkari Shanbhog performs the duties pertaining to the office of the former.

3rd. Where there is already a village Shanbhog, the Sarkari Shanbhog appears to help in the Amildar's office in the preparation of Goshvaras and other abstract statements, &c., of the villages in his charge.

4th. That there is no record of how the office of Sarkari Shanbhog originated, but the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, informs me that he has reason to believe that in the times of the Pallegars (towards the end of last century) they were appointed to check the accounts of the village Shanbhogs and that Sarkari Shanbhogs exist in Kolar only where the Pallegars formerly ruled.

5th. That in 1843 the Superintendent, Bangalore Division, issued an order that "there was great confusion amongst the Shanbhogs and that in future there must be only one Village Shanbhog for each village, that the number of Sarkari Shanbhogs had also much increased and that one, and one only, should be appointed for each Magni, that statements should be submitted accordingly, &c., &c.," that statements were prepared and submitted in 1851, but no further action appears to have been taken in the matter.

6th. That the Sarkari Shanbhogs hold service lands in many of their villages and have done so as far back as we possess record, and therefore it is presumed that they are Wattandars.

Memo by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1392, dated Poona, 29th October 1877.

In forwarding the above correspondence for orders, the Survey Commissioner begs to offer the following remarks:—

2. When the Sarkari Shanbhogs can be utilized for village service in consequence of there being no village or "Sthal" Shanbhog to appoint to the duties of a village, no difficulty will exist.

3. But the case will occur in which the Sarkari Shanbhogs are in excess of present requirements; if these offices were of recent creation, they might be abolished. But from the 4th and 5th paras of the Superintendent's report, it appears that these Sarkari Shanbhogs are of ancient date; the services of those who are in excess of present requirements can be turned to no account, and it seems that the best course will be to deal with their inam under clause F of Rule VII of the Inam Rules and confirm them on half quit-rent.

4. If the above course is sanctioned, lists of the Sarkari Shanbhogs, whose services are not in future required, with their emoluments would be prepared and forwarded to the Inam Department as soon as the permanent remuneration of the village officers of the Gudibanda Taluk is settled.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 237 R, dated 7th February 1878.

In returning the enclosures of your No. 8787—93 of 11th ultimo on the subject of the disposal of surplus Sarkar Shanbhogs in the Gudibanda Taluk, I have the honor to state that having consulted the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, whose report has only now been received, I concur in the Survey Commissioner's proposal that in the case of such of the Sarkari or Hobli Shanbhogs as are found to be in excess of requirements, their inams may be treated under F of para VIII (not VII) of the Inam Rules, and confirmed on a quit-rent which in consideration of the circumstances might be fixed at one-third.

No. 10699—229, DATED BANGALORE, 7TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner approves of the proposals made in paras 3 and 4 of the Survey Commissioner's memo recorded above. Rule VII appears to have been inadvertently quoted for Rule VIII.

2. Mr. Saunders considers it advisable to fix the quit-rent at half the assessment as the fractional parts below half, prescribed by the Inam Rules, are one-fourth and one-eighth and not one-third.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
" Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
" Commissioners of Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions, for information.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Inam Superintendent.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 5307, dated 19th February 1878.

With reference to Office Memorandum No. 3940, dated 14th October 1875, from the Government of India, Financial Department, I have the honor to submit a statement of the income, expenditure and balance of local and other independent funds upon the books of this Office for 1876—77, with a few brief remarks upon the finance of each for submission to the Government of India.

Statement shewing th Income, Expenditure and Balance of Local Funds in Mysore for the year 1876—77.

	Chief Commissioner's Treasury.	Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Chitaldroog.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Total.
Municipal Funds.										
Balance on 1st April 1876 ...	...	8,800 5 1	3,341 .. 9	12,609 1 7	10,515 14 9	11,532 6 8	4,544 12 1	56,081 12 6½	5,296 3 ...	1,12,723 8 5½
Credits in 1876-77 ...	...	9,089 9 9	10,206 7 6½	2,614 1 5	22,943 6 5	16,202 9 8	10,695 2 7	88,792 9 9	7,605 4 11	1,68,140 4 ...
Total	...	17,889 14 10	13,547 8 3	15,223 3 ..	33,459 5 2	27,735 .. 4	15,240 14 8	1,44,874 6 3½	12,903 7 11	2,80,872 12 6
Debits in 1876-77 ...	...	13,386 .. 10½	13,256 13 3	9,898 10 6	24,134 10 ..	16,836 3 1	11,164 ... 8	1,07,107 9 3	10,270 1 2	2,06,014 ... 9½
Balance on 31st March 1877.	...	4,503 13 11½	290 11 ½	5,324 8 6	9,324 11 2	10,898 13 3	4,075 14 ...	37,766 13 ½	2,673 6 9	74,858 11 8½
District Fund.										
Balance on 1st April 1876....	...	15,325 1 6½	56,930 6 8½	33,381 6 8½	57,490 12 11½	8,569 2 10½	96,222 1 7½	23,056 ... 2½	25,351 12 4½	3,16,325 13 ...
Credits in 1876-77 ...	...	1,26,012 3 6	78,863 5 6	91,535 4 10	91,659 13 6	1,08,444 4 2	71,971 6 10½	42,901 3 9	36,904 8 2	6,48,292 8 3
Total.....	...	1,41,337 5 ½	1,35,793 12 2½	1,24,915 11 6½	1,49,150 10 5½	1,17,013 7 ½	1,68,193 8 5½	65,957 9 11½	62,256 4 6½	9,64,618 5 ...
Debits in 1876-77 ...	...	1,25,605 14 ½	71,852 15 10½	1,18,326 4 1	1,39,616 ... 8	69,249 7 1	1,04,612 6 6	57,875 5 11	50,772 7 4	7,28,950 13 5½
Balance on 31st March 1877.	...	15,731 7 ½	63,940 12 4½	6,589 7 5½	18,534 9 9½	47,763 15 11½	63,581 1 11½	8,082 4 ½	11,483 13 2½	2,35,667 7 9½
District Irrigation Fund.										
Balance on 1st April 1876....	...	... ...	... ...	44,269 0 5	95,378 9 3	... ...	79,111 .. 2	... ...	... ...	2,18,739 2 10
Credits in 1876-77 ...	...	4,599 9 11	... ...	4,906 5 1	30,996 15 11	.. ..	11,361 5 2	... ...	... ...	51,864 4 1
Total.....	...	4,599 9 11	.. ..	49,175 5 6	126,375 9 2	... ...	90,472 5 4	... ...	... ...	2,70,603 6 11
Debits in 1876-77 ...	...	2,802	... ...	5,000	3,004 14 ...	... ...	16,360	... ...	... .	27,166 14 ...
Balance on 31st March 1877.	...	1,797 9 11	... ...	44,175 5 6	1,23,350 11 2	... ...	74,112 5 4	... ...	... ...	2,43,436 8 11

REMARKS.

1. Whether the funds are solvent.
2. Applied to purposes for which they are intended.
3. Not overlooked but fully utilized.
4. Whether continuance is desirable.

These funds fulfil the above requirements.

This fund meets the conditions 1, 2. As regards 3 it has as yet been very sparingly employed under the orders of the Local Government in connection with the repairs of tanks, &c.

	Chief Commissioner's Treasury.	Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Chitaldroog.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Total.	Remarks. 1. Whether the funds are solvent. 2. Applied to purposes for which they are intended. 3. Not overlooked but fully utilized. 4. Whether continuance is desirable.
Local Fund General.											
Balance on 1st April 1876...	...	2,898 15 10	5,260 15 4½	12,681 12 2¼	11,716 15 3	against 20,582 13 8	23,210 14 ...	14,792 4 8	16,590 12 3	56,569 11 11	This fund is at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner. It complies with the four conditions.
Credits in 1876-77 ...	...	16,670 1 4 8	1,975 5 1½	4,784 8 7	3,341 1 7	2,212 5 2	5,989	10,181 5 2	2,762 13 8	47,926 11 11½	
Total.....	...	19,569 4 6	7,235 4 6	17,466 4 9½	15,058 ... 10	18,370 8 6	29,209 14 ...	24,973 9 10	9,353 9 11	1,04,496 7 10½	
Debits in 1876-77 ...	...	27,701 15 4	748 11 ...	.. ...	4,905	27,714	1,000	1,560 0 0	1,243 ...	64,272 10 4	
Balance on 31st March 1877.	...	against 8,132 10 10	7,087 9 6	17,466 4 9½	10,153 ... 10	against 46,084 8 6	28,209 14 ...	23,413 9 10	8,110 9 11	40,223 13 6½	
Surplus Fund of Devastanams and Chatrams.											
Balance on 1st April 1876.	...	8,690 1 11	2,567 8 ...	360 2 2	4,836 7 2	2,889 8 8	against 2,625 7 ...	37,326 3 7	22,852 2 5	76,976 10 11	This fund fulfils all four conditions.
Credits in 1876-77 ...	...	1,010 6 11	267 11 8	113 11 7	1,118 14 5	33 12 5	2,827 7 1	2,957 5 9	2,284 8 9	10,643 14 7	
Total.....	...	9,700 8 10	2,835 3 8	473 13 9	5,955 5 7	2,923 5 1	202 ... 1	40,313 9 4	25,216 11 2	87,620 9 6	
Debits in 1876-77 ...	...	7,106 7 2	396	45 9 6	671 6 10	245 1 2	29 2 9	17,658 15 ...	8,385 10 10	34,548 5 3	
Balance on 31st March 1877	...	2,594 1 8	2,439 3 8	428 4 3	5,283 14 9	2,678 3 11	172 13 1	22,654 10 4	16,831 ... 4	53,072 4 3	
Bangalore Cantonment and Town Police Superannuation Fund.											
Balance on 1st April 1876 ...	...	7,121 2 8	... .	... .	... .	.. ..	... .	... .	... .	7,121 2 8	The balance on the 31st March includes Rs. 3,490—11—10 belonging to the Bangalore District Police which, with the invested balance of Rs. 10,000, as per Government of India Notification No 547, dated 11th May 1877, has been since transferred to the credit of the State.
Credits in 1876-77 ...	...	1,485 2 6	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	1,485 2 6	
Total.....	...	8,606 5 2	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	8,606 5 2	
Debits in 1876-77 ...	...	1,003 12 2	.. ...	.. ...	... .	... .	.. ...	... .	... .	1,003 12 2	
Balance on 31st March 1877.	...	7,602 9 ...	... ...	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	7,602 9 ...	
Small Cause Court Suitor's Fund.											
Balance on 1st April 1876...	..	2,485 10 11	.. ..	... .	... .	... .	... .	.. ..	... .	2,485 10 11	
Credits in 1876-77 ...	...	2,000	.. ...	.. ...	... .	.. ..	... .	.. ..	.. ..	2,000	
Total.....	...	4,485 10 11	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	4,485 10 11	
Debits in 1876-77 ...	...	2,200 14 6	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	2,200 14 6	
Balance on 31st March 1877.	...	2,284 12 5	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	2,284 12 5	

| | | |

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 7th March 1878.

No. 3855—R. M. 316, DATED BANGALORE, 7TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The protracted delay which has occurred in the submission of the statement furnished with the report above read is due no doubt to the exceptional circumstances of the past year. The Chief Commissioner trusts however that the Deputy Accountant General will use every effort to arrange that it shall in future be submitted not later than the 30th June in each year.

I. Municipality.

2. In the statement for 1875—76 the income and expenditure of the District and Taluk Municipalities have been separately noted, but in the one now under review the details have been omitted and the expenditure and income, &c., of all the Municipalities have been shewn in a lump under each District. It is desirable that the receipts and disbursements of the Taluk Municipalities should be shewn separately so as to indicate at once whether they are in a state of solvency or otherwise.

3. The balance which remained to the credit of all the Municipalities of the Province (excepting those of the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore) on 1st April 1876

was	Rs.	1,12,723	8 5½
The receipts in 1876—77 were	„	1,68,149	4 0½
The total assets amounted to	„	2,80,872	12 6

There has been a falling off in the receipts in the Túmkúr and Mysore Districts, while the expenditure in all the Municipalities amounted to Rs. 2,06,014—0—9½, or Rs. 18,406—0—2$\frac{5}{7}$ more than that of the previous year. The increased expenditure was chiefly in the Bangalore District being more than double that of 1875—76. The cash balance on 1st April 1877 was Rs. 74,858—11—8½ as against Rs. 1,12,723—8—5½ of the preceding year. The depression of trade consequent on the famine which prevailed during the year under review has no doubt affected the resources of all the Municipalities, and as the income was less, the expenditure in excess of the receipts had to be met out of the cash balances. Some of the Municipalities had to contribute towards the cost of maintaining the town Police and the Dispensaries established at certain principal stations. In the Kadur District the expenses connected with the Chiknagalur District School are entirely borne by the Municipality. It is hoped that as the resources of the other Municipalities increase the State revenues will, to some extent, be relieved of the charges connected with Police, Education, Dispensaries, &c.

4. The Deputy Accountant General has omitted to exhibit in his statement the income and expenditure of the Municipalities of the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore. His attention is drawn to para 3 of this office Proceedings, No. 181, dated 22nd January 1877, and he is requested to submit at once a supplementary statement for submission to the Government of India.

II. District Funds.

5. The balance under this head on 31st March 1876 was Rs. 3,16,325—13—0. The credits in 1876—77 amounted to Rs. 6,48,292—8—3 as against Rs. 4,39,153—4—8. The Deputy Accountant General should have explained the cause of this increase which, it is presumed, is owing to the famine grants made for Relief Works having been credited to District Funds. The total assets available for 1876—77 amounted to Rs. 9,64,618—5—3, and deducting the debits Rs. 7,28,950—13—5½ which, apparently include the expenditure on Famine Works, the balance which remained on 31st March 1877 was Rs. 2,35,667—7—9½ as against Rs. 3,16,325—13—0 of the previous year.

III. District Irrigation Fund.

6. The balance of this Fund on 1st April 1876 was Rs. 2,18,739—2—10. The credits during the year 1876—77 amounted to Rs. 51,891—1—1 as against Rs. 74,247—9—3 of the previous year. The cause of the deficiency especially in the Tumkur District requires explanation. The Deputy Accountant General remarks that this Fund has been very sparingly employed; but it must be borne in mind that the Irrigation Cess which is merged in the assessment of all settled talooks, under the rules sanctioned by Government of India, devoted almost exclusively to repairs, improvements and reconstruction of works of irrigation connected with the talooks in which the cess has been levied, and cannot be appropriated for purposes other than those specified in the rules.

IV. Local Fund General.

7. This Fund is solvent except in the Bangalore and Kadur Districts. In the former District the expenditure in connection with the Bangalore Experimental Farm less the pay of the superintendent which is debitable to the Civil Budget, is now entirely out of Local Fund General. It is in contemplation, however, to reduce the Farm expenditure. In the Kadur District, owing to the insufficiency of the District Funds to carry on useful road works, &c., it has been found necessary to grant loans to aid the District funds, and after these works are completed the loans will be gradually repaid.

V. Village School Fund.

8. The balance which remained to the credit of this Fund on 1st April 1876 was Rs. 1,15,612—5—10. The credits in 1876—77 amounted to Rs. 70,503—0—10 being Rs. 25,770—9—9 less than those of 1875—6. The debits of the year under review amounted to Rs. 93,302—9—4 as against Rs. 79,720—6—11. Adverting to the large surplus which remains to the credit of this Fund, and to the circumstance that the extension of educational operations has been rendered impracticable for the present, the Chief Commissioner considers that the assignment from District Funds for this purpose may be reduced to 20 per cent. The opinion of the Director of Public Instruction is requested on this point.

VI. Bangalore Cantonment and Town Police Superannuation Fund.

9. The balance which remained to the credit of this Fund on 1st April 1876 was Rs. 7,121—2—8. The credits in 1876—77 amounted to Rs. 1,405—2—6 against Rs. 3,854—1—7 of the previous year. The net balance which remained on 31st March 1877, excluding the debits in 1876—77, *viz.*, Rs. 1,003—12—2, was Rs. 7,602—9—0. This amount includes Rs. 3,490—11—10 belonging to the Bangalore District Police, which together with the invested balance of Rs. 10,000 has since been transferred to the credit of the State, as per Government of India, Financial Department, No. 547, dated 11th May 1877. In the statement for 1875—76 a sum of Rs. 24,000 had been shewn by the Deputy Accountant General as being the invested balance at credit of this Fund in Government securities of 4 per cent. Deducting from this sum of Rs. 10,000 referred to above the balance Rs. 14,000 has not been accounted for. An explanation is requested.

VII. Chanda Fund.

10. The balance of this Fund on 31st March 1877 was Rs. 48,932—1—4 being Rs. 24,606—7—7 less than that of the previous year. This is owing to the very large expenditure during the year which amounted to nearly double that of 1875—76 as shewn under :—

	Rs.
Balance on 1st April 1876	73,538— 8—11
Credits in 1876—77	43,992—15— 1
Total	1,17,531— 8— 0
Debits in do	68,599— 6— 8
Balance on 31st March 1877	48,932— 1— 4

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 7th March 1878.

11. The other Funds, the income, expenditure and balance of which are given below, do not call for special remark.

VIII. Surplus Fund of Devastans and Chatrems.

	Rs.
Balance on 1st April 1876	76,976—10—11
Credits in 1876—77	10,643—14— 7
Total...	87,620— 9— 6
Debits in do	34,518— 5— 3
Balance on 31st March 1877	53,072— 4— 3

IX. Small Cause Court Suitor's Fund.

Balance on 1st April 1876	2,185—10—11
Credits in 1876—77	2,000— 0— 0
Total...	4,485—10—11
Debits in do	2,200—14— 6
Balance on 31st March 1877	2,284—12— 5

X. Siledar Stable Fund.

Balance on 1st April 1876...	8,670— 7— 4
Credits in 1876—77	3,793— 3— 0
Total...	12,463—10— 4
Debits in do	1,191— 7— 3
Balance on 31st March 1877	11,272— 3— 1

XI. Residency Garden Fund.

Balance on 1st April 1876	894— 2— 4
Credits in 1876—77	235—10—11
Total...	1,129—13— 3
Debits in do	615— 4— 9
Balance on 31st March 1877	514— 8— 6

XII. Temples under management of Government Officers.

Balance on 1st April 1876	220,900—14— 9
Credits in 1876—77	3,998— 7— 6
Total...	44,899— 6— 3
Debits in do	8,021— 3— 8
Balance on 31st March 1877	36,878— 2— 7

XIII. Barr Line's Repair Fund.

Balance on 1st April 1876	2,879— 2— 0
Credits in 1876—77	1,880— 8— 0
Total...	4,759—10— 0
Debits in do	0— 0— 0
Balance on 31st March 1877...	4,759—10— 0

T. CLARKE,
Secretar

To—The Deputy Accountant General.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Military Assistant.
" Judicial Commissioner and Inspector General of Police.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 11th March 1878.

READ—

Docket from the Commissioner of Nagar, No. 1186—183, dated 9th February 1878, soliciting sanction to the postponement till 1878—79 of the settlement of permanent remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs of the Pavagada and Kankuppa Taluks, the usual compensation being paid to them for the current year.

No. 10769—REV. 59, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Commissioner is referred to this office Proceedings No. 10079—D. 886, dated 18th ultimo, and requested to expedite the settlement of the permanent remuneration as much as possible, pending which the usual compensation may be paid.

2. To avoid delay in the disposal of references made to this office, it is necessary that the previous correspondence bearing on the subject should be carefully quoted. This has been omitted in the present instance by the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog District, who, in para 1 of his letter to the Commissioner, No. 1006, dated 30th January 1878, simply refers to previous correspondence without giving the numbers and dates.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of Nagar.

READ—

Letter from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 209, dated 14th January 1878.

No. 3912—R.-M. 325, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—In the above letter the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, solicits instructions as to whether the figures entered in column 78 under the head "Casualties" in the Annual Statistical Return, Class VII, No. 1, are intended to shew only such Pattadars as have died leaving no heirs to whom their holdings would naturally devolve, or all casualties among this class.

2. The present practice is to shew in columns 70 to 72 the number of ryots, (cultivators, and non-cultivators) who remained in the village in the year preceding that for which the return is made out, and in columns 73 to 76 the number of ryots who, having come from other villages, had newly taken up lands during the year. The total number of ryots being thus ascertained and entered in column 77, the casualties are shewn in the succeeding columns 78 to 83 under the following heads:—

I Those who died.
II do deserted.
III do relinquished lands.

Deducting the casualties, the number remaining is shewn in columns 84 to 86, the cultivators being distinguished from non-cultivators.

3. It is thus apparent that the object of the return is to shew in column 78, how many out of those shewn in column 77 have actually died; and the Chief Commissioner is not disposed to order any revision of the existing form and directs that the present practice as to filling up the headings in question be continued.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Assistant Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
" Commissioners, Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 11th March 1878.

MUZRAYI.

READ—

Docket No. 205, dated 9th January 1878, from the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, submitting copy of Bangalore District Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 1052 of the 27th December 1877, together with two explanatory statements shewing the result of settlement made in connection with the liquidation of the debts of the Sivaganga Matt.

No. 3911—R.-M. 324, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The accounts now furnished shew that from April 1874 to July 1877 the receipts of the Matt amounted to .. .. Rs. 7,531 2 1

The payments made during the same period amounted to ..	4,216	9	11
The balance on hand on 31st July 1877, (not on 20th August as erroneously mentioned in statement No. 1) was .	3,314	8	2
The receipts from 1st August to 30th November 1877, including Rs. 10,000 granted as loan amounted to ..	10,888	5	1
Total	14,202	13	3
Deduct—			
Disbursements including payments made to creditors .	13,385	3	3
Balance on hand on 30th November 1877 was .	817	10	0

The amount payable to the creditors excepting Isvara Sahuji is Rs. 14,119—3—3 Of this sum Rs. 13,285—3—3 were paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 833—15—11, the amount claimed by Tulu Sahuji.

2. With reference to para 3 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter above quoted, it is observed that in 1874—75 a sum of Rs. 750 due to the then Guru on account of his allowance was withheld, in consequence of his having failed to execute the necessary repairs to the Matt buildings. Out of the said sum, Rs. 500 were paid subsequently to defray the funeral expenses of the Guru, leaving a balance of Rs. 250 still due to the Matt. The Chief Commissioner sees no objection to the payment of this amount being made to the Matt as recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, provided he is satisfied that the Matt buildings have been repaired and are kept in good order.

3. The Deputy Commissioner should be called upon to expedite the submission of the annual statements called for in para 14 of this Office Proceedings No. 11764—207 of 20th February 1877 due for the past 3 years, and also to report what amount is now available out of the collections made since 30th November last towards the repayment of the loan sanctioned by the Government of India.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Asst Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division.
" Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1245—227, dated Shimoga, 5th March 1878.

I have the honor to forward copy of Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 1074, dated 21st instant, requesting instructions on certain points in connection with the Special Jamabandi settlement ordered by the Chief Commissioner together with the correspondence therewith received, and to state that I agree with Major Armstrong generally in the views which he has taken of the several questions raised.

2. With regard to the Vaisak lands, I am of opinion that clause IV of para 1 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No 8389—32, dated 26th December last, is applicable not only to wet lands actually growing Vaisak crops but also to those capable of being cultivated with that description

of crops. Some consideration may however be shewn in cases in which it may be found that such lands could not be brought under cultivation owing to the failure of water supply from tanks upon which they depend.

3. As regards the point mooted in the 3rd para of the Deputy Commissioner's letter, I think that holdings which contain dry lands and Kartik wet lands are entitled to the concession allowed in clause IV of para 1 of the Chief Commissioner's order above quoted.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, District, To the Offg. Commissioner of Nagar Division, No. 1074, dated 21st February 1878.

I have the honor to submit for your information copy of a letter No. F 16 of the 15th instant, and that of my reply thereto, No. 2294, dated 21st instant, regarding the construction of certain parts of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8389—32 of the 26th December 1877.

I shall feel obliged by your informing me if I am right or not in my construction of the order under reference as intimated to Mr. Ebden.

With reference to clause IV of para 1 of the Chief Commissioner's order above referred to, I beg to be informed whether the concession of the postponement until next year of the kandayam allowable under certain circumstances to a number containing wholly dry land can be extended to an entire holding which contains both dry and wet land growing Kartik crop.

From the Special Relief Officer, To the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog District, No. F. 16, dated camp Buddardehalli, 15th February 1878.

I have the honor to request to be furnished with the rules in force for wet land in ordinary years.

I beg to inquire whether the expression "Growing Vaisak crops" is to be understood to refer to crops actually growing or only to the capability of the land.

Also whether garden lands (*i e.* supari and cocoa gardens) are to be regarded as Vaisak lands.

Also whether inam lands are to be taken into consideration in calculating the proportion of the cultivated area. (column 10 of the Chief Commissioner's form.)

From the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Jamabandi Officer, Pavagada Taluk, No. 2294, dated 21st February 1878.

I have the honor with reference to your letter No. F. 16 of the 15th instant, to refer you to the compilation of the Revenue Acts and principal orders in force in Mysore, a copy of which has been furnished to every Amildar in the District. In this compilation you will find the general rules in force for wet lands; but as I understand, clause IV of para I of the Chief Commissioner's order No. 8389—32 of the 26th December 1877. The words "under the rules in force in ordinary years" are intended to convey that the concession of the postponement of the recovery of kandayam until next year, which under certain circumstances can be granted to dry lands, as defined in clauses IV and V of para 1 above referred to, is not to be extended in the case of wet lands.

2. The expression, "Wet land growing Vaisak crops" refers, in my opinion, to crops actually growing and also the land capable of growing such crops.

3. As no mention is made in the Proceedings under reference of garden lands for shewing the area for which a separate column is provided in the form prescribed by the Chief Commissioner, I am of opinion that these lands are not entitled to the concession alluded to in para 1 of this letter.

4. I am also of opinion that inam lands are not to be taken into consideration in calculating the proportion of the cultivated area, since they enjoy the concession of paying only quit-rent.

No. 10885—Rev. 60, dated Bangalore, 12th March 1878.

Order thereon.—The instructions issued by the Deputy Commissioner to Mr. Ebden and the construction put by the Commissioner on Clause IV, Para 1 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8389—32 of the 26th December last are approved.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of Nagar Division.
„ Commissioners of Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th March 1878.

From the Officiating Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 152, F., dated Bangalore, 14th January 1878.

A question having been raised by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, with reference to Proceedings No. 7468—23 of the 17th November last as to under what description of instruments specified in Schedules I and II of the General Stamp Act Inam Title Deeds fall, I have the honor to refer the matter for the Chief Commissioner's orders.

2. I beg to observe that the stamp duty to be levied on the documents alluded to is, it is presumed that chargeable under Schedule I on conveyance.

No. 1176—128, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that Inam Title Deeds fall under the head of "Conveyance" referred to in Clause 1 of Section 12 of the General Stamp Act, and that the ruling in regard to the valuation of Mysore inam lands and Coorg jamma lands, contained in Clause 1 of para 4 of this office Proceedings No. 5557—G. 1181, dated 31st October 1874, requires modification.

2. Clause 1 of Section 12 of the General Stamp Act, provides that "when the consideration for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically for an "indefinite time, such consideration shall, for the purposes of the Act, be deemed to be "ten times the amount of the payment calculated for one year." It is evident that treating the Jodi or Quit-Rent payable to Government as an annuity or periodical payment, the stamp duty payable on Title Deeds should be calculated at 10 times the amount of such Jodi or Quit Rent. The Chief Commissioner directs that the following be substituted for Clause 1 of para 4 of this office Proceedings No. 5557—G. 1181, dated 31st October 1874.

"In regard to Mysore Inam Title Deeds and Coorg Jamma Sanuads, the valuation "of the lands for the purpose of levying the stamp duty shall be determined as shewn "under:

(1) "In the case of Sarvamanyam lands, at ten times the amount of the recorded beriz.

(2) "In the case of Jodi lands, at ten times the amount of jodi or quit-rent.

(3) "In the case of Coorg Jamma sanuads, at ten times the amount of rent actually paid to Government."

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
" Commissioner of Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions.
" Inspector General of Registration.
" Superintendent of Coorg.
" Superintendent of Inam Settlements.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th March 1878.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 49, dated Poona, 17th January 1878.

Forwarded *for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. From the amalgamation of small villages into large ones, great administrative advantages will occur and also considerable economy in the remuneration of village officers.

*Survey Superintendent's letter No. 941 of 8th December 1877.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 941, dated Bangalore, 8th December 1877.

Having taken up systematically the revision of the boundaries of villages of the Nagar Taluk (excluding the portion transferred from the late Anantapur Taluk for which sanction has already been granted in Chief Commissioner's Order No. 1941—Rev. 155, dated 15th August 1876,) I have the honor to forward herewith a statement shewing the names of the villages which I propose to retain and those which I propose to absorb in those retained, and to request that sanction may be obtained for the revision in question.

2. By the redistribution of villages as now proposed the 418 Government villages of which the Taluk was formerly composed will be made into 141 villages: each new village will be in block within its own ring fence.

Statement shewing the present and proposed villages of the Nagar Taluk (excluding the portion of the old Anantapur Taluk) of the Shimoga District.

Name of Magni.	Number.	Name of villages proposed to retain.	Number.	Name of villages to be absorbed in villages entered in column 3.
1	2	3	4	5
Arsid.	1	Vasvi	1	Kutage.
	2	Kolgi	1	Tambadikoppa.
	3	Varkod	1	Kotta.
	4	Gangonkoppa	1	Banagalali.
			2	Shigikoppa.
			3	Telginhasagi.
	5	Mavinkoppa	1	Nandigodu.
			2	Belanda.
	6	Gerpura	1	Nagarhallu.
	7	Sonale	1	Hegarsu.
			2	Andvalli.
	8	Anagaddi	1	Jembli.
			*2	Yeladakuni.
	9	Ramchandrapura ...	1	Karlagudi *alias* Shingapur.
	10	Arbali	N	Is a newly formed village consisting of detached portion of Ramchandrapur No. 9 in column 2.
	11	Trinave	1	Sutinabisu.
	12	Tenkabailu	...	
	13	Nivane	*	Detached portion of Yeladkuni *vide*., No. 8 in coulmn 2.
	14	Kalgudiadaga ...	1	Hergaddi.
			2	Kotegaddi.
			3	Tumarikapadkai.
			4	Holegaddi.
	15	Tugare	1	Gopshettikoppa.
			2	Amati.
			3	Kavalkai.
			4	Halgeri.
			5	Gudigallu.
			6	Mandarvalli.
			7	Mani.
	16	Gorgodu	1	Hegarlu.
			2	Godarvali.

Name of Magni.	Number.	Name of villages proposed to retain.	Number.	Name of villages to be absorbed in villages entered in column 3.
1	2	3	4	5
Arnad.—(*Concluded*).			3	Arabali.
	17	Irgodu	...	
	18	Devarsalaki	...	
	19	Mavadi	...	
	20	Bilodi	...	
	21	Borakoppa	N	Is a newly formed village consisting of a detached portion of Sonale No 7.
	22	Melinabisagi	...	
	23	Narludi	...	
	24	Kargadi	...	
Hoshalli.	25	Baniga	1	Mudaba.
			2	Hoskoppa.
			3	Darodi.
			4	Chilankoppa.
			5	Bilagali.
	26	Majjavana	1	Hoskogodu.
			2	Halekogodu.
	27	Hosakesari	1	Tevalgalu.
			...†	Detached portion of Melvasi *vide.*, No 29 in column 2.
			2	Chetrahalli.
			3	Jagadde.
			4	Halakesari.
			5	Tumarikoppa.
			6	Hunsikoppa.
	28	Punaji	1	Kankalali.
			2	Kalkoppa.
			3	Ambalki.
			4	Bramheswara.
			5	Chikunda.
			6	Chikmanati.
			7	Hiremanati.
			...	Jade-kuni (in Patgupa Magni.)
	29	Melinahadarvalli ...	1	Kelgiohadarvalli.
			2	Telginaniravari.
			3	Melinaniravari.
			4	Sogodu.
			†5	Portions of Melvasi have been transferred to Tevalgal and Muttur, *vide.*, Nos. 27 and 31 respectively and to 4 villages of the late Anantapur Taluk.
Kodur.	30	Mumbar	1	Kelmumbar.
			2	Balehalli.
			3	Hittalkai.
			4	Mailvalli.
			5	Ganganhal.
			6	Baisgunda.
			7	Bandigalali.
	31	Muttur	†...	Detached portion of Melvasi *vide.*, No. 29 in column 2.
			1	Vatgodu.
			2	Madravalli.
			3	Dodlimani.
	32	Tariga	1	Horlakoppa.
			2	Shettibidu.

Name of Magni.	Number.	Name of villages proposed to retain.	Number	Name of villages to be absorbed in villages entered in column 3.
1	2	3	4	5
			3	Lilasalage.
			...	Nandiga in (Uumcha Magni).
	33	Yelgallu	1	Kumbargoli.
			2	Kalakankoppa.
			3	Kadeshyakhvalli.
			4	Bhairshettikoppa.
	34	Advalli	..	
	35	Gudkoppa	1	Masgallu.
			2	Aralikoppa.
			3	Bilgeri.
			4	Ichalkoppa.
			5	Masur.
	36	Kodur	1	Halekote.
			2	Hirekai.
			3	Bidgodu.
			4	Gaudkoppa.
			5	Turvgudi.
	37	Kusgundi	1	Melgodu
			2	Kalgudikoppa.
			3	Avadvalli.
	38	Shyakhvalli	...	
	39	Kulur	1	Jakkanbailu.
	40	Hanaja	1	Henali.
			2	Sempamani.
			3	Keshevanamani.
	41	Kukkodagasarmane ...	1	Kerchonda.
	42	Salgeri ...	1	Kumbatti.
	43	Honnekoppa	1	Avigannabailu.
	44	Balekoppa	1	Yeragi.
			2	Kadagodsarvu.
			3	Nanjekodu.
	45	Sutta	1	Vayálibailu.
			2	Kanchegarmatti.
			3	Yedchiti.
			4	Tulegoppa.
	46	Gudekoppa	1	Nandikoppa.
			2	Dod-mulgeri.
			3	Chik-mulgeri.
			4	Gangahosur.
	47	Manshetti	1	Jikanakoppa.
			2	Nayidale.
			3	Kogodu.
			4	Mudgallu.
	48	Malali	1	Kundari.
			2	Konanhalli.
			3	Dobbi.
			4	Kodvalli.
	49	Kasba Kallur	1	Umbalimanya.
			2	Handagalkoppa.
			3	Kalgodu.
			4	Vadakankoppa.
			5	Gunjenti.
			6	Agasarkoppa.
	50	Mulgudo	1	Hadya.
			2	Bukkankoppa.
			3	Hanaja.
			4	Ulkavayila.
			5	Kumarika.
			6	Ambigodu.

Kodur.—(*Concluded*).

Kumat Honnekoppa

Name of Magni.	Number.	Name of villages proposed to retain.	Number.	Name of villages to be absorbed in villages entered in column 3.
1	2	3	4	5
Kumat Honnekoppa.—(*Concluded*).	51	Dumma	1	Honnekeri.
			2	Yekvalli.
			3	Navalodi
			4	Telgin-hebbailu.
			5	Nandiga.
			6	Melinhebbailu.
	52	Argodi	...	
	53	Muskalli	1	Kadvalli.
			2	Vadanal.
			3	Mattikoppa.
			4	Arehalla.
			5	Kudgeri.
Humcha.	54	Chik-kalhalli	1	Chikkankoppa.
	55	Maniyur	1	Yelvallikoppa.
			2	Anigerau.
			3	Telgimbailu.
			4	Karigondankoppa.
			5	Bilalkoppa.
			6	Kumbarkoppa.
	56	Avakka	1	Tariga.
	57	Kadiga	1	Devarmalali.
			2	Bidi.
			3	Vadermalali.
	58	Holvanhalli	...	
	59	Malalikoppa	1	Hugadi.
	60	Kannur	1	Yelgalalu.
	61	Nagarhalli	...	
	62	Honnibailu	1	Samatgar.
			2	Sulihalli.
			3	Birebailu.
			4	Muddli.
			5	Kileri.
			6	Gurvanhalli.
	63	Behalli	...	
	64	Udgeri	...	
	65	Karekoppa	...	
	66	Humcha	1	Madalmane.
			2	Harokoppa.
			3	Gurgalkoppa.
			4	Kukatvalli.
			5	Sankankoppa.
			6	Alalekoppa.
	67	Savantur	1	Saltodi.
	68	Hirekalhalli	...	
	69	Humchakatte	N	Is a newly formed village consisting of
			1	Jogisara
			2	Nittur.
	70	(Melin) Kargod	1	Kelgin-kargod.
	71	Hadigalla	1	Manemanekoppa.
			2	Hoskoppa.
			3	Kankod.
			4	Gudiliga.
			5	Horbailu.
			1	Nandiga *vide*, No. 32 in column 2.

Name of Magni.	Number.	Name of villages proposed to retain.	Number	Name of villages to be absorbed in villages entered in column 3.
1	2	3	4	5
Patgruppa.	72	Hoskoppa	1	Amanakki.
			2	Kuntali.
	73	Churda	...	
	74	Haletota	...	
	75	Basvapur	1	Tigalkuni.
			2	Benaki.
	76	Jeni	1	Mandri.
			2	Gubbiga.
			3	Sankur.
			4	Chikmandri.
			5	Vadgeri.
			6	Kabbinmakki.
	77	Honnekoppa	...	
	78	Virbhadrapura	Is a newly formed village consisting of:	
			N1	Gergaddi.
			...	Inam village of Virbhadrapura.
			2	Maigondanpur.
	79	Halegod	N	Is a newly formed village consisting of a detached portion of Virbhadrapura No. 78.
	80	Nilkanthanatota ...	1	Bhimmatola.
			2	Adkeshevantota
			...	Mundkopa (hamlet of Virbhadrapura No. 78).
	81	Kalkoppa	...	
			1	Jadikuni has been absorbed into Brahmeshwar, *vide*., No. 28 in column 2.
Kabnad.	82	Aramanekoppa	1	Boranmane.
			2	Mattimane.
			3	Kabbinmakki.
			4	Votanadi.
			5	Telvalli.
			6	Kogri.
	83	Brambanatarve	1	Nadatarve.
			2	Chakri.
			3	Surgatta.
			4	Kiragulage.
	84	Adgodi	1	Hargar.
			2	Madvadi.
	85	Hossur	...	
	86	Magodu	...	Detached portion of Hossur, *vide*., No. 85
			1	Kamtalikoppa.
			2	Harahuri.
	87	Hebaralu	1	Mukanakuli.
			2	Maikartagadali.
			3	Lingauswasti.
			4	Kanule
	88	Manjagalali	..	Detached portion of Adgodi *vide*., No. 84 in column 2.
			...	Detached portion of Hossur *vide*., No. 85 in column 2.
			1	Biremanikelakka.
			2	Kanagodinanemallekoppa.
			3	Ambaladimedvi.
			...	Detached portion of Adgodi *vide*, No. 84 in column 2.

Name of Magni.	Number.	Name of Villages proposed to retain.	Number.	Name of Villages to be absorbed in villages entered in column 3.
1	2	3	4	5
Kalnad (*Concluded.*)	89	Kattinahole	1	Tallurmane.
			2	Chinebnur.
			3	Holapur
	90	Mattikai	1	Korvadi.
			2	Kargodu.
			3	Bastitadgeli.
			4	Sabhayitana hobli.
Mugrad.			‡...	Hammambag *vide*, No. 122 in column 2.
	91	Mudgeppa	...	Detached portion of Kilandur, *vide*, No. 97 in column 2.
			...	Do *Vide*, No. 99 in column 2
	92	Kodshe	...	
	93	Hilkunji	...	
	94	Ryavi	...	
	95	Malali	...	Detached portion of Mudgepa, *vide*, No. 91 in column 2.
			...	Do *Vide*, No. 97 in column 2.
			...	Do *Vide*, No. 98 in column 2.
			...	Do *Vide*, No. 99 in column 2.
	96	Andagadodur	...	
	97	Kilandur	...	
	98	Brahmanvad	...	Detached portion of Kerimani No. 99 in column 2.
	99	Kerimani	...	Do *Vide*, No. 99 in column 2.
	100	Baisi	...	Do of Kerimani *vide*, No. 99 in column 2.
			...	Do of Brahminvad, *vide*, No. 98 in column 2.
			...	Do of Kilandur *vide*, No. 97 in column 2.
	101	Kavali	N..	Is a newly formed village consisting of detached portion of Malali, *vide*, No. 95 in column 2.
Hosanad. ...	102	Hosanad	...	
Ballur ...	103	Ballur	...	Detached portion of Ryavi, *vide*, No. 94 in column 2.
Yediyur.	104	Kavari	...	Detached portion of Yediyur, *vide*, No. 111 in column 2.
			...	Do of Baisi, *vide*, No. 100 in column 2.
			...	Do of Nidgod, *vide*, No. 118 in column 2.
	105	Kelvalli	...	Do of Yediyur, *vide*, No. 111 of column 2.
	106	Ginikallu	...	Do of Sulgod, *vide*, No. 107 in column 2.
			§	Do of Halgunda, *vide*, No. 107 in column 2.
	107	Sulgodu	1	Ulavi.
			2	Kanagodu.
			§3	Halgunda.
			...	Detached portion of Nidgod, *vide*, No. 118 in column 2.
			...	Do of Yediyur, *vide*, No. 111 in column 2.
	108	Hunadgallu	1	Sampgodu.

Name of Magni.	Number.	Name of Villages proposed to retain.	Number.	Name of Villages to be absorbed in villages entered in column 3.
1	2	3	3	4
			...	Detached portion of Nidgod, *vide*, No. 118 in column 2.
	109	Kattekoppa	¶ 1	Hargodu.
			...	Detached portion of Nidgod, *vide*, No. 118 in column 2.
			...	Do of Yediyur, *vide*, No. 111 in column 2
	110	Begdal	1	Banadale.
			2	Melkeni.
			¶	Detached portion of Harged, *vide*, No. 109 in column 2.
			...**	Do of Palegadde, *vide*, No 112 in column 2.
	111	Yediyur	1	Baisi.
			...	Detached portion of Nidged, *vide*, No. 118 in column 2
			...	Detached portion of Kavari *vide*, No. 104 in column 2,
			1	Kanjarikoppa.
	112	Gubbiga	1	Hosur.
			†† 2	Totmani.
			** 3	Balegaddi.
			N	Is a newly formed village consisting of
	113	Karigallu ...	††	Detached portion of Totmani, *vide*, No. 112 in column 2.
			...	Do of Gubiga, *vide*, No. 112 in column 2.
	114	Korankote	‡‡1	Balekodlu
			§§...	Detached portion of Malgod, *vide*, No. 116 in column 2.
Yediyur.			...	Do of Gubiga, *vide*, No 112 in column 2.
	115	Ulatiga	1	Sorgadde.
			§§	Detached portion of Malgod, *vide*, No. 116 in column 2.
			2	Halasunka.
			3	Hedana.
			4	Budnahadlu.
			5	Murimani.
			...	Detached portion of Gubiga, *vide*, No 112, in column 2.
			¶¶	Do of Nirga, *vide*, No. 116 in column 2.
	116	Niratollu	...	Do of Korankote, *vide*, No. 114 in column 2.
			¶¶1	Nirga.
			§§ 2	Malgodu.
			††	Detached portion of Balekodlu, *vide*, No. 114 in column 2
	117	Khairgund ...	..	Do of Nidgod, *vide*, No 118 in column 2.
			△ 1	Umblimanya.
			2	Kadkoli.
			3	Detached portion of Yediyur, *vide*, No 111 in column 2.
	118	Nidgodu	1	Adarmane.
			2	Mavinagadde.
			3	Melinakoppa.
			4	Mavinakana.
			5	Balgikoppa.
			...	Detached portion of Nidged, *vide*, No. 118 in column 2.
			△...	Do of Umblimanya, *vide*, No. 117 in column 2.
			...	Do of Khairgund, *vide*, No 117 in column 2.

Name of Magni.	Number.	Name of Villages proposed to retain.	Number.	Name of Villages to be absorbed in villages entered in column 3.
Bagyet.	119	Kumbatimahalu ...	1	Kargadi.
	120	Kulkapur	...	
	121	Basvanabyan	...	
	122	Kadgeri	...	
			‡1	Hammambag has been absorbed into Mudgopa, *vide*, No, 91 in column 2.
Kirvargi.	123	Gubbiga	1	Ravanapur.
			2	Kurvari.
			3	Mattikoppa.
	124	Gudvadi	...	
	125	Kanagod	1	Shidiyapur.
			2	Amachi.
	126	Nelgalali	1	Sarekoppa.
	127	Totadkoppa	1	Harvinatali.
			2	Sumari.
			3	Talagibailu.
			4	Kogodu.
			5	Kirvargi.
	128	Kachigebailu	1	Avariga.
			2	Badenkoppa.
			3	Taigibailu.
			4	Melmatigar.
			5	Kogali.
	129	Melinasampali	1	Kelginasampali.
			2	Mundgallu.
			3	Mundgankoppa.
			4	Vitanakoppa.
			5	Mankod.
			6	Melinabasankoppa.
			7	Kelginabasankoppa.
			8	Makanakatte.
Jyala.	130	Baidur	1	Naidalemutgodu.
	131	Badenahegari	1	Jodinakai.
			2	Tudvinabailu.
	132	Koduvari	1	Malalibailu.
			2	Gerkoppa.
	133	Kalludi	...	Nirgersu (Majara).
	134	Adagalali	1	Kavatvalli.
			2	Kogali.
	135	Kesari	1	Analgodu.
			2	Gudikoppa.
			3	Kyadagepur.
			4	Heggibailu.
			5	Kalkanda.
	136	Hoskoti	1	Hargarkoppa.
			2	Chendigodu.
			3	Yedehalli.
	137	Andguli	1	Bagsalo.
			2	Abbikoppa.
	138	Haroyetige	1	Devaryetige.
			2	Mudgeri.
	139	Jyala	...	
	140	Hagyur	1	Jadenkoppa.
	141	Kalshi	...	

N. B.—By the redistribution of villages as shown above, the 418 Government villages of which the Taluk was formerly composed will be made into 141 villages, each new village will be in block within its own ring fence.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 22nd March 1878.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,
No. 1235—222, dated Shimoga, 26th February 1878.

With reference to your docket No. 9579—51, dated 2nd instant, calling for an expression of opinion on the proposals made by the Survey Superintendent regarding the amalgamation of small villages with large ones in the Nagar Taluk, I have the honor to forward copy of letter No. 1187, dated 18th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, and to state that I concur with Mr. Cuningham in his opinion in favor of giving effect to the proposals made by the Revenue Survey Superintendent.

2. The original correspondence is herewith returned.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Commissioner of the Nagar Division,
No. 1187, dated Chunnagiri, 18th February 1878.

In returning the enclosures of your docket No. 1015, dated 12th instant, regarding the amalgamation of small villages with large ones as proposed by the Survey Superintendent, I have the honor to state that the proposal has my entire consent and approval.

The boundaries were fixed in consultation with me at settlement time and with every regard to public convenience and the vested rights of the Patels and Shanbhogs. I hope to see early sanction accorded to the proposal.

No. 11169—231, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The amalgamation and re-distribution of the villages in the Nagar Taluk proposed by the Survey Commissioner is sanctioned.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
" Commissioner of Nagar.
" Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga.
" Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

READ—

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner No. 265, dated 15th March 1878, with enclosure.

No. 11270—REV. 233, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the proposals submitted with the foregoing letter for the payment of the temporary remuneration to Patels and Shanbhogs in the Maddagiri Taluk of the Túmkúr District at a cost not exceeding Rs. 6813 per annum with effect from 1877—78.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
" Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
" Commissioner of Nundydroog Division.
" Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 22nd March 1878.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

No. 4041—R. A. 96, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND MARCH 1878.

ORDER.—According to the returns for the quarter ending 31st December 1877, the number of deaths among cattle from various causes amounted to 35,114, of which 1,219 were killed by wild beasts and the remaining 33,895 died of disease. The mortality on the whole shews a decrease of 76,693, as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarter of 1876 and of 62,767 as compared with those of the previous quarter ending 30th September last as particularized in the following statement.

No.	District.	Quarter ending 31st December 1876.	Quarter ending 31st December 1877.	Difference.		Quarter ending 30th September 1877.	Difference between cols. 4 and 7.	
				Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.		Percentage of Increase.	Percentage o Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bangaloro	7,378	5,876	...	20·35	14,701	...	60·02
2	Kolar	15,622	8,073	...	48·32	20,186	...	60·06
3	Túmkúr	37,986	2,630	...	93·07	13,758	...	30·88
4	Mysore	7,326	4,559	...	62·23	12,298	..	62·92
5	Hassan	11,802	5,512	...	53·29	15,310	...	63·99
6	Shimoga	5,265	3,226	...	38·61	6,102	...	47 13
7	Kadur	5,961	2,206	...	63·01	7,351	...	69·99
8	Chitaldroog	19,245	1,813	...	90·57	6,956	...	73·93
	Total.....	110,588	33,895	...	69·35	96,662	...	64·93

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Dy.Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 22nd March 1878.

REVENUE.

READ—

1. Docket No. 1161—193, dated 27th March 1877, from the Commissioner, Nagar Division.
2. Do No. 8, dated 6th April 1877, from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
3. Do No. 216—41, dated 9th June 1877, from the Commissioner, Nagar Division.
4. Do No. 79, dated 2nd August 1877, from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
5. Do No. 523—90, dated 27th December 1877, from the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.

No. 11275—REV. 63, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—On a review of the statements submitted with the above dockets shewing the alienations of land authorized in the several Districts of this Province from 1873—74 to 1876—77, the Chief Commissioner observes that the total area alienated was 1,917 acres, 4 guntas 63$\frac{7}{11}$ yards, classified as follows :—

	Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.
I. By sale at full market value ..	58	8	12
II. By gift or grant to a public body or association, or to an individual for a public purpose ..	1,692	22	47$\frac{5}{11}$
III. By gift or grant to private individuals, in remuneration for public services to be performed	18	39	92
IV. By gift or grant to private individuals for their private benefit without reference to future services	147	14	32$\frac{1}{2}$
Total..	1,917	4	63$\frac{7}{11}$

2. The details furnished as regards yearly rent and market value are imperfect.

	Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	
(*a*) For	214	32	19$\frac{5}{11}$	both the estimated yearly rent and market value are given.
(*b*) For	132	35	119$\frac{1}{2}$	only the estimated yearly rent is given.
(*c*) For	44	..	89	only the estimated market value is given.
(*d*) For	1,525	15	77	neither the estimated yearly rent nor the market value is given.

The yearly rent of lands included under (*a*) and (*b*) amounts to Rs. 646—13—6, and the market value of those included under (*a*) and (*c*) to Rs. 4,774—11—7, as shewn in the general abstract appended to these Proceedings. The omission to furnish the required information for lands included under (*d*) will be pointed out to the Commissioners of Divisions, with a request that they will call upon the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to supply further details with as little delay as possible. In the meantime the statements now received will be submitted to the Government of India with the intimation that a supplementary statement will follow.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, returning 2 statements for supplying the omission pointed out in para 2.
" do Ashtagram Division, returning 6 statements for do do
" do Nagar Division returning 2 statements for do do
, Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information and guidance.

No. 9.—General Abstract Statement shewing the lands alienated in the

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

PARTICULARS	1873—74			1874—75			1875—76			1876—77			Total.		
	Extent	Estimated yearly rent value	Estimated market value	Extent	Estimated yearly rent value	Estimated market value	Extent	Estimated yearly rent value	Estimated market value	Extent	Estimated yearly rent value	Estimated market value	Extent.	Estimated yearly rent value.	Estimated market value.
	Acres. Guntas. Yrds.	Rupees Annas. Pies.	Rupees Annas. Pies.	Acres. Guntas. Yards.	Rupees Annas. Pies.	Rupees Annas. Pies.	Acres. Guntas. Yards.	Rupees Annas. Pies.	Rupees Annas. Pies.	Acres. Guntas. Yards.	Rupees Annas. Pies.	Rupees Annas. Pies.	Acres. Guntas. Yards.	Rupees Annas. Pies.	Rupees Annas. Pies.
(1) Extent for which both the estimated yearly rent and market value is given															
(2) Extent for which only the estimated yearly rent value is given	1 36 3	2 3 1											1 36 3	2 3 1	
(3) Extent for which only the estimated market value is given															
(4) Extent for which neither the estimated yearly rent nor the market value is given	0 10 20												0 10 20		
Total	2 6 23	2 3 1											2 6 23	2 3 1	
(1) Extent for which both the estimated yearly rent and market value is given	5 22 29	7 6 8	118 11 9	0 8 0	0 0 1	4 6 0	0 0 6	103 1 1	3 10 4	0 5 72	0 1 2	..	5 32 10	8 6 4	109 0 0
(2) Extent for which only the estimated yearly rent value is given													0 7 72	0 0 4	
(3) Extent for which only the estimated market value is given	0 1 13		2 0 0	.. 29		18 8 0	0 2 18		1 4 0	0 3 94			0 8 79		21 1 0
(4) Extent for which neither the estimated yearly rent nor the market value is given	4 16 31½												5 1		
Total	10 0 55½	7 6 8	148 11 9	0 7 29	0 1 4	24 8 0	0 0 9	31 1 4	11 8 0	1 45	0 4 2		11 8 47	8 1 6	186 12
(1) Extent for which both the estimated yearly rent and market value is given	0 5 20	0 8 9	2 8 0				0 14 36	0 2 2	7 0 0				0 19 56	0 1	9 8 0
(2) Extent for which only the estimated yearly rent value is given															
(3) Extent for which only the estimated market value is given	4 23 21		43 8 0				0 1 44		2 0 0				4 25 65		45 8 0
(4) Extent for which neither the estimated yearly rent nor the market value is given															
Total	4 28 41	0 8 9	46 0 0				0 18 80	0 2 2	9 0 0				5 7 0	0 11 5	0 0
(1) Extent for which both the estimated yearly rent and market value is given	2 16 2	3 15 7	20 0 0	8 20 18	10 2 5	63 0 0	6 9 80½	6 8 62	8 0				17 10 ½	23 8 8	115 8 0
(2) Extent for which only the estimated yearly rent value is given							7 33	1 12 0		2 11	11 4 10	4	11	6 4	
(3) Extent for which only the estimated market value is given	0 12 48		3 6 0	1 25 102		156 9 0	1 11 32		28 4 1	0 1	1		1 0 11	4	2 0 0
(4) Extent for which neither the estimated yearly rent nor the market value is given	1 6 30			0 24 91						3 7		3	1 8 95		
Total	3 34 100	3 15 7	52 8 0	13 33 90	10 2 5	219 0 0	10 18 175½	11 2 8	90 12 0	5 20	100 4 10	1 3	6 0 0	27 21 9	0 0 0
(1) Extent for which both the estimated yearly rent and market value is given	8 8 51	11 15 0	171 3 9	8 23	18 10 3	9 69 0	0 7 20	106 16 10	9 79	1 3			21 7 54	32 11 11	330 0 0
(2) Extent for which only the estimated yearly rent value is given	1 36 3	2 3 1					2 7 33	1 12 0		2 17	21 4 11	6	4 1	10 8 7	
(3) Extent for which only the estimated market value is given	4 37 61		75 0 0	5 13	10	174 8 0	1 17 114		31 8 0	0 1	3		11 9 47		87 1 0
(4) Extent for which neither the estimated yearly rent nor the market value is given	5 12 104½			0 24	91					1 4 3	48	3 6	10 21	13	
Total. ...	20 29 98½	14 2 1	249 3 9	14 20	119 10 8	9 213 8 0	1 9 11½	12 6 2	111 4 9	6 22	24 4 14	6 3	6 0 52	11 41 0	6 607 6 0

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1873—74.						1874—75.						1875—76.						1876—77.						Total.					
Extent.		Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.		Extent.		Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.		Extent.		Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.		Extent.		Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.		Extent.		Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.	
Yards.		Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Acres.	Gunths. Yards.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Acres.	Gunths. Yards.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Acres.	Gunths. Yards.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Acres.	Gunths. Yards.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

	1873—74.						1874—75.						1875—76.						1876—77.						Total.					
	Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.	Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.	Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated mar ket value.	Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.	Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.	
	Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	8	25	15	4	508	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	8	25	15	4	508	11	2
given ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total....	2	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	8	25	15	4	508	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	8	25	15	4	508	11	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	27	3	10	6	30	0	0	64	23	42	160	14	0	789	0	0	69	36	69	164	8	6	819	0	0
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
given ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,413	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,413	2	0
Total....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	27	3	10	6	30	0	0	1,477	25	42	160	14	0	789	0	0	1,482	36	69	164	8	6	819	0	0
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
is given ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	30
Total.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
given ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
given ...	22	3	8	25	15	4	508	11	2	5	13	27	3	10	6	30	0	0	64	23	42	160	41	0	789	0	0	91	39	77	190	7	10	1,327	11	2
...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,413	2	30	...	...	...	1,414	4	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	23	3	28	25	15	4	508	11	2	5	13	27	3	10	6	30	0	0	1,477	25	72	160	14	0	789	0	0	1,506	4	6	190	7	10	1,327	11	2

Mysore District.

1873—74.				1874—75.				1875—76.				1876—77.				Total.			
Extent.		Estimated yearly rent value.	Estimated market value.	Extent.		Estimated yearly rent value.	Estimated market value.	Extent.		Estimated yearly rent value.	Estimated market value.	Extent.		Estimated yearly rent value.	Estimated market value.	Extent.		Estimated yearly rent value.	Estimated market value.
Acres.	Guntas. Yards.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Acres.	Guntas. Yards.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Acres.	Guntas. Yards.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Acres.	Guntas. Yards.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Acres.	Guntas. Yards.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
				11	25 49	55 14 2	200 0 0	6	51	1 15 8	20 0 0					11	31 100	57 13 10	220 0 0
				11	2 40	55 11 2	200 0 0	6	51	1 15 8	20 0 0					11	31 100	57 13 10	220 0 0
				10	36 44	47 15 11	200 0 0	1	11 69	2 14 3		3	1 68 27	5 1 245	8 0	13	37 112 84	75 5 0 12 2	445 8 0
				10	36 44	47 15 11	200 0 0	1	11 69	2 14 3		5	25 53 33	3 0 245	8 0	17	33 75	84 1 2	445 8 0
				22	21 93	103 14 1	400 0 0	1	6 51 11 69	2 15 8 2 14 3	20 0 0	3	1 68 27 2 24 15	5 1 245 5 13 11	8 0	25	29 91 3 35 84	133 2 10 8 12 2	665 8 0
				22	21 93	103 14 1	400 0 0	1	17 120	4 13 11	20 0 0	5	25 83 33	3 0 245	8 0	29	25 54	141 15 0	665 8 0

HASSAN DISTRICT.

	Acres.	Extent. Acres.	Gunthas.	Yards.	1873—74. Extent. Acres.	Gunthas.	Yards.	Estimated yearly rent value. Rs.	As.	P.	Estimated market value. Rs.	As.	P.	1874—75. Extent. Acres.	Gunthas.	Yards.	Estimated yearly rent value. As.	Rs.	P.	Estimated market value. Rs.	As.	P.	1875—76. Extent. Acres.	Gunthas.	Yards.	Estimated yearly rent value. Rs.	As.	P.	Estimated market value. Rs.	As.	P.	1876—77. Extent. Acres.	Gunthas.	Yards.	Estimated yearly rent value. Rs.	As.	P.	Estimated market value. Rs.	As.	P.	Total. Extent. Acres.	Gunthas.	Yards.	Estimated yearly rent value. Rs.	As.	P.	Estimated market value. Rs.	As.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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given	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	14	...	...	3	0	0	0	2	14	...	...	3	0	0
Total	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	14	...	...	3	0	0	0	2	14	...	...	3	0	0
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	113	2	6	7	12	0	11	1	7	113	2	6	7	12	0	11
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	59	1	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
given	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	17	103	0	9	4	...	...	...	1	31	59	1	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	11	119	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	25	35	0	9	4	...	...	...	1	36	4	1	11	3	...	...	1	7	113	2	6	7	12	0	11	3	29	31	4	11	2	12	0	11
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	67	21	11	6	...	...	...	8	31	54	23	5	10	...	...	...
is given	...	...	...	...	0	27	108	1	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	28	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	4	...	...	0	27	108	1	10	0	...	...	...	0	12	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	32	46	21	11	6	...	...	...	12	32	82	23	5	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	38	82	7	6	9	10	0	0	3	38	82	7	6	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	98½	4	8	11	...	...	...	5	15	98½	0	14	5	...	...	...
given	...	...	...	...	1	0	60	4	5	3	...	...	...	0	14	73	1	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	26	36	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	6	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1	...	...	27	36	62	4	5	3	...	...	...	0	18	84	1	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	103½	11	15	8	10	0	0	36	21	74½	17	5	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	74	0	13	4	22	0	11	5	6	74	2	13	4	22	0	11
...	...	...	...	...	2	6	29	6	8	11	...	...	...	2	6	11	2	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	32½	26	4	5	...	...	...	16	16	72½	35	8	10	...	...	...
given	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	14	...	...	3	0	0	0	2	14	...	...	3	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	27	3	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	35	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	19	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2	...	...	29	9	84	6	8	11	...	...	...	5	27	16	2	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	34½	36	1	9	25	0	11	53	5	13½	45	6	2	25	0	11

Shimoga District.

1873—74.						1874—75.						1875—76.						1876—77.						Total.					
Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.			Estimated market value.			Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.			Estimated market value.			Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.			Estimated market value.			Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.			Estimated market value.		
Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
									5	21	4																6	24	56	8	2	11
									5	21	4																6	24	56	8	2	11
	1	119																										1	119						
	1	119																										1	119						
20	16		5	8															10	15	32	5	2	10				30	31	82	10	10	10			
																			9	7	19							9	7	19						
20	16		5	8															19	22	51	5	2	10				39	38	51	10	10	10			
20	16		5	8					5	21	4				6	24	56	8	2	11				10	15	32	5	2	10				42	36	88	22	13	9			
	1	119																	9	7	19							9	9	17						
20	17	119	5	8					5	21	4				6	24	56	8	2	11				19	22	51	5	2	10				52	5	105	22	13	9			

KADUR DISTRICT.

	1873—74.						1874—75.						1875—76.						1876—77.						Total.					
	Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.	Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.	Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.	Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.	Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.
	Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
																			0	12	6	2	13	9	22	4	0	0	12	6	2	13	9	22	4	0
given																			21	26	82				42	0	0	21	26	82				42		
Total																			21	38	88	2	13	9	64	4	0	21	38	88	2	13	9	64	4	0
given																			3	3	93				1,000	0	0	3	3	93				1,000	0	0
Total																			3	3	93				1,000	0	0	3	3	93				1,000		
is given																																				
Total																																				
given	2	3	37	1	2	2	100	0	0																			2	3	37	1	2	2	100	0	0
	7	4	76	1	14	3																						7	4	76	1	14	3			
		17	14										4	1	99				2	24	88							9	3	67½						
Total	11	24	114½	3	0	5	100	0	0				4	1	99				2	24	88							18	11	59½	3	0	5	100	3	0
	2	3	37	1	2	2	100	0	0										0	12	6	2	13	9	22	4		2	15	43	3	15	11	122	4	0
	7	4	76	1	14	3																						7	4	76	1	14	3			
given																			24	30	54				1,042	0	0	23	30	54				1,042	0	0
	2	17	14										4	1	99				2	24	88							9	3	67½						
Total	11	24	114½	3	0	5	100	0	0				4	1	99				27	27	27	2	13	9	1,064	4	0	43	13	119½	5	14	2	1,164	4	0

CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.

1873—74.						1874—75.						1875—76.						1876—77.						Total.					
Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.	Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.	Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.	Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.	Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.		Estimated market value.
Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.
												7	35		3	8	23							7	35		3	8	23
												4	3				11							4	3				11
												11	38		3	8	64							11	38		3	8	64
												5	27		1	12	10	14	31		4	8	4	8	20	18		6		14	8
												5	27		1	12	10	14	31		4	8	4	8	20	18		6		14	8
																				180			2			180			2	
																				180			2			180			2	
												18	22		5	4	33	14	31		4	8	4	8	26	13		9	12	37	8
												4	3				41			180			2		4	3	180			43	
												17	25		5	4	74	14	31	180	4	8	6	8	32	13	180	9	12	80	8

	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Gunths.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Gunths.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Gunths.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Gunths.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
													22	3	8	25	15	4	508	11	2	7	35	0	3	8	0	23	0	0	0	12	6	2	13	9	22	4	
	1			1	36	3	2	3	1													0	4	3				41	0	0	21	28	96				45	0	0
given	0			0	10	20																						0	0										
Total	2			2	6	23	2	3	1				22	3	8	25	15	4	508	11	2	21	38	0	3	8	0	64	0	0	22	0	102	2	13	9	67	4	0
	5			19	3	9	59	10	10	635	14	9	11	28	49	55	15	6	206	0	0	19	14	118	27	1	11	277	5	3	96	0	38	187	3	4	1,007	10	5
				15	8	8	40	4	2				14	3	2	16	5	0				27	29	111	26	8	8				13	20	110	30	2	7			
	0			0	1	119				2	0	0	3	38	13				26	8	0	0	2	58				1	4	0	3	3	93				1,000	0	0
given	4			18	3	63½							31	32	92							5	24	91							1,418	6	45						
Total	10			47	16	72½	99	13	0	637	14	9	61	22	37	72	4	6	232	8	0	52	32	15	53	10	7	278	9	3	1,530	31	44	217	5	11	2,007	10	5
				0	5	20	0	3	9	2	3	0	0	27	108	1	10	4				0	14	38	0	2	2	7	0	0									
				4	23	21				43	8	0										0	4	44				2	0	0	8	3	67	21	11	6			
is given				0	1	119																4	8	93							0	0	180				2	0	0
Total	4			4	30	39	0	3	9	46	0	0		27	108	1	10	4				4	27	52	0	2	2	9	0	0	0	29	9						
																															8	34	14	21	12	6	2	0	0
				4	19	39	5	1	9	120	0		19	16	62	58	2	4	268	0	0	6	39	89¼	3	6	8	62	8	0	7		29	34	11	10	253	8	
				27	20	76	7	6	3				1		60	4	5	3				3	33	54	5	10	6				19	12	44	20	4	0			
given				0	12	68				52	8	0	4	28	102				156			1	11	12				28	4	0		1	33				3	6	0
				3	28	51½							28	22	113							4	5	110							15	5	117						
Total	35			35	35	93½	12	9	0	152	8	0	53	29	95	62	7	7	429	0	0	16	10	23½	15	1	2	90	12	0	41	19	62½	54	15	10	258	14	0
				23	27	63	65	5	4	758	6	9	53	7	119	140	1	2	977	11	2	34	24	14	40	2	3	369	13	3	103	12	73½	224	12	11	1,285	6	5
				44	24	87	49	13	6				15	31	49	22	4	7				31	23	44	82	3	2				40	36	60½	72	2	1			
given				4	37	61				78	0	0	8	26	117				182	5		5	20	114				72	8	0	24	35	39				1,050	6	0
				16	39	12							60	15	84							19	39	52							1,434	1	50						
Total	90			8	107		115	2	10	836	6	9	138	2	6	162	5	9	1,160	3	2	85	27	90½	72	5	11	442	8	3	1,805	5	101½	296	15	0	2,335	12	5

Total.

Extent.			Estimated yearly rent value.			Estimated market value.		
Acres.	Guntas.	Yards.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
30	10	14	32	5	1	553	15	2
1	36	3	2	3	1	...	...	...
25	31	96	...	...	...	86	0	0
0	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	8	12	34	8	2	639	15	2
143	6	93 1/2	329	15	7	2,126	14	5
70	21	110	113	4	5	...	...	...
7	6	37	...	...	...	1,029	12	0
1,468	27	49 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,692	22	47 1/2	443	4	0	3,156	10	5
...	19	56	...	10	11	9	8	0
8	31	54	23	5	10	...	...	...
4	29	3	...	...	...	47	8	0
4	39	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	39	92	24	0	9	57	0	0
87	35	98 1/2	107	6	7	701	...	...
51	28	73 1/2	37	10	0	...	...	...
6	13	74	...	...	...	220	2	0
51	18	28 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	14	32 1/2	145	0	7	921	2	...
214	32	19 15/16	470	3	2	3,391	5	7
132	35	119 1/2	176	7	4	...	...	...
44	0	89	...	...	...	1,383	6	0
1,525	15	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,917	4	63 1/16	646	13	6	4,774	11	7

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 25th March 1878.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 227, dated Bombay, 6th March 1878.

I have the honor to forward for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner the appended letter from the Officiating Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 820 of the 12th October last, and appended subsequent correspondence with the Commissioner of the Division and the Officer in charge of the District regarding the revision of assessment of the Nelamangala Taluk of the Bangalore District.

2. The rates of assessment now proposed were as usual decided upon in consultation between the Superintendent of Survey and myself after a full consideration of the circumstances of the taluk, the revenue collections hitherto, and the revenue which the rates of assessment now to be proposed are estimated to give. It is therefore hardly necessary to say that the proposals now set forth in detail in the Superintendent's letter have my full concurrence.

3. It is unnecessary to re-capitulate the description of the taluk given in detail by the Superintendent. It is well situated as regards communications and great markets affording ample facilities for the disposal of all surplus produce. The population 257 to the square mile on the gross area of the taluk presents a very fair density. In climate as shewn by rain-fall it is much on a par with the Bangalore Taluk and may be considered, except in very exceptional years, as enjoying one fairly sufficient and certain for agriculture.

4. The statement at para 22 of the Superintendent's letter shews the annual occupied area and collections for the last 25 years. The returns of occupied area being stated in the old bijwari measures can only be looked upon as in some degree exhibiting the comparative progress of the occupation of land, since those measures are not measures of area. The returns of actual collection alone can be viewed as trustworthy. Remissions to a greater or less extent on the original demand of the year there must have been in other years than the single one in which they are shewn, but these do not appear from it being the usual practice in Mysore to record the demand of the year at the amount fixed for collection at the jamabandi. The collections shew a gradual increase from 1851—2, the first year recorded, when they amounted to Rs. 62,302 up to 1865—6, when Rs. 96,155 were collected, then a small fall off occurs apparently due to the substitution of cash collections for nearly three-fourths of those hitherto made in kind on the Batayi system; the change from Batayi to cash collections appears to have occurred with less disturbance of the revenue in this taluk than has been noted in other cases. A fall in the revenue from about 1867 occurred almost universally and has no connection with the disuse of the Batayi system, but is owing to the general re-action in prices following after the rise due to the American war. From 1865—6 till 1872—3 with a fall in prices there is a gradual though somewhat fluctuating declension till 1873—4, when Rs. 78,472 were collected, then a slight check takes place and some recovery occurs in the following two years, in 1875—6 the last of the statement Rs. 82,117 being realized. This check in the progress of the decrease of the realized revenue during the last two years is accompanied by a correspondent change in the recorded Bijwari extent of cultivation, and follows a recovery in the price of the ordinary staple produce rice, ragi and kulti. The course of the rise of the revenue up to about 1866 or 1867 and the subsequent decline runs very parallel in this taluk with that generally to be noted in Mysore.

5. The rates of assessment proposed are detailed in the 28th to 31st paras of the Superintendent's report, the villages being placed in different groups with different maximum rates of assessment according to their estimated advantages of situation; these rates are what are called maximum rates or rates on 16 annas classification valuation, the actual money rates on lands being less than 16 annas in proportion to the rates their actual classification valuation bears to 16 annas. The rates of assessment here proposed fit in with those introduced in adjacent parts of settled talukas as stated in para 49 of the Superintendent's reports.

6. The estimated revenue result in comparison with the realizations for 1875—6 is shewn in para 43 of the Superintendent's report exhibiting a total of revenue and cesses of Rs. 1,07,824 as realizable under the proposed settlement in comparison with Rs. 89,427 realized in 1875—6, an increase of Rs. 18,397. From this amount of increase however a large deduction has to be made in order to properly arrive at the benefit to the treasury from the proposed settlement and the extent to which the taxation on the taluk will be increased.

7. First it is estimated that out of this increase of revenue we must set aside the sum of Rs. 5,500 as required for the permanent remuneration of village officers on the sanctioned scale. Payment of Aya or direct grain levies to village officers ceases after the settlement; the amount of Aya paid by ryots was a very considerable addition to their burdens; doubtless it was paid with irregularity and

evaded as far as was possible; the amount of actual payment would be greatly proportionate to the influence of individual village officers and of each particular ryot dealt with. But take it altogether it cannot be doubted that the removal of the liability to these direct taxes with all their attendant inseparable evils is most cheaply bought by the payment of the gross sum of Rs. 5,500 levied on the taluk, and that so far the burden on the mass of the ryots instead of being increased is actually decreased. The direct grain levies by village servants remain in force unaffected by the settlement, their case however is very different to that of village officers they have not the same power to exact, and payment will ordinarily be made with an amount of regularity proportioned to the value of the service done.

8. The deduction of this sum of Rs. 5,500 leaves the net increase of revenue and cesses at Rs. 12,897; the estimated amount of the one anna local cess on Government lands is Rs. 5,977 against Rs. 2,697 realized in 1875—6 by the half anna cess, an increase of Rs. 3,280; but this increase is raised purely for the benefit of the people and is intended to be locally and immediately spent on works to their advantage, it is in fact intended to be taken with one hand and returned in the most remunerative shape with the other. If this is faithfully carried out it is no increase to the taxation on the taluk. The deduction of the above increased local cess of Rs. 3,280 from the Rs. 12,897, increase of revenue above stated, leaves the net increase at Rs. 9,617. It might still remain to deduct Rs. 2,030, the contribution of Government lands to the district irrigation cess, but this is a clear addition to the taxation of the taluk though it does not come directly into the Government treasury; still this sum will relieve the Government treasury of necessary expenditure which could not be met from any other source.

9. The one anna local cess on minor inams and the irrigation cess on minor inams, jointly amounting to Rs. 1,602, have no connection with the Government occupied lands and may be deducted in any comparative estimate of revenue from them, this leaves the net increase of revenue from the settlement at Rs. 8,015 or Rs. 90,132 against Rs. 82,117 realized in 1875—6, plus the value of the direct grain levies collected by the village officers, which will bring up the taxation of the occupied land of the taluk for 1875—6 to a sum little differing from that which it is now proposed to place it at.

10. Then as regards the treasury, the following will be the comparative result, putting all local cesses out of sight:—

	Rs.
Land revenue on occupied land, *grazing and fruit trees* for 1875—6	86,730
Do do under settlement for 1878—9 after deducting Rs. 5,500 for village officers .	94,745
Increase.. ..	8,015
Estimated contribution to irrigation fund	2,030
Net increase of revenue.. .	5,985

But in addition we must remember that as shewn in para 34 of the Superintendent's report there is a large area of assessed unoccupied waste land available, namely a total of acres 30,213 bearing Survey Assessment Rs. 28,582; of this I think that we may reasonably expect to see some considerable portion taken up in the next few years and the Government treasury benefit proportionately. It cannot be expected that any great proportion of the large area of unoccupied dry crop land will be taken up for a long time to come, still after making every allowance and calculating on some increase of revenue from the stricter administration of grazing lands possible after the survey, I should expect that the net land revenue collectible would within three years shew a farther increase of at least Rs. 5,000, bringing up the net increase on the taluk from Rs. 5,985 to fully Rs. 11,000.

11. The above estimate is I think moderate and safe, better out-turns have indeed occurred from settlements in many talukas, a very small addition to the rates of assessment would have secured a considerably large one in this case, an addition of two annas per acre to the assessment on the garden and rice land and of half an anna per acre to that of the rice land would have given another Rs. 6,000 a year of revenue, and the additional burden on the individual would have been hardly perceptible Still this considerable additional sum would have been annually drawn from the taluk which if left there will fructify and in the end benefit the revenue by enabling waste assessed lands to be brought into occupation and cultivation. The large extent of unoccupied waste land in this taluk had a most important bearing on the inculcation of great moderation in the rate of assessment.

12. The suggestions made by the officers in charge of the revenue administration of the district are very various and have been generally met by the Superintendent in his rejoinder. The Commissioner objects to rates being made different for different groups of villages and considers that two groups would have answered every purpose instead of four as proposed. It must be evident that the maximum of advantage is derived by villages immediately on a great high road very much frequented, fodder for instance has a very high value there, while in a village six or eight miles off the road it must have a very much lower value, in fact be hardly saleable on the spot. Between these two extremes there must be intermediate grades, and if these are appreciable as I believe them to be, it is but right that some difference in the standard of assessment should be made.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 25th March 1878.

13. In para 27 of the Superintendent's report he alludes to the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner that we should in our settlement increase the rates on dry land rather than those on irrigated land and I myself have more than once heard a similar suggestion in Mysore. But we must remember that irrigated land, rice and garden land is universally considered a more valuable possession than dry crop land and is much more largely held by the influential and official classes who are such extensive land holders in Mysore. It is therefore but natural that suggestions for preferentially increasing assessments on the land more generally held by uninfluential people should be freely heard.

14. I have recently heard of suggestions that in the present circumstances of Mysore and till the financial equilibrium is somewhat restored, the local funds should be wholly or partially appropriated and absorbed into State Funds. This is to my mind a most astonishing proposal both in an economical point of view and in regard to keeping ordinary good faith. From the development of communications and other improvements in the country can any great increase in the occupied area and the Government revenue be alone looked for and Government is bound both by expediency and common honesty to continue to devote these funds to the purposes for which they were openly proclaimed to be raised.

15. The land revenue in Mysore is exceedingly light on average cultivation ; in the ordinary run of years it probably rarely exceeds one-eighth to one-sixth of the gross produce and frequently has been found by actual experiment to give a much lighter proportion even than one-eighth. There can be no doubt that a higher assessment could be paid, and in a case of emergency like the present it would be preferable to put on all lands whether Government or Inam an extra special cess of one anna on the rupee of assessment or survey valuation for a definite period, than to attempt to appropriate funds specially raised for a specific purpose.

16. I shall be obliged by these papers receiving early consideration and by sanction for the issue of the usual guarantee for thirty years being accorded if these proposals are approved of.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, No. 820, dated Bangalore, 12th October 1877.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of assessment of the Nelamangala Taluk of the Bangalore District of the Nundydroog Division.

Boundaries.

2. The Nelamangala Taluk is situated to the immediate north-west of Bangalore and is bounded on the north by the Koratagere and Dodballapur Taluks, on the south by the Bangalore, on the east by the Dodballapur and west by the Magadi Taluks.

Sub-Division.

3. It is divided into 7 Magnis and contains 268 villages, as shown in the following Statement :—

No.	Magni.	Government Villages.	Inam Villages.	Kavals.	Total.
1	Nelamangala	45	31	...	76
2	Mailenhalli	31	16	...	47
3	Soudekoppa	31	12	...	43
4	Beguru	47	10	...	57
5	Tyamgondla	32	7	...	39
6	Dodbeli	37	6	...	43
7	Nijagal u	45	6	...	51
	Total*.....	268	88	...	356

The proposals for the revision of the assessment contained in this report refer solely to the Government villages, and all calculations of area, &c., do not include the inam villages except when such is specially mentioned.

Natural Characteristics.

4. This taluk of which the area is about 222 square miles is in the shape of a parallelogram and has an extreme length from north-west to south-east of about 25 miles, and a breadth averaging 12 miles ; the country, very similar to that about Bangalore, is undulating, the higher grounds, covered with a poor white grass and stunted shrubs, are used for grazing, the valleys are nearly all under cultivation and well wooded ; as you proceed westward towards the borders of Magadi, rocky hills become more numerous, the highest of these, the peak of Siva Ganga, which is 4,559 feet above the level of the sea, is a prominent feature in the landscape from all the surrounding country. The Arkavati river and some of its tributary streams run through the taluk, but so near its source as it here is, it is scarcely more than a rivulet.

* *Vide* P. S. to this Report.

Climate and Rain-fall.

5. The climate and rain-fall are almost identical with those of Bangalore itself, the western villages owing to their proximity to the hills have a rather heavier rain-fall than those situated to the east; the return of rain-fall gauged at Nelamangala as furnished by the Amlutdar being obviously incorrect, I prefer to estimate it as equal to that of Bangalore, *viz.*, 32·20 inches.

Soils.

6. The dry soils are usually red and sandy of indifferent quality and require yearly manuring; in some parts an indifferent kind of black soil is found, this is superior in productive power to the red, but is disliked by the ryots as it requires more labor and stronger bullocks to plough it.

The rice and garden lands are generally fair: the latter as is always the case being the picked lands of the whole taluk.

Dry Crops.

7. The dry crops grown are of the usual description, *viz.*, ragi, field beans, togari, horsegram, oil seeds, &c., but in nine fields out of ten, ragi, with rows of field beans, is the crop. Black rice, which requires no irrigation, is grown to a considerable extent in the low-lying dry crop lands.

Wet Crops.

8. The irrigated crops in the rice lands are rice of the commoner descriptions and sugarcane; the cultivation of the latter, especially in the Begur and Tyamgondal Magnis, is very considerable.

Garden Crops.

9. The cocoanut and supari gardens are indifferent and often much neglected; many that I inspected were to all intents waste, containing nothing but wild mangoes, bamboos and perhaps half a dozen old cocoanut or supari trees past bearing; it is difficult to say how the owners of these recoup themselves for the kandayam which they have to pay. On the other hand the market gardens in which vegetables, Indian corn, ground nut, &c., are grown are perfect models of cultivation. I have never seen better gardens of the sort than those situated in the Hesargatta valley; these market gardens are always irrigated from wells, as it is necessary that the cultivator should be able to supply water when and how he likes.

Irrigation.

10. There being no channels from streams or rivers in this taluk, all the irrigation is from tanks or wells. Tanks great and small are numerous, every village possessing one or more; few of these contain a perennial supply of water, but when sugarcane is grown, irrigation is continued after the tank dries up, by digging "gundis" or temporary wells to the depth of a few feet which are filled up again the succeeding year.

11. Almost all gardens whether they obtain tank irrigation or not possess wells. These wells are generally of very common structure, and water being obtainable at the depth of a few feet the outlay in making them is very small. It is common for "pecottas" to be erected on the banks of nallas whence a perennial supply of water is obtained; there are a large number of these on the nalla flowing out of the Hesargatta Tank.

12. The Hesargatta Tank which has burst and been temporarily repaired several times in the last few years, has now been taken up by the Irrigation Department and is being put in a thorough state of efficiency. It has a large irrigable area below it of good soil and should prove a very valuable work. Several of the smaller tanks are burst and hold no water, and many are in a very indifferent state of repair.

Tenure.

13. The ordinary ryotwari tenure prevails throughout the taluk.

Markets.

14. The market towns situated within the taluk are Nelamangala, Begur, Tyamgondal, Dodbele, and Sandekoppa, but the trade done at these is trifling and all business of importance is transacted at Bangalore itself.

Exports and Imports.

15. The exports consisting chiefly of grain, straw and jaggory go to Bangalore, and the imports of piece goods, iron, salt, &c., are from the same place.

Manufactures.

16. The manufactures are insignificant, and consist of native clothes, kamblis and earthern pots. I understand that silk used to be prepared to a considerable extent in several villages of the taluk, and deserted mulberry gardens are numerous, but recurrent disease amongst the silkworms has almost entirely destroyed this branch of industry.

Roads.

17. The high road from Bangalore to Túmkúr passes through the whole length of the taluk; from Kasba Nelmangala the high road to Hassan branches to the west, and from Sompur roads branch to Koratagere and to Dodballapur to the east from the latter is a loop road which runs for about 9 miles through the Tyamgondal Magni rejoining the high road at Begur.

18. There are country roads passable for carts from every village.

19. The high road from Bangalore to Magadi passes south of and just outside the boundary of the Nelamangala Taluk, this road is used by the people of the Sondekoppa Magni.

20. The following statement is the summary of the statistical information collected by the classing officers during the progress of their work :—

Statistical Information.

Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Square miles	Cattle.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Market Towns.	Remarks.
268	12,509	57,073	222	93,510	1,476	9,509	5	

21. From this it appears that the resident population of the Government portion of the taluk is 57,073 which is equal to an average of 439 per square mile on the cultivated, 322 per square mile on the culturable and 257 per square mile on the gross area of the taluk.

22. The subjoined statement shows the area under cultivation and the collections thereon for the past 25 years preceding 1875—76, and below that is a statement shewing the prices during the last sixteen years.

Year.	Maji Bijwari (Khandis.)				Collection on Cultivation.			Total Collection.	Remission.	Total Demand.	Remarks.
	Garden.	Rice.	Dry Crop.	Total.	Cash.	Batayi.	Mis.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1851—52	469	1,686	1,916	1,062				62,302	...	62,302	
1852—53	472	1,586	1,951	3,919				59,247	...	59,247	
1853—54	493	1,310	1,880	3,689	Data not at hand.			59,685	...	59,685	
1854—55	520	1,329	1,853	3,702				63,406	..	63,406	
1855—56	517	1,192	1,865	3,574				67,449	...	67,449	
1856—57	508	1,259	1,898	3,615	41,169	21,935	110	66,214	..	66,214	
1857—58	531	1,279	1,925	3,715	15,767	52,104	141	68,012	..	68,012	
1858—59	554	1,337	2,001	3,692	47,015	33,928	218	81,484	...	81,484	
1859—60	589	1,564	2,150	4,303	51,252	37,539	383	89,064	...	89,064	
1860—61	547	1,264	2,300	4,110	54,785	27,129	216	82,160	...	82,160	
1861—62	553	1,222	2,338	4,113	56,511	25,410	268	82,189	..	82,189	
1862—63	583	1,194	2,408	4,185	59,919	21,579	270	81,748	...	81,748	
1865—64	623	1,256	2,511	4,393	62,299	30,599	70	92,928	...	92,928	
1864—65	649	1,411	2,7	4,728	6 12	30,681	65	94,874	..	94,874	
1865—66	718	1,527	2,6 2	4,968	961	25,193	1	96,155	...	96,155	
1866—67	700	2,165	2,651	5,516	96,0 8	7,001	41	93,120	...	93,120	
1867—68	801	2,3 1	2,900	6,052	91,172	2,659	119	93,950	...	93,950	
1868—69	705	2,572	2,913	5,950	89,910	2,771	15	92,726	...	92,726	
1869—70	694	2,192	2,862	5,748	85,419	6,107	566	92,092	..	92,092	
1870—71	996	2,219	2,862	6,077	86,263	4,752	84	91,199	243	91,442	
1871—72	670	1,861	2, 70	5,301	77,549	6,179	20	83,778	...	83,778	
1872—73	674	2,039	2,713	5,426	74,181	9,868	70	84,119	...	84,119	*Difference between the amount here shewn and that in para 35 and Appendix A is caused by elimination of fractions.
1873—74	680	1,716	2,718	5,114	75,052	3,112	8	78,172	..	78,172	
1874—75	678	1,955	2,805	5,438	78 041	5,464	30	83,535	..	83,535	
1875—76	671	1,814	2,892	5,377	79,574	2,438	105	82.117	...	82,117*	
Five years' average ...					...	...	..		...	82,404	
Ten years' average ...					...	...	...		...	87,535	
Twenty years' average ...					...	..	...		...	85,509	
Twenty-five years' average					...	...	...		...	80,891	

Years.	Per Khandi of 160 Seers.												Per Maund of 48 Seers.											
	Paddy.						Ragi.			Kulti.			Sesamum, Oil Seeds.			Jaggory.			Supari.					
	1st Sort.			2nd Sort.															1st Sort.			2nd Sort.			3rd Sort.		
1860—61	5	8	0	5	0	0	5	12	0	8	0	0	10	4	0	1	4	0	7	0	0	4	12	0	2	0	0
1861—62	6	0	0	5	4	0	5	12	0	8	14	0	9	2	0	1	10	0	5	8	0	4	4	0	1	9	0
1862—63	6	1	4	5	4	5	4	15	4	6	5	0	10	10	0	1	12	5	5	10	3	3	14	5	1	7	9
1863—64	5	11	0	5	0	0	5	2	0	6	13	8	11	2	8	1	4	0	8	1	4	5	10	8	2	6	8
1864—65	7	2	4	6	5	0	4	10	4	10	4	9	12	2	4	1	12	0	9	1	0	7	11	10	4	6	0
1865—66	7	8	9	6	10	5	7	3	3	10	4	0	12	14	7	1	15	1	10	0	2	7	1	5	3	14	2
1866—67	10	2	2	9	9	1	13	11	5	15	14	0	19	6	4	2	8	4	10	8	4	7	15	8	4	1	5
1867—68	7	10	3	7	2	3	10	3	11	9	12	8	14	0	0	1	15	9	10	10	8	9	1	4	4	9	4
1868—69	6	2	6	5	14	2	5	15	1	8	9	7	9	3	2	1	7	10	10	4	9	7	7	2	3	7	0
1869—70	5	3	3	4	14	7	4	3	1	6	1	3	9	4	1	1	12	9	9	2	11	6	6	7	3	2	11
1870—71	5	1	4	4	10	8	3	3	4	4	8	8	12	6	11	1	11	0	9	1	4	7	3	6	3	4	0
1871—72	4	9	0	4	4	0	2	4	8	4	13	6	7	4	7	1	1	0	9	11	8	6	10	0	2	13	4
1872—73	4	14	0	4	9	4	2	5	7	5	6	3	8	6	2	1	4	1	8	5	4	6	8	0	2	11	4
1873—74	4	13	4	4	8	4	3	2	3	6	12	9	9	14	6	1	7	3	8	14	4	6	6	8	2	13	0
1874—75	4	15	8	4	7	0	3	11	3	8	13	5	10	0	8	1	7	0	8	0	0	5	10	0	2	12	6
1875—76	4	13	0	4	4	10	4	13	3	7	6	7	8	7	1	1	6	10	9	5	0	6	14	8	3	0	0

23. On examining these statements we see that during the 25 years under review the collections increased steadily during the first 15 years, when they reached the maximum of Rs. 96,000, and that from 1865—66 they have steadily decreased until they stood last year at Rs. 82,000; that the prices have fluctuated very much in the same proportion, and that the great falling off in the revenue corresponds with the year in which batayi cultivation was to a great measure abolished.

24. It will be noticed that the variations in the area under cultivation do not correspond with the collections; in the year succeeding the abolition of batayi, there was an increase in the area under rice cultivation of 500 khandis equal to about 1,000 acres, the dry crop and garden remaining about the same, and yet the collections fell off about 3,000 Rs.; again in comparing the last year shewn, 1875—76, with the year of highest realizations we find an increase of about 600 acres in the rice, 3,600 acres in the dry crop with decrease of 100 acres in the garden, but the collections shew a decrease of Rs. 14,000 instead of an increase as might have been expected.

25. The "Bijwari" area can only be supposed to be comparatively correct, but it should be correct so far; that it is not actually so is shewn by comparing the Bijwari area for 1875—76 turned into acres according to the ordinary conversion scale, and the area held on "patta" as shewn by our survey for very nearly the same period.

	Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.		Total Area.
As per Bijwari	38,244	3,748	1,386	=	43,378
As per Survey	63,765	5,623	1,689	=	71,077

26. From information furnished by the Amildar, I find that the rates that have obtained of late years on waste lands given out for cultivation have been as follows:—

Dry Crop.—From Rs. 0 7 0 to Rs. 1—5—0 per acre.

Rice Lands.—There was no specified rate, but from a number of instances given by him I find that on land of superior quality fit for sugar-cane cultivation a rate of Rs. 1-12 per acre was fixed; for lands fit for rice cultivation only, rates varying from Rs. 2—6—0 to 8—5—0 giving an average of Rs. 5—0—9 were imposed.

Garden Lands.—No fixed rate: the orders of the Deputy Commissioner being taken in each instance and rate fixed in accordance with the merits of the case.

The above rates were fixed on the kudu and I have turned them into corresponding rates per acre for the sake of comparison, it will be seen that they were nominally higher especially in the rice lands than either the average of actual old rates, or than the rates now proposed.

27. The Deputy Commissioner has suggested to me that in our settlement we should increase the dry rates if necessary rather than those on the irrigated lands; with the moderate rates for rice lands which are now proposed, I can only attribute the increase that we make under that head to concealment of cultivation, and the conclusions I derive from the remarks contained in the last four paras confirm me in this opinion; by concealment I would infer a man holding more land than he is supposed to do, not actually cultivating land unknown to the Revenue Authorities.

Grouping and proposed Rates.

28. The climate and rain-fall of the whole taluk is so uniform that I consider proximity to Bangalore and to the high roads to be the only advantages which one part of the taluk possesses over the other. I propose therefore grouping and maxima rates from which to deduce the assessment as follows:—

Groups.	Villages.	Max. Dry Rate.	Max. Rice Rate.	Max. Garden Rate.
I	66	Rs. 2 8 0	Rs. 9 0 0	Rs. 16 for tank—irrigated gardens, & Rs. 8 for well—irrigated gardens.
II	89	Rs. 2 4 0	Rs. 8 0 0	
III	91	Rs. 2 0 0	Rs. 8 0 0	
IV	22	Rs. 1 12 0	Rs. 8 0 0	

29. In the first group I have placed those villages within easy reach of Bangalore and those situated along the Bangalore-Túmkúr road for a distance of about 14 miles.

30. In the 2nd group those along the remainder of the high roads, and those not quite so well situated with regard to Bangalore as the villages comprised in the 1st group.

31. In the 3rd group comes all the remainder of the taluk except a few villages in the extreme north on the frontier of Koratagere whose position with regard to markets are the least advantageous of all.

32. As the assessment of each garden is settled individually on its own merits, the same maximum rate has been taken for the whole taluk.

Results of proposed rates on occupied lands.

33. The imposition of the rates recommended above will give the following results for land at present under cultivation.

Group.	No. of Villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.			Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	66	413	2,057	4 15 8	1,279	6,341	4 15 4	16,171	17,126	1 0 11	17,863	25,524
II	89	691	3,665	5 4 10	1,830	8,192	4 7 7	18,498	18,146	0 15 8	21,019	30,003
III	91	488	2,610	5 5 7	2,232	10,046	4 8 4	24,267	22,251	0 14 8	26,987	34,907
IV	22	97	466	4 12 10	262	1,120	3 15 6	4,829	3,612	0 12 0	5,208	5,198
4	268	1,689	8,798	5 3 4	5,623	25,699	4 9 2	63,765	61,135	0 15 4	71,077	95,632

Results of proposed rates on waste arable.

34. The Area and Assessment of the waste lands available for cultivation are as follows:—

Group.	No. of Villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.			Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rates.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rates.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rates.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	66	3	18 6	0 0	344	1,705	4 15 3	9,890	7,992	0 12 11	10,237	9,715
II	89	18	78 4	5 4	565	2,268	4 1 5	6,453	4,954	0 12 3	7,026	7,280
III	91	8	46 5	12 0	597	2,516	4 3 5	10,805	8,094	0 12 0	11,410	10,656
IV	22	5	24 4	12 10	25	74	2 15 4	1,510	833	0 8 10	1,540	931
4	268	34	166 4	14 1	1,521	6,563	4 5 0	28,658	21,853	0 12 2	30,213	28,582

35. The extent and assessment of the Minor Inam lands situated in the Government villages are as follows :—

Results of proposed rates on Minor Inam lands.

Group.	No. of Villages.	Garden.		Rice.		Dry Crop.		Total alienated Lands.		Remarks.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	66	36	176	358	1,776	3,244	3,346	3,638	5,298	
II	89	44	226	507	2,384	3,164	3,094	3,715	5,704	
III	91	80	459	534	2,592	4,135	3,790	4,749	6,841	
IV	22	2	11	36	162	377	291	415	464	
4	268	162	872	1,437	6,914	10,920	10,521	12,519	18,307	

36. The next statement shews the result of the imposition of the proposed rates on the whole arable area of the Taluk occupied, waste and inam.

Result of proposed rates on the whole Taluk.

Group.	No. of Villages.	Collection for Year 1875—76.	Survey Assessment, &c.									
			Govt. occupied.		Govt. Waste.		Total Waste & occupied.		Alienated Lands.		Total Govt. and Inam.	
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	66	21,423	17,863	25,524	10,237	9,715	28,100	35,239	3,638	5,298	31,738	40,537
II	80	26,146	21,019	30,003	7,026	7,286	28,045	37,283	3,715	5,704	31,760	42,987
III	91	30,043	26,987	34,907	11,410	10,656	38,397	45,563	4,749	6,841	43,146	52,404
IV	22	4,552	5,208	5,198	1,540	931	6,748	6,129	417	464	7,165	6,593
4	268	82,164	71,077	95,632	30,213	28,582	101,290	1,24,214	12,519	18,307	113,809	1,42,521
	Add area of unassessed grazing lands, village sites, roads, &c.								...	...	28,114	
	"Add gross area of 48" Inam Villages							...	...	...	26,376	
	Total area of Nelamangala Taluk, *i. e.* about 263 square miles								...	..	168,299	

37. I will here compare the average rates of assessment for the whole Taluk, class by class, as formerly realized, with those now proposed. The area ascertained by the survey is the basis of calculation; in the old collections those on rice and garden are so mixed up that for the sake of comparison I have been obliged to make one average for the two combined.

Comparison of old and new average rates.

Group.	Dry Crop.					Garden and Rice.					Remarks.
	Survey Area.	Old Collection.	Survey Assessment.	Old average Rate.	Survey average Rate.	Survey Area.	Old Collection.	Survey Assessment.	Old average Rate.	Survey average Rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	16,171	14,738	17,126	0 14 7	1 0 11	1,692	6,653	8,398	3 14 11	4 15 5	
II	18,498	15,817	18,146	0 13 8	0 15 8	2,521	10,292	11,857	4 1 4	4 11 6	
III	24,267	20,571	22,251	0 13 7	0 14 8	2,720	9,449	12,656	3 7 7	4 10 5	
IV	4,829	3,077	3,612	0 10 2	0 12 0	379	1,462	1,586	3 13 9	4 2 11	
Total.	63,765	54,203*	61,135	0 13 7	0 15 4	7,312	27,856*	34,497	3 12 8	4 11 6	* Rs. 105 miscellaneous is not included in the amounts here shewn, and hence the difference between the total of these two items and that in para 36 and Appendix 4.

38. The above are the average rates for the whole Taluk class by class and in para 28 above, I have given the maxima rates from which they have been deduced. I will now shew approximately how the rates will fall on the most common soils that are found.

Explanation of how proposed rates will actually fall.

If situated in the	I Group.	II Group.	III Group.	IV Group.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average red soil which produces one crop of ragi every year will pay per acre about	1 1 0	0 15 6	0 14 6	0 12 0
Rice land capable of producing one crop of rice	4 3 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0
Rice land capable of producing sugarcane and rice in the ordinary rotation	7 3 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0

39. The above are approximate rates only, variations in the soil or supply of water, distance of field from the village, the size of the village itself, &c., will cause the rate to vary from that shewn above in accordance with the estimated value of advantage or disadvantage thereby derived.

40. The average of the garden rates proposed is as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Well Gardens . ..	4	9	7
Tank Gardens .. .	7	0	1

From these averages it will be seen that proportionately to the maxima, the rates on the well Garden are much higher than those on the tank irrigated gardens; reference to the difference existing between these two classes of garden has already been made in para 9 of this report. The maxima rates have seldom been applied to either well or tank irrigated gardens.

Grazing and fruit trees.

41. The realizations for the year 1875—76 from grazing and fruit trees were Rs. 4,613, and for the sake of comparison we may estimate the future collections from these sources to be of the same amount after the introduction of the survey rates.

Local Funds.

42. As regards the land only, the local cess of ½ an anna in the rupee brought in a sum of Rs. 2,627—7—0 for the year 1875—76.

Under the Survey Settlement, the realizations under the heads of Local Funds and Irrigation Cess on Minor Inam lands will be as follow :—

Local cess of one anna in the rupee	Rs. 5,977
Local cess on Minor Inam lands	„ 1,144
Equivalent of irrigation cess on minor inam lands ..	„ 458
	Total Rs. 7,579

Total results of the whole settlement.

43. Comparison of the realization under all heads of land revenue for the year 1875—76 with those estimated for the year succeeding the introduction of the Survey Settlement is here made.

Land Revenue 1875—76	Rs. 82,117
Grazing and fruit trees do	„ 4,613
Half anna Local cess do	„ 2,697-7
Total under old system	Rs. 89,427-7
Survey assessment of occupied lands ..	Rs. 95,632
Grazing and fruit trees	„ 4,613
One anna Local Cess	„ 5,977
One anna Local Cess on Minor Inams ..	„ 1,144
Equivalent of Irrigation cess on Minor Inams ..	„ 458
Total under Survey Settlement	Rs. 1,07,824

44. The gross increase in the demands under the head of land Revenue deducting Local cess, &c., is therefore Rs. 13,515; from this the sum of about Rs. 2,030 will have to be credited to the District Irrigation Fund and about Rs. 5,500 will be required for the payment of village officers. The immediate and direct gain to the Government from the introduction of the survey into the Nelamangala Taluk will therefore amount to about Rs. 6,000.

45. As noted above the sum of Rs. 2,030, on account of the Government irrigated lands and Rs. 458 on account of equivalent of irrigation cess on minor inams, total Rs. 2,488, will have to be credited to the District Irrigation Fund.

Irrigation Fund.

46. Under the scale laid down in Chief Commissioner's order No. 219 of 27th October 1874, the pay of the village officers has been estimated at Rs. 6,500. The amount of "profit from service lands" may amount to about Rs. 900 and their present pay is Rs. 120 which will leave about Rs. 5,500 to be made good out of the treasury.

47. After the introduction of the survey rates the payments of "Aya" or grain levies to village officers is discontinued, those to village servants remain as heretofore. The rate and payment of these levies are so uncertain and differ so much in different villages that I place little confidence in the information that can be obtained on the subject; the nominal rates are very much the same as those that obtained in the Bangalore Taluk, but I doubt their being paid with the same regularity as seems to have obtained there; and yet in Bangalore there used to be a constant struggle to enforce payment on the one side and to withhold it on the other. On all Batayi lands, Aya was always paid up to the full rate authorized by custom, and the cessation of the Batayi system has greatly reduced the perquisites of both village officers and servants.

Grain levies to Village Officers, &c.

48. In examining the accompanying statement A which shews in detail the old and proposed assessment of each village in the Taluk, it will be noticed that the increase in the assessment of certain villages is very considerable as compared with that of others, to shew that such inequality is solely in consequence of the inequality of the former rates. I will, before concluding, compare the assessment and rates of a few villages in which the greatest increase is proposed with that of others which are reduced by this settlement.

Specimen villages shewing great increase and decrease.

In detail Statement. No.	Class.	Name of Villages.	Old Assessment.	Survey Assessment.	Percentage Increase and Decrease.	Average garden Rate.	Average rice Rate.	Average dry Crop Rate.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Increased Villages.						
99	II.	Mantanakurchi	679	1,087	71	4 12 0	4 5 11	0 14 10
174	III.	Chikanhalli	167	418	150	4 8 0	3 14 3	0 12 1
238	III.	Tammenhalli	5	31	520	...	...	0 12 9
		Decreased Villages.						
85	II.	Tarabanhalli	184	144	43	4 0 0	0	1 2 10
169	III.	Matkur	742	411	77	4 0 0	4 14 7	1 1 0
117	II.	Kempohalli Ane	278	182	35	5 3 2	4 8 6	1 5 4

These figures speak for themselves: almost the same average rates producing an increase of from 71 to 520 per cent in the one set of cases and reduction of from 43 to 77 per cent in the others. In the same way the new rates will affect individuals in an unequal degree; thus in a village of which the total is increased, many individuals will have their assessment reduced; and *vice versa* individuals will be increased in a village of which the total is decreased.

49. The above rates are moderate in themselves, and as will be seen by reference to paras 26 and 37 above, average lower than the nominal rates that obtained in the Taluk under previous management and which I presume have been applied to any new lands that may have been brought into cultivation during the last few years; the proposed rates fit in with those for which sanction has already been accorded in the adjoining settled Taluks of Bangalore, Túmkúr and Koratagere.

General Remarks.

50 The position of the Nelamangala Taluk is exceptionally good, both from its vicinity to Bangalore and from its position on the principal high road to the North; the traffic along this road is constant and the facilities it affords for the sale of straw, &c., to the cartmen passing along it are so great, that the sale of the straw alone is often sufficient to pay for the kandayem of the dry crop lands.

51. Considering the circumstances of this Taluk the amount of waste land is great; all that is assessed is considered to be capable of cultivation, but a great deal of it is really very poor soil which is more likely to be used for grazing purposes than to be brought under the plough. The unarable area consisting of about 28,114 acres is mostly fit for grazing. After a suitable amount of free grazing has been granted at the settlement to each village the remaining unarable and all waste arable Nos. will be sold yearly by auction; the amount which this will realize will depend very greatly on the District management to which it is subjected, but it certainly, from its vicinity to Bangalore, should realize a good deal more than it has done hitherto.

Financial results of the Settlement.

52. The financial results of the settlement may be summed up as follows, we provide large funds for the improvement of the irrigation and local works, we can afford to give a fair remuneration to the village officers and have a balance estimated at about Rs. 6,000 to carry to the credit of Government in excess of the collections for the year 1875-76. There is waste land available for extension of cultivation to the value of Rs. 28,582, and there is every probability of a portion of this being brought under the plough each successive year.

Captain Coussmaker's report appended.

53. A short report drawn up by Captain Coussmaker who was latterly in charge of the classification of the Taluk is appended.

Statement B shewing all the Inam villages appended.

54. In accordance with instructions contained in para 41 of Chief Commissioner's Order No. 11152—316 of 1st February 1877, I have attached a statement B showing all the inam villages which according to our records exist in the Nelamangala Taluk.

A sketch Map attached.

55. It will be seen on reference to the sketch map of the Taluk herewith forwarded that there are several outlying villages which might advantageously be transferred to the Taluks in which they are situated, *viz.*, Bhantarkupi to Magadi, Ramchanderpur (Kayimgutta) to Bangalore and Mailapanhalli, Krishnarajpur (Kayimgutta) and Lingrajpur (Kayimgutta) to the Dodballapur Taluk.

Conclusion.

56. In conclusion I beg that the sanction of the Chief Commissioner may be obtained to the proposals contained above in time, to enable me to introduce the settlement during next hot weather.

P. S.—Since the preparation of this report six villages as per margin have been declared by the Superintendent of Inam Settlements to contain Minor Inams only and not to be Whole Inam Villages, the Survey assessment will therefore be introduced into them and rates fixed similar to those of the adjoining villages; this alteration will make the total of Government villages 274 and inam villages 82, total for the whole taluk 356 as before mentioned.

1. Naraimaopalya.
2. Savidamiyapalya.
3. Mariyenpalya.
4. Sheshagirrapalya.
5. Shitaramubhattarpalya.
6. Narainapapalya.

From the Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, To the Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 36, dated Camp Solur, 29th December 1876.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the Nelamangala Taluk, Bangalore District, the classification of which has been completed.

2. Mr. Dobbie, superintended for one season, and after his death I took charge of his establishment and completed the taluk. I have, therefore, but little local knowledge of the western part of the taluk, and regret that I am unable to make the report so full as I should have wished it to be.

General Description.

3. The Nelamangala Taluk, lying 10 miles west of Bangalore, is bounded on the North by Dodballapur and Koratagere; West by Túmkúr and Magadi; south by Magadi, and East by Bangalore Taluks. It is tolerably compact in shape, measuring 23 miles from North to South, and averaging 13 miles from East to West; the area is about 300 square miles.

4. The rain-fall of the taluk is about the same as that of Bangalore, *viz*: an average of 36 inches, and is equally spread over the whole taluk or slightly preponderating in the western hoblis; perhaps owing to the presence of isolated stony hills. The general appearance of the taluk is undulating and very rocky towards the western side. Two branches of the Arkavati river, rising near Dodballapur and Manchydurg respectively, run through the taluk from north to south and unite near the southern boundary. The hills of Shivaganga and Nijigal are the highest points in the taluk, and visible from a long distance. The precipitous nallahs, so noticeable in Bangalore, are frequently met with in this taluk also.

Physical Characteristics.

5. Owing to the undulating character of the country, the facility of storing water in small tanks and kattes is great, and nearly every village has one or more such, varying in number and size according to the conformation of the ground and the area of land below suitable for irrigation. There are no channels in the taluk to the best of my knowledge, but I understand that the Tank Department have taken the Hessargatta series (formed by bunding one of the branches of the Arkavati) in hand, and are expending considerable sums in repairing the bunds and Kodis of those tanks from which the villagers in that valley will receive very considerable advantage.

Irrigation.

6. The soil of this taluk is generally speaking poor and sandy, especially that which is high-lying. In some of the valleys of the Begur and Mailenhalli Hoblis, I found the soil that was well irrigated, to be deep and rich, and good crops of cane are grown there, notably under the Chikanane Amanikere in Begur Hobli. The western Hoblis of Nijigal and part of Sondekoppa are very rocky, and the soil much cut up with ravines. There is also a poor kind of sand existing in many parts which is beaten by the action of the rain and sun into a hard surface on which grass even will not grow. This soil is very laborious to break up for cultivation, and if left untilled for three years relapses to its former unfertile character.

Soils.

7. The staple crop of the taluk is ragi, mixed either with "avare," "togri" or "achchellu" and a scattered crop of "pundi." Four varieties of ragi are grown, and known respectively as "bhir," "dod," "gid" and "bhirgid." Punji or rice that grows from rain-fall only is found in favorable localities. In tari land rice of the varieties known as dod-bhatta and marlkante bhatta is grown, both being large and coarse grained. Sugar-cane is also grown wherever the tanks hold out, or gundis, sunk to a depth of 10 feet, give a supply of water up to about April. The principal varieties of cane grown are Hulgabbu and Kempkabbu. The rice crop is sown in July and is reaped in December. Hardly any Vaisak rice appears to be grown.

Crops.

8. In this taluk the gardens are not generally valuable. Some few villages in favorable situations grow supari, but even there the ground around the trees wears a neglected appearance, very different from the Mainad gardens, where supari is the staple crop. Below many tanks an industrious race called "Tiglar," grow vegetables and ground nut in small plots of highly cultivated garden, supplementing the tank supply by irrigation from katcha wells, raising the water with yatas. Each family cultivate about half an acre which by heavy manuring and deep cultivating, is made to produce, crop after crop, throughout the year. I never heard of a Tiglar possessing any capital; they are all poor and industrious. Their women have a peculiar habit of dressing entirely in Kamblis.

Gardens.

In some parts of the Taluk mulberry has been grown to a considerable extent, but the silk trade has declined greatly during the past few years, and very few mulberry gardens are now cared for. Under the present administration mulberry gardens pay assessment varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per acre.

Most villages have a small plot of pauwela, few guntas in extent, just sufficient for home consumption.

9. The renters of Batayi lands almost always cultivate them themselves.

Tenure.

The renters of Kandayem lands are sometimes absentees, subletting to the poorer ryots, but as a rule they reside on the spot and do their own work.

10. When the land is sublet the subtenant and the Pattadar share the crop. If the Pattadar takes half the straw he has to bear half the cost of cultivation; should he however forego the straw, the whole expenses fall on the subtenant.

Sub-letting rates.

11. If employed by the day a male laborer gets 2 annas 8 pies, and a woman 2 annas. At harvest time both sexes get the same, *viz*, about 1 anna 4 pies, and a seer of ragi.

Wages.

12. The only kind of manure used is that procured from cattle or collected from the sheep pens. Owing to scarcity of trees, leaf manure is unknown. "Ragi" being the staple crop, the manure is first devoted to the khushki, any that remains going to the Bagayet and Tari. Several times when I asked whether a certain rice field had been manured, I was met with the answer "we have not enough manure for our ragi, how then can we put it to our rice!" Panwel however is always heavily manured and well watered.

Manure.

13. The indigenous cattle are fairly good, but most of those, used for heavy draught are imported from Mahadevbetta or Bilekalbetta as one or two years old.

Cattle.

14. The grazing in this Taluk is much valued. All waste is rented as "Hulgawal" by the villagers themselves, who frequently pay dry crop rates in order to secure the land. I attribute this to the fact that any straw that can be grown can be remuneratively sold in Bangalore, or to cartmen passing through the Taluk *en route* to that market.

15. There are hardly any manufactures, except a few kamblis, earthen pots and a little agricultural iron work.

Manufactures.

16. The population of the taluk according to last census was 71,560 and is fairly equally distributed throughout the taluk.

Population.

17. The main road from Túmkúr to Bangalore passes through the taluk. Also a road from Kunigal joins the above road at Kasba Nelamangala. A road from Koratagere joins the main road at Sompur. The traffic on the first two named roads is heavy and continuous throughout the year, as they lead direct from Bangalore to all the western taluks.

Roads.

18. Markets are held at Kasba Nelamangala on Friday; Tyamgondla on Tuesday; Heggund Begur, Sondekoppa on Wednesday; Matkur on Sunday. These markets are principally confined to petty local dealings. Ryots take their grain usually to Bangalore direct.

Markets.

19. The people eat up a large proportion of the grain they grow. Any surplus in grain or straw goes to Bangalore.

Exports.

20. The larger villages are usually provided with shops where native cloth, copper and iron household implements, &c., can be bought. Itinerating petty traders are not often met with.

Imports.

21. In ordinary years prices range as follows:—ragi, avari, kuli, rice, Rs. 2-3-4, and 3 respectively, per Krishnaraj khandi. Ragi straw Rs. 3 per cartload; supari Rs. 4 per maund; cocoanuts Rs. 2 per hundred; tobacco Rs. 2 per maund.

Prices.

22. The taluk is a comparatively healthy one. High winds continually sweep over the grazing lands, and keep up a good circulation of air around the villages; whilst owing to great undulation the drainage is very good, stagnant water being rare.

Health.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 25th March 1878.

No. 11438—Rev. 235, dated Bangalore, 25th March 1878.

Order thereon.—With the above letter, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits proposals for the revision of assessment of the Nelamangala Taluk of the Bangalore District, consisting of 274 Government and 82 Inam villages.

2. It appears that in the first instance the taluk authorities reported to the Survey Department that there were 268 Government villages inclusive of certain hamlets and 88 inam villages; but that subsequently it was ascertained that the marginally noted six villages were resumed by the Inam Department. The Survey Superintendent's proposal to settle these 6 villages and to fix assessment at the rates similar to those of the adjoining villages is approved.

Sitarambhattaryalya.
Narayanappanpalya.
Narayanaraopalya.
Sheshagiriraopalya.
Sayidamiyanpalya.
Mariyanpalya.

3. Out of the remaining 82 inam villages, *6 belong to the Sivaganga Matt and Gangadhareswaraswami temple. The settlement of these villages which are under Government management and a detailed survey of which has been made under the orders of the Chief Commissioner should take place simultaneously with the Government villages.

Matt Villages.
*Varadanayikanhalli No. 32.
Baraganhalli ,, 51.
Bartipura ,, 52.
Temple Villages.
Sivaganga, Kutaghatta, Ganganpura } From No. 46 to 48.

4. The revenue of the taluk, which in 1865—66 was Rs. 96,000, declined in 1875—76 to Rs. 82,000, owing, it is said, to the abolition of the batayi system: but the revision of assessment now proposed brings up the revenue to very near Rs. 96,000.

5. The survey and financial results of occupied lands exclusive of miscellaneous revenue and local cess are exhibited in the following table:—

Description.	Area.				Assessment.				Deduct charges from column 8.			Remainder or difference between columns 8 and 12.
	Before Survey.	As per Survey.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.	Before Survey.	As per Survey.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.	Remuneration to village officers.	Irrigation Cess.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dry	38,244	63,765	25,521	...	54,203	61,135	6,932					
Wet	3,748	5,623	1,875	...	22,838	25,699	2,861					
Garden	1,386	1,689	303	...	5,018	8,798	3,780					
Total.....	43,378	71,077	27,699	...	82,059	95,632	13,573					
Miscellaneous ...	..	...	...	..	105	..	..	105				
									5,500	2,488	7,988	5,480
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	82,164	95,632	13,573 Net 13,468					

6. The following abstract gives the rates fixed on occupied lands of the taluk, compared with the rates of the adjoining surveyed taluks.

| Group. | No. of Villages. | Proposed Rates. | | |

10. The Survey Commissioner is requested to explain why the average rate on inam land Rs. 0—15—5 should be higher than the rate on occupied Government lands.

11. The wet maximum rate on the first group of villages Rs. 9—0—0 is almost equal to the rates of the adjoining Yelahanka and Koratagere Taluks, and for the 2nd, 3rd and 4th groups a uniform rate of Rs. 8 is proposed.

12. The average rate on occupied wet lands is Rs. 4—9—2, being Rs. 0—4—7 less than the rate of the Yelahanka Taluk, and Rs. 0—15—6 and Rs. 0—8—5 more than the rate in the other surveyed taluks.

13. The other rates are somewhat moderate and call for no remarks.

14. On the whole the rates of assessment proposed by the Survey Commissioner seem wellconsidered, and the Chief Commissioner sanctions their introduction with effect from 1st April next, the settlement being guaranteed as usual for 30 years.

15. The proposed transfer of Tyamagondal and adjoining villages to Dodbele Hobli is also sanctioned, and the Commissioner is requested to report whether the Head-Quarters of Tyamagondal Hobli may not be transferred to Sompur, Tyamagondal being at present inconveniently situated in respect of the villages lying towards the west and the Head-Quarters of the Shekdar of Nijagal removed to Dasanhalli.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore.
" Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
" Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
" Superintendent of Inam Settlements.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 26th March 1878.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 263, dated Bombay 15th March 1878.

I have the honor to forward for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner the appended letter from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, proposing revised rates of assessment for the Banavar Taluk of the Kadur District of the Nagar Division.

2. The original letter and appendices having been retained by the Deputy Commissioner at Kadur in order to save time, I forward a spare copy received from the Superintendent, to which are appended the reviewing letters of the Division and District Officers. The Superintendent will be requested to obtain and forward the original letter and appendices to you direct with all speed.

3. The rates of assessment now proposed were fixed upon by me in consultation with the Superintendent after a full consideration of all the circumstances of this Taluk.

4. The grouping of the villages for different maximum rates appear to me to be perfectly just and correct, and I have a very full local knowledge of the circumstances of this Taluk having more than once traversed it in different directions.

5. The remarks of the Superintendent on the general features of the Taluk require no additional detailed remarks from me, and I may proceed at once, after a very few observations, to a consideration of the past revenue and the estimated future revenue results under the settlement now to be proposed. It will be sufficient to state that this Taluk enjoys a generally fair rain-fall with some local variations, good communications and markets, and has a population of 128 to the square mile; at first sight a low average, but this is more apparent than real, being due to so large a portion over one-fourth of the whole consisting of tracts unfit for cultivation; on the culturable area the population gives an average rate of 188 to the square mile.

6. At para 32 of the Superintendent's report is a statement giving what may be called the revenue history of the Taluk for the last 25 years. The occupied extent being shewn in Bijavari Khandis can only be looked upon as approximately indicating the comparative progress of the occupied area, those being measures of valuation and not of area; a larger area of poor land going to make one Khandi than in richer land, the amount annually collected is the only trustworthy data for purpose of accurate comparison contained in this statement. We find in the first year of the statement 1851—2 Rs. 67,180 collected, this sum with some fluctuations gradually increased to Rs. 1,15,229 in 1867—8, the year of highest collections here, as ordinarily is found to have been the case in Mysore, in consequence of the general rise of prices coincident with, and following the American war; from that year with falling prices, there is a general fall in the revenue in successive years down to 1872—3, when the sum of Rs. 1,06,331 was realized, after which some recovery occurs, and in the last year 1875—76. the sum of Rs. 1,14,894 was collected, but a trifling sum less than the collections of the highest year 1867—68. This recovery may be ascribed to two causes, first, from the price list appended to the same para of the Superintendent's report it will be seen that about 1871—72 the fall in prices, up to then pretty steady, appears to have received a check, and it was apparent that a farther progressive fall was not to be feared, and secondly, the survey was in full progress; this commonly has an effect in stimulating the occupation of land, inducing ryots to secure eligible lands in anticipation of the settlement; it will be observed that in these last three years there is a small but steady increase in the Khandi recorded as occupied.

7. The old rates of assessment as actually in force were certainly very unequal as explained in the 36th para of the Superintendent's report, and this inequality extended not only to individual fields but to whole villages. The grouping of the villages for the imposition of varying rates of assessment is shewn and explained in the 38th para of the Superintendent's report. In para 46 the average rates on each description of garden land is shewn. At para 44 is shewn the actual assessment which will fall on land of a similar intrinsic quality under the different maximum rates, proposed rates differing in accordance with the estimated advantages in communications and rain-fall of the villages in each group. The maximum rates have been fixed on after a consideration of the rates imposed hitherto in adjacent settled Taluks and of their relative advantages.

8. In para 46 is shewn the estimated result of the imposition of the rates of assessment proposed.

9. The land revenue on occupied land realized in 1875—6 was Rs. 1,14,894. The estimated survey assessment of the same lands is Rs. 1,36,176, an increase of Rs. 21,282; from this we have to deduct the sum of Rs. 9,500 estimated as required for the payment of the village officers on the sanctioned scale which is compensated for as regards the ryots by the abolition of all direct grain levies by village officers. This leaves the net increase at Rs. 11,782; we cannot however reckon on retaining all this increase; there has evidently been some considerable area of land taken up in anticipation of the settlement to secure as it were the refusal of it under the survey assessment. We cannot say for cer-

tain that some of this may not be resigned. There is also the sum which will be required to be set aside for the irrigation cess on Government lands put at Rs. 3,489; so far as the Government is concerned, this is not State revenue; as far as the people are concerned it is new taxation; I do not therefore deduct it. It probably after making allowance for the possibility of some land being resigned at the settlement is not too much to reckon on an increase to the treasury of the revenue of Rs. 6,000. excluding the irrigation cess, and of Rs. 10,000 to the taxation of the taluk including the same cess.

10. But, as shewn in para 40 of the Superintendent's letter, the area of assessed arable waste land is very considerable, amounting in all to acres 100,830, bearing survey assessment Rs. 62,078, or in simple area equal to five-sixths of the occupied area. But nearly the whole of this area and nine-tenths of this assessment comprise dry crop lands, very much of which is of poor quality, and, till a large increase of population occurs, will not be permanently occupied in any large proportion. Of the unoccupied garden and rice land bearing survey assessment Rs. 7,593, I should expect to see some considerable proportion shortly taken up for permanent occupation. Reckoning on some improvement in the realizations from grazing lands and on the occupation of some of the waste land, if the settlement is as successful as I trust it will be, we may, after providing for the remuneration of the village officers, excluding the contribution to the irrigation fund, see the State revenue improve to the extent of Rs. 10,000, to Rs. 12,000 a year in the course of the next three or four years compared with the realization of 1875—6, that is the net immediate increase of Rs. 6,000, be retained with another similar or nearly similar amount from the grazing lands and the gradual occupation of assessed unoccupied waste land.

11. The sum estimated for in the realizations from local funds on Government land amount to Rs. 8,511 against Rs. 4,061, realized under the half anna cess in 1875—6; this cannot be viewed as an addition to taxation as it is or should be taken with one hand and given back to the District with the other. Neither can the sum of Rs. 938 realizable from local and irrigation cesses on minor inams have any connection with the taxation of the Government occupied lands.

12. The objections raised by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner are generally and sufficiently met by the Superintendent in his letter No. 135 of the 3rd instant. These objections are to some extent based upon misapprehension and to some extent upon a dislike to lower existing rates where they are clearly much higher than those prevailing in the vicinity In a general and systematic attempt to introduce a reasonable equality of assessment in proportion to advantages, it is as impossible as it is undesirable to attempt to retain any part of the old inequalities.

13. I shall be obliged by this letter being taken into as early consideration as may be conveniently possible; the long period for which the papers connected with this settlement were detained by the Commissioner of Division, nearly three months, renders it necessary for me to make this request. It was proposed to commence with the settlement about the 20th of the present month, which can now hardly be expected to be done, but unless it can be commenced very soon after, settlements which must be made after this one is completed may be prevented, and the progress of this branch of the work already heavily in arrears will be still farther obstructed.

P. S.—It is requested that a copy of the orders on these proposals may be forwarded to the Superintendent of Survey direct.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlement, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 925, dated Bangalore, 6th December 1877.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Banavar Taluk of the Kadur District of the Nagar Division.

Boundaries.

2. The Banavar Taluk is bounded on the north by the Tarikere and Hosdurga Taluks, on the east by the Budihal, on the south by the Harnhalli and Belur, and on the west by the Chikmagalur Taluks.

3. In the Banavar Taluk there are in all 438 villages which are divided into Magnis as shown in the following statement :—

Sub-Divisions.

No.	MAGNI.	No. of Government Villages.	No. of Inam Villages.	Commissary, Amrat Mahal Kavals.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Banavara	13	...	..	13
2	Manakattur	18	1	...	19
3	Bendikeri	19	1	...	20
4	Keresanti	23	...	...	23
5	Nagsamudra	14	..	...	14
6	Arkeri	42	...	...	42
7	Jamgal	25	...	4	29
8	Devanur	26	1	1	28
9	Didari	7	...	...	7
10	Belguru	10	1	1	12
11	Kanakatti	15	...	2	17
12	Kalgundi	14	...	...	14
13	Patnageri	19	...	1	20
14	Brambesamudra	7	...	...	7
15	Matsheri	11	...	1	12
16	Tangli	9	...	...	9
17	Phut Kadar	4	...	...	4
18	Nidgatta	9	...	1	10
19	Matigatta	8	...	...	8
20	Kadur	7	...	...	7
21	Ulinagur	4	...	..	4
22	Chik Ingla	10	...	...	10
23	Baligauru	7	...	...	7
24	Birur	11	1	1	13
25	Hiri Ingla	3	...	1	4
26	Kuknad	5	...	...	5
27	Put Yagati	3	...	...	3
28	Yellambalsi	14	...	...	14
29	Annigeri	4	...	1	5
30	Hiriyur	8	...	...	8
31	Pura	11	...	...	11
32	Yagati	10	...	1	11
33	Wokalgeri	10	...	...	10
34	Mugalikatti	6	...	...	6
35	Yaradkeri	6	...	...	6
36	Garji	5	...	...	5
37	Kasba Bagayat	1	...	...	1
	Total.....	418	5	15	438

The proposals for the revision of the assessment contained in this report refer solely to the 418 Government villages, and all calculations, area, &c., do not include the inam villages or kavals except when such is specially mentioned.

4. This Taluk has a length from north to south of about 35 miles and a breadth from east to west of about 38 miles, its total area including inam villages and Amrat Mahal Kavals, &c., is 380,459 acres, or about 594 square miles.

Natural Characteristics.

5. The general character of the country is that of a slightly undulating plain ; a spur of the Baba Buden Hills touches it on the north-west ; on the east is situated the prominent hill of Gardangiri which attains a height of 3,680 feet, and towards the south-east are several bold rocky hills springing directly from the plain ; these are offshoots of the range of hills which commencing at the Shigi Guda near Hassan continues through the whole length of the adjoining Harnhalli Taluk and terminates near the

Gardangiri hill above mentioned. Most of the waste lands are covered with wild date or Babul trees, but during the late famine many thousands of the former were destroyed by the people cutting out the hearts of the trees for food.

6. The Vedavatti river runs a course of nearly 25 miles through the Taluk, the large Nalla commonly called the Jamgal Halla from the south joins it near Yegatte, and into this river the whole of the surrounding country drains, it runs in a sandy bed between generally sterile sandy banks on both sides, is used for irrigation and is also of considerable value for watering the cattle, &c., in what is often a very dry country.

Climate and health of people.

7. During the past two years the people have suffered considerably from cholera and small-pox, the former owing to a great extent to the drought and famine which have been prevalent throughout the Province; in ordinary seasons the climate is dry and health of the people good.

Rain-fall.

8. A return of the rain-fall registered at the Amlutdar's office in Banavar is attached (Appendix A.) from which it will be seen, hat excluding the past two years, which may be considered abnormal, the average for the previous 5 years is 23 inches, and for the previous 8 years 56 inches; this is obviously incorrect. I should estimate the real fall to be something between 25 and 35 inches for the best parts decreasing to 20 inches or less for the worst parts of the Taluk.

The fall at Banavar may be taken as a fair average of that of the whole of the south and central portions, but as you go north the rain-fall decreases owing, it is supposed, to the great mass of the Baba Budan Hills intercepting the clouds that come up with the south-western monsoon.

Varieties of soil.

9. Soils of almost every quality are found in this Taluk varying from black cotton soil of a good quality to the poorest sand; irrigated lands are of average quality varying principally as the proportion of clay or sand predominates.

Dry Crops.

10. The dry crops grown are jowari, wheat, cotton, Bengal-gram, coriander, fenugreek and oil-seeds in the dark soils, ragi, beans, chillies, togari, &c., in the ordinary red; and horse-gram and sáve in the poorest; soil and position being favorable, a second crop is commonly taken. Tobacco of a superior quality is largely grown throughout especially in the southern and western Magnis. The Banavar tobacco has long been famous and is mentioned both by Buchanan and Stokes.

There is some dry crop land in the vicinity of Kadur situated under the command of the channels from the Madak tank which is occasionally irrigated, the ryots hitherto paying for the water for the year only during which they availed themselves of it.

Wet soils.

12. Rice of the ordinary varieties is grown everywhere and cane to a considerable extent where the soil and water supply is suitable, the cane here grown is of good quality, takes on an average 15 months to ripen, and a considerable export of jaggory is the result.

Garden Crops.

13. The irrigated gardens produce supari, cocoanuts, betel-leaf, plantains and vegetables; the best are situated under the large tanks of Devankeri, Kerisanti and Bramsandra, those under the first named tank being by far the best.

Cocoanut Gardens.

14. The unirrigated gardens produce cocoanuts only. These trees are generally planted in low lying grounds, sandy soil being preferred, the young trees are watered by hand for the first two years during the dry weather and after that require little attention. Sometimes ragi is grown beneath the trees but oftener not as the double crop is found to be more than the soil will stand without more manure than the ryot can afford to give.

15. The cocoanut tree thrives best in the drier portions of the Taluk, and the produce also is superior in quality; the tree once grown is very hardy, and has suffered less during the late years of drought than almost any other kind of crop, its cultivation is rapidly extending both in this and in the adjoining Taluks.

Coffee Gardens.

16. Coffee cultivation is confined to a few inam gardens situated in the village of Hogarihalli.

17. The irrigation in this Taluk is from tanks and from channels taken from the Veda and Vati rivers.

Irrigations.

18. The Veda river comes from the Ainkere near Sacrepatam and the Vati from the Madak tank, (both these tanks are situated in the Chikmagalur Taluk,) and from these rivers or from the tanks which form their sources and which being fed by the hill streams from the Baba Budan Hills are perennial in their supply, numerous channels are taken, from some of them water is supplied to the lands direct and from others tanks are filled and the water thence distributed. There are also some small channels taken from the Jamgal Nalla.

19. In the vicinity of Banavar is the extensive tank of Keresante, one of the largest in the Province, this I believe has never been known to go dry, but the land irrigated by it is small compared to the magnitude of the tank which when filled must cover an area of nearly 2,000 acres. Smaller tanks are numerous, each village generally having one or more.

20. Wells are to be found in most of the gardens and many more could be made if the people chose to go to the trouble of sinking them, the expense would be small as water is often obtainable near the surface, and an increase in their number may be looked for after the introduction of the survey rates.

21. The ordinary ryotwari tenure prevails.

Tenure.

22. Dry and rice lands are usually sublet on terms of equal division of the crop, the tenant paying the Government assessment, and the subtenant supplying seed all plants and cost of cultivation, gardens are sublet on terms of division of the crop varying in accordance with the nature of the crop produced; subletting on terms of cash payment is unusual.

Sub letting.

23. The high road from Bangalore to Shimoga runs for about 30 miles through this Taluk, and from it at Kasba Banavar branch made roads to Huliyar, Belur and Sacrepatam, at Kasba Kadur a road branches to Chikmagalur and at Birur one to Adjampur and Hosdurga.

Roads.

24. Fair weather country roads are numerous and every village is accessible to carts.

25. Birur is the principal market in this part of the country and many merchants resort to it from all sides principally for the purchase of supari, but a considerable trade in all agricultural produce is carried on there.

Markets.

26. There is a weekly market held at Jamgal and smaller ones at Kanakatla, Pura, Kerisanti, Birur, Belgur and Kadur.

27. The manufactures are confined to those of native blankets, sacking and other coarse cloths, some iron is also produced in the vicinity of the western hills.

Manufactures.

28. The exports consist of cocoanuts, tabacco, supari and grain; the imports of piece goods and Birmingham wares from Bangalore and Mangalore, and of supari from the Nagar Malnad.

Exports and Imports.

29. The following statement gives the statistical information collected by us during the progress of the survey :—

Population and Statistical information.

Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Square Miles.	Cattle.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Market Towns.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
418	16,340	65,260	511	133,337	1,862	12,181	3	

The population shews an average of 128 to the square mile on the whole area of the Government portion of the Taluk equal to an average of about 188 to the square mile on the culturable area only.

Previous History.

30. Originally the country which now forms the Banavar Taluk composed four separate Taluks or Districts, *viz*, Kadur, Yegatte, Gardangiri and Banavar, the former two belonged to the old Ikkeri kingdom, but the Mysore kings obtaining possession of them by conquest gave them to the Polegar of Tarikere in return for services in the field rendered by him; Hyder resumed them and they have ever since formed part of the kingdom of Mysore.

31. Gardangiri was absorbed into Banavar, and about 1835 Yegatte was absorbed into Kadur. In 1876 Kadur and Banavar were made into one Taluk.

Past collections and Prices.

32. The following statement shews the area under the cultivation and the collections thereon for the 25 years preceding 1876 and below that is a statement of the prices, as far as can be ascertained during the same period.

Year.	Old (Maji) Bijvari into Khandis.				Total Demand.	Remissions.	Total Collection.	Remarks.
	Garden.	Rice.	Dry Crop.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1851—52	372	815	1,924	3,111	71,666	4,486	67,180	
1852—53	381	679	1,926	2,986	69,684	3,266	66,418	
1853—54	384	708	1,963	3,055	71,754	3,028	68,726	The amounts shewn in column 7 are permanent remissions, *i. e.* "Beriz Báki."
1854—55	386	80	1,972	3,166	76,132	2,900	73,232	
1855—56	398	761	1,990	3,149	78,164	1,270	76,894	
1856—57	410	704	2,045	3,159	82,945	4,566	78,382	
1857—58	422	857	2,173	3,452	89,613	3,860	85,753	
1858—59	435	1,055	2,313	3,803	99,559	4,570	94,989	
1859—60	444	1,109	2,394	3,947	1,06,278	5,439	1,00,839	
1860—61	444	914	2,446	3,804	1,01,069	5,558	95,511	
1861—62	446	936	2,481	3,863	1,05,214	9,571	95,643	
1862—63	471	1,242	2,595	4,308	1,09,214	9,573	99,641	
1863—64	407	1,133	2,462	4,002	1,09,405	9,564	99,841	
1864—65	568	1,169	2,601	4,338	1,13,539	9,498	1,04,041	
1865—66	552	1,227	2,742	4,521	1,18,015	9,501	1,08,514	
1866—67	575	1,395	2,877	4,847	1,23,717	9,248	1,14,469	
1867—68	586	1,414	2,881	4,881	1,24,735	9,506	1,15,229	
1868—69	594	1,308	2,847	4,749	1,22,726	9,240	1,13,486	
1869—70	628	1,225	2,901	4,754	1,18,358	9,476	1,08,882	
1870—71	637	1,274	2,988	4,899	1,20,988	9,538	1,11,450	
1871—72	647	1,211	2,891	4,749	1,18,420	9,652	1,08,768	
1872—73	648	1,134	2,589	4,641	1,15,979	9,648	1,06,331	
1873—74	657	1,162	2,872	4,691	1,18,495	9,702	1,08,793	
1874—75	669	1,254	2,997	4,920	1,24,024	9,778	1,14,246	
1875—76	701	1,232	3,140	5,073	1,24,542	9,648	1,14,894	
Five years' average							1,10,606	
Ten years' average...							1,11,655	
Twenty years' average...							1,03,985	
Twenty-five years' average							97,286	

YEAR.	Rs. per Khandi of 160 seers.			Rs. per maund of 44 seers.	REMARKS.
	Rice.	Jowari.	Ragi.	Supari, 1st Sort.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1856—57					Data not available.
1857—58					
1858—59					
1859—60					
1860—61					
1861—62					
1862—63					
1863—64	12 7 0	...	9 0 0	9 5 4	
1864—65	17 7 5	5 8 0	7 14 8	9 14 7	
1865—66	16 2 6	8 0 0	8 13 6	9 11 0	
1866—67	21 11 11	14 7 6	14 4 4	10 8 11	
1867—68	16 2 9	8 0 0	6 3 2	11 6 8	
1868—69	15 1 7	4 9 0	5 3 1	9 14 5	
1869—70	14 10 7	4 12 4	4 10 3	10 0 8	
1870—71	13 6 0	4 1 8	4 11 2	9 9 4	
1871—72	11 9 10	...	3 5 0	10 6 0	
1872—73	12 15 9	...	4 9 5	9 0 0	
1873—74	12 2 9	...	3 5 8	9 3 4	
1874—75	12 9 3	...	3 7 0	5 8 0	
1875—76	13 8 7	...	5 15 5	9 13 4	

Past Revenue Management

33. Mr. Stokes in his report made in the year 1838 mentions that formerly the settlement of this part of the country was made by villages, and that at that date traces of both the old sub-division of the whole of the village lands into shares, and of the existence of the warg system were still to be found, but as far as I am aware nothing of the sort now remains, and if it does exist it is more likely to be brought forward at the time of the actual introduction of the survey rates than during our preliminary investigations; in any case the former existence of the village system in the middle of a ryotwari country would be rather curious than have any practical bearing.

34. On examining the above statements we see that with but slight fluctuations the collections have increased steadily during the whole period under review, and that during the last two years noted they nearly reach the same figure as was attained in the year 1866—67, which throughout the whole of Southern India was the year of exceptionally high realizations. I think this clearly points to the fact that the total amount realized from the Taluk has been moderate and that with a more even distribution of the assessment the people can afford to pay considerably more than they have done.

35. The nominal rates that have hitherto obtained on the giving out of waste lands for cultivation are stated to be as follows.

Dry crop lands—about 9 annas per acre; irrigated lands—about Rs. 11—4—0 per acre; garden lands—no fixed rates; but in the absence of any check on the measurement of the lands so given out, these rates must have been to a great extent nominal.

36. Captain Major when conducting classification operations in this Taluk collected much useful information on the subject of the rates which the ryots were really paying on different fields, and he found that the assessment on actual fields tested by him varied as follows:—

Dry crop lands actually paid from	..	Rs. 0—0—4 to Rs. 4—0—0	per acre
Rice lands	..	Rs. 0—8—0 to Rs. 8—0—6	„
Gardens	..	Rs. 0—6—8 to Rs. 34—0—0	„

these figures show a greater range in the old rates than we have usually found, but I have no reason to doubt their accuracy, further on in this report will be noted some cases in which the assessment on whole villages will be shewn to have varied very nearly to the same extent.

37. In the 3 villages of the old Kadur Taluk mentioned in the margin, a considerable area of land was brought under wet cultivation some 40 years ago, and the land was then granted on dry crop or other favorable terms of assessment, the question of assessing these lands at the proper value was under the consideration of the District authorities in the year 1871, and it was then decided that as the Survey Settlement was approaching it was undesirable to introduce any temporary change in the rates, and that they should continue to pay the exceptionally low rates until the survey assessment was introduced once for all.

1. Kadur.
2. Maileshwara.
3. Kadurhalli.

38. For the purpose of remodelling the distribution of the assessment in this Taluk, I have formed it into three groups, and propose to fix rates on the maxima entered below :—

Grouping of villages.

Group.	Villages.	Maximum Dry Crop Rate.	Maximum Rice Rate.	Maximum Garden Rates.
1	2	3	4	5
I	129	2 0 0	7 0 0	16 for tank irrigated and 6 for well irrigated.
II	184	1 12 0	6 8 0	
III	105	1 8 0	6 0 0	

In the 1st group is the south of the taluk where the climate is most favorable, and through which the roads from Banavar to Bangalore and to Belur,—Chikmagalur run.

In the 2nd group is the whole centre of the Taluk parallel to the road to Shimoga, and in the 3rd the country of comparatively scanty rain-fall situated to the north, towards the boundary of the Chitaldroog District.

39. The result of this assessment on the lands at present in occupation is tabulated in the following statement :—

Result of proposed rates on occupied lands.

Group.	No. of Villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.			Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	129	1,863	4,455	2- 6- 3	1,081	4,224	3-14-6	26,519	22,458	0-13-7	29,463	31,137
II	184	5,038	16,045	3- 2-11	4,487	17,965	4- 0-1	47,093	36,662	0-12-5	56,618	70,672
III	105	3,840	7,458	1- 15-1	2,516	9,162	3-10-3	29,076	17,747	0- 9-9	35,432	34,367
Total...	418	10,741	27,958	2- 9- 7	8,084	31,351	3- 1-7	102,688	76,867	0-12-0	121,513	136,176

40. The area and assessment of the waste lands available for cultivation are as follows :—

Result of proposed rates on waste lands.

* *Note.*—The higher average rates in the lower groups is owing to the intrinsic valuation of the soil, &c., being higher.

Group.	No. of Villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.			Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	129	22	54	2- 7-3	510	1,606	3- 2-5	19,720	12,666	0-10-3	20,252	
II	184	132	380	2-11-1	1,082	3,956	3-10-6	43,788	25,399	0- 9-3	45,002	29,735
III	105	75	119	1- 9-5	452	1,388	3- 1-2	35,049	16,510	0- 7-6	35,	18,017
Total...	418	229	553	2- 7-4	2,044	6,950	3- 6-5	98,557	54,575	0-8-10	100,830	62,078

41 The extent and assessment of the minor inam lands situated in the Government villages is shewn below :—

Result of proposed rates on Minor Inam lands.

Group	No. of Villages.	Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total alienated Lands.		Remarks.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	129	2,047	1,630	330	1,277	67	214	2,444	3,121	
II	184	2,010	1,524	505	2,151	55	243	2,570	3,918	
III	105	632	376	150	526	7	25	789	927	
Total...	418	4,689	3,530	985	3,954	129	482	5,803	7,966	

42. The next statement shews the result of the imposition of the proposed rates on the whole arable of the Government villages of the Taluk occupied, waste and inam.

Result of the imposition of the proposed rates on the whole Taluk.

Group.	No. of Villages.	Collection for Year 1875—76.	Survey, Assessment, &c.									
			Government occupied.		Government Waste.		Total Waste and occupied.		Alienated Lands.		Total Govt. and Inam.	
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	129	28,315	29,463	31,157	20,252	14,326	49,715	45,463	2,444	3,121	52,159	48,584
II	184	57,477	56,618	70,672	45,002	29,735	1,01,620	1,00,407	2,570	3,918	104,190	1,04,325
III	105	29,102	35,432	34,367	35,576	18,017	71,008	52,384	789	927	71,797	53,311
Total	418	1,14,894	121,513	1,36,176	100,830	62,078	222,343	1,98,354	5,803	7,966	228,146	2,06,220
Area of unassessed grazing lands, roads, village sites &c, ...											99,171	
Gross area of 5 inam villages											5,291	
Gross area of 15 Amrat Mahal Kavals											47,851	
Total area of Banavar Taluk, *i. e.* about 594 square miles											380,459	

Comparison of old and new average rates.

43. I will compare the average rates of assessment for the whole Taluk, class by class, as formerly realized, with those now proposed. The area ascertained by the Survey is the basis of calculation; in the old collections those on rice and garden are so mixed up that for the sake of comparison I have been obliged to make one average for the two combined.

Group.	Dry Crop.					Garden and rice.				
	Survey area, Acres.	Old Collections.	Survey Assessment.	Old average Rate.	Survey average Rate.	Survey area, Acres.	Old Collections.	Survey Assessment.	Old average Rate.	Survey average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	26,519	21,879	22,458	0 13 2	0 13 7	2,944	6,436	8,679	2 3 0	2 15 2
II	47,093	30,637	36,662	0 10 5	0 12 5	9,525	27,262	34,010	2 13 10	3 9 2
III	29,676	13,049	17,747	0 7 2	0 9 9	6,356	15,631	16,620	2 7 4	2 9 10
Total...	102,688	65,565	76,867	0 10 3	0 12 0	18,825	49,329	59,309	2 9 11	3 2 5

Explanation of how proposed rates will actually fall.

44. The above are the average rates for the whole Taluk, class by class, and in para 38 above I have given the maxima rates from which they have been deduced. I will now shew approximately how the rates will fall on the most common soils that are found.

If situated in Groups.	I			II			III		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Average red soil which produces one crop of ragi every year will pay per acre about..	0	13	6	0	12	0	0	10	0
Rice land capable of producing one crop of rice	2	15	0	2	12	0	2	8	0
Rice land capable of producing sugar-cane and rice in the ordinary rotation	5	2	0	4	12	0	4	6	0

45. The above are approximate rates only, variations in the soil or supply of water, distance of field from the village, the size of the village itself, &c., will cause the rate to vary from that shown above in accordance with the estimated value of advantage or disadvantage thereby derived.

Average Garden Rates.

46. The average of the garden rates proposed is as follows, each garden as usual has been assessed on its individual merits :—

Tank irrigated garden	Rs.	4	10 1
Well irrigated garden	,,	2	11 2
Cocoanut garden	,,	1	12 10

Grazing and fruit trees.

47. The realizations for the year 1875—76 from grazing and fruit trees were Rs. 6,468, and for the sake of comparison we may estimate the future collections from these sources to be of the same amount after the introduction of the survey rates.

Local Funds.

48. As regards the land only, the local cess of ½ an anna in the rupee brought in a sum of Rs. 4,061 for the year 1875—76.

Under the Survey Settlement the realizations under the heads of local funds and irrigation cess on minor inam lands will be as follows —

Local cess of one anna in the rupee on the cultivated lands ..	Rs.	8,511
Local cess on minor inam lands	,,	498
Equivalent of irrigation cess on minor inam lands	,,	440
Total Rs....		9,449

Total results of the whole settlement.

49. Comparison of the realization under all heads of land revenue for the year 1875-76 with those estimated for the year succeeding the introduction of the survey settlement is here made :—

Land revenue 1875—76	Rs.	1,14,894
Grazing and fruit trees	,,	6,468
Half anna local cess .. .	,,	4,061
Total under old system	,,	1,25,423
Survey assessment of occupied lands	,,	1,36,176
Grazing and fruit trees	,,	6,468
One anna local cess	,,	8,511
One anna local cess on minor inams	,,	498
Equivalent of irrigation cess on minor inams. ..	,,	440
Total under survey system ..	Rs.	1,52,093

50. The gross increase in the demands under the head of land revenue deducting local cess, &c., is therefore Rs. 21,282, from this the sum of about Rs. 3,489 will have to be credited to the District Irrigation Fund and about Rs. 7,500 will be required for the payment of village officers. The immediate and direct gain to the Government from the introduction of the survey into the Banavar Taluk will therefore amount to about Rs. 10,000.

District Irrigation Fund.

51. As noted above the sum of Rs. 3,489 on account of the Government irrigated lands and Rs. 440 on account of equivalent of irrigation cess on minor inams, total Rs. 3,929, will have to be credited to the District Irrigation Fund.

Pay of Village Officers.

52. Under the scale laid down in Chief Commissioner's Order No. 219 of 27th October 1874, the pay of the village officers has been estimated at Rs. 9,500. The amount of "profit from service lands" may amount to about Rs. 1,300, and their present pay is Rs. 669, which will leave about Rs. 7,500 to be made good out of the treasury.

Grain payments of Village Officers.

53. The amount of mirasi haks or payments of grain, &c., made by the ryots to the village servants is undefined and paid irregularly. In the Manakatur Magni only do the Shanbhogs appear to receive fees of this nature in kind, in the southern magnis generally they are supposed to be paid a fee varying from Rs. 2 to pies 4 yearly on each patta; but payment is often evaded, in the remaining magnis they receive nothing, beyond their Government pay and the profits on such inam lands as they may possess. The Patels receive even less and their perquisites are mostly confined to small presents from the villagers on the occasion of marriages and at certain festivals; inam lands of small value have lately, I understand, been granted to many of the Patels.

Specimen villages shewing great increase and decrease.

54. As our survey assessment affects different villages to a different degree, I here compare a few of those most increased with some of those decreased, from which it will be seen that the difference is caused entirely by the inequality of the old rates.

In detail Statement.

No.	Class.	Name of Villages.	Old Assessment.	Survey Assessment.	Percentage, Increase and Decrease.	Average garden Rate.	Average rice Rate.	Average dry crop Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Increased Villages.						
111	II.	Ramanhalli	152	506	233	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 11 6
126	II.	Attiguni	12	106	783	0 0 0	4 3 6	0 13 1
144	II.	Ulinagur	485	919	90	4 11 9	4 8 3	0 14 5
140	II.	Haruvanhalli	99	387	281	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 13 8
115	II.	Gubbihalli	186	419	125	5 0 0	4 12 0	0 14 6
		Decreased Villages.						
69	I.	Singanhalli.	413	277	33	2 0 0	1 12 10	
28	I.	Hiriyur.	1,013	846	17	6 0 0	4 0 11	0 13 4
115	I.	Kamenhalli.	448	310	31	1 8 0	0 0 0	0 13 0
158	II.	Hongerihalli.	642	481	25	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 10 5
164	II.	Kasba Bagayet.	4,640	3,051	34	13 4 2	3 10 8	1 8 9

General Remarks.

55. The rates proposed above fit in with those already sanctioned for the adjoining Taluks of Belur, Tarikerri, Hosdurga and Budihal, and are in my opinion very moderate. An ordinary ragi field in the centre of the Taluk will have to pay from 10 to 14 As. per acre, and unirrigated cocoanut gardens, containing usually from 15 to 30 trees per acre, are assessed by us at from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 for that area, notwithstanding the moderation of these rates many individuals will find their old assessment increased and think that they have been hardly treated, in comparison to their neighbours whose assessment is perhaps reduced, the agriculturist in this country being more apt to compare the new demand with what he has been accustomed to pay than to enter into any calculations as to the intrinsic value of the lands in his possession.

56. The sugar and tobacco of the south and west, and the cocoanuts of the north and east are the mainstays of the Taluk and the cultivation of these is sure to increase. The cocoanut cultivation especially is extending, and its value is exemplified by the way in which these trees have withstood the drought of the past two years, when other crops have utterly failed and the supari trees except in favorable localities have been killed off in thousands.

57. Another great stand-by which should not be forgotten is the existence of the unfailing channels from the two tanks of Ainkere and Madak which principally irrigate lands of the Taluk under report; last year in the middle of the famine the valley of the former, near Sakrepatna in the adjoining Chikmagalur Taluk, was one sheet of grain, wheat, rice and javari throughout the hot weather, whereas the surrounding country was very nearly a desert.

58. Irrespective of the lands occupied by the Amrat Mahal Kavals and which cover an area of about 47,851 acres, a large extent of the waste lands is kept by the villagers for grazing purposes, the number of cattle and sheep being very considerable. A fair amount of grazing for all agricultural cattle being given as free common by us at the time of settlement, the remaining unculturable and waste lands will be sold as heretofore by auction. Some of the waste lands will gradually come under cultivation, but there is ample waste for both extension of cultivation and for grazing. There has doubtless in this Taluk, as in all the surrounding country, been great mortality amongst the agricultural population during the past two years owing to the combined prevalence of famine and disease, and this decrease in the number of working men must shew itself in a reduced demand for waste lands; it is also very possible that some of the lands now shewn as occupied have ceased to be so in reality owing to the death or poverty of the ryots who held them, but to what extent it is impossible for me now to form any estimate, and the truth will not be known until the survey rates are actually introduced.

Explanation of the discrepancy in the total number of villages.

59. There is some discrepancy between the total number of villages shewn in the old classwar return and those shewn by the Survey which may advantageously be here explained. According to the classwar returns there are in the whole Taluk—

Government villages	429
Inam villages	5
Amrat Mahal Kavals	15
Total.. ..	449

and according to the Survey as already mentioned in para 3—

Government villages	418
Inam villages	5
Amrat Mahal Kavals	15
Total..	438

i. e. deficiency of 11; this is caused by our having measured the lands of the following 12 villages into the Amrat Mahal Kavals of which they form part, *viz*—

1. Muddenhalli	5. Gollarhalli	9. Heganhalli
2. Byadgondanhalli	6. Yemmidoddi	10. Gungarhalli
3. Taggihalli	7. Bomenhalli	11. Mangtenhalli
4. Baichnayikanhalli	8. Chenapur	12. Kammenhalli

and having measured "Bagayat" as a separate village. Bagayat has apparently always had separate village accounts, and why it has not hitherto been included in the classwar list of villages I am unable to say; it certainly exists, yields considerable revenue, and forms part of no other village as far as I can ascertain.

A sketch Map enclosed.

60. On reference to the sketch map of the Taluk enclosed, it will be seen that there is one small village of the Tarikere Taluk "Chik Basva" completely surrounded, and another called "Boutanhalli" which is encompassed on 3 sides by villages of the Banavar Taluk, the transfer of these two villages from Tarikere to Banavar would have the effect of making the boundary of this otherwise compact Taluk symmetrical.

Statement B. shewing all the inam villages is appended.

61. As desired by Chief Commissioner in para 44 of his No. 11152—316 of 1st February, a list of all the inam villages found to exist in this Taluk is* appended with remarks as to the way in which each has been treated by us with regard to Survey.

Captain Major's Report attached.

62. Supplementary report by Captain Major who was in charge of classification operations in this Taluk is also appended.

Conclusion.

63. In conclusion I beg that sanction to the proposals contained in this report may be obtained in time to permit me to introduce the survey settlement into the Banavar Taluk about the month of March next.

* Not printed.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 26th March 1878.

From the Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, To the Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 55, dated Bangalore, 25th October 1876.

I have the honor to furnish herewith a report on the portion of Banavar Taluk classed by the M Establishment under my charge, during the season 1875-76.

Report on the Banavar Taluk.

General Description.

Banavar Taluk, Kadur District, Nagar Division, is bounded by the following taluks: east by Budihal; south by Harnhalli and Belur; west by Chikmagalur; north by Tarikere and Hosdurga. Its area is 318,439 acres or 497 square miles.

Physical Characteristics.

2. The taluk is fairly level throughout with out-lying spurs of the Baba Budan Hills on the west, and a rocky range of no great height dividing it from Harnhalli Taluk on the south.

Division of Taluk.

3. The taluk is divided into 37 sammats :—

1.	Baleganur	13.	Garji	26.	Banavara
2.	Chik-Yengla	14.	Pura	27.	Keresanti
3.	Hire-Yengla	15.	Hire-Uru	28.	Nagsandra
4.	Bramhasandra	16.	Yagati	29.	Nidagatta
5.	Nidgatta	17.	Yellambalase	30.	Tangli
6.	Put Kadur	18.	Yeradkere	31.	Budare
7.	Pattanageri	19.	Muglikatti	32.	Belagur
8.	Kadur	20.	Matigatta	33.	Kanakatti
9.	Ulenagar	21.	Devanur	34.	Kalgundi
10.	Birur	22.	Manakattur	35.	Kunknad
11.	Matchere	23.	Javagallu	36.	Anigere
12.	Put Yagati	24.	Arekere	37.	Wakkalgere
		25.	Bendikere		

(Classed by E Establishment.)

This report will refer to the first 30 sammats only.

Drainage.

4. The drainage falls into the Vedavati river which intersects the taluk diagonally from south-west to north-east.

Irrigation.

5. Irrigation is supplied chiefly by means of tanks of which there are a fair number in the taluk. There are 6 first class tanks of which the supply may be said to be perennial, *viz* :—

1.	Keresante	3.	Bramhasandra	5.	Dyavenakere in Hire-Yengla
2.	Devanur	4.	Tangli	6.	Yellambalase

Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 being fed by channels from the Vedavati are unfailing in their supply.

In addition to the tanks, the western portion of the taluk is irrigated by channels from the Vedevati river, the Veda being the out-let of the Ayenakere near Sakrepatna, and the Vati that of the Madak Tank. Both these tanks are in Chikmagalur Taluk.

The Veda and Vati nallas join to form the river near Kadur. Another large nalla from Belvadi tank in Chikmagalur Taluk falls into the Vedavati near Garji. The irrigation from it is unimportant being confined to a small area in the village of Buchenhalli, Javagal Sammat. It supplies the tanks of Devanur and Yegati by channels from dams. Wells supply the gardens where extraneous moisture is wanting.

Soils.

6. Soils of every variety from black to light grey and sandy are to be met with, the former being almost entirely confined to the banks of the Vedavati or the Javagal Nalla.

Crops, dry.

7. The dry crops are of the common kinds such as ragi, kulti, gingelly, castor-oil, pepper, beans, toor, sáve, javari, &c. Tobacco is grown in the greater part of the taluk, but appears to thrive best in the reddish sandy soil of Arekere Sammat. It requires ample manure, and when the stalks are about a span above the ground, it is transplanted, and takes altogether six months to ripen. It sells for 12 annas to Re. 1 per maund of 40 seers when dried, stalks included.

In the better kinds of dark soils where position is favorable, two dry crops are taken yearly, such as uddu, hesaru, javari, yellu, followed by kadle, kotambri, menthya.

In red soil where moisture is scanty two crops are occasionally grown, such as uddu, hesaru, yellu, followed by kulti only.

In good black soil, chiefly low lying on the edges of nallas, javari followed by wheat or menthya is grown.

Dry crops are manured yearly with animal manure and village refuse. In some places sheep are folded on the fields.

Crops, wet.

Rice of every description is grown below the tanks or irrigation channels from the Vedavati, but the two varieties *dodda* and *sanna bhatta* comprehend all. Dodda bhatta or the large coarse rice is the commonest and sells for about Rs. 5—8—0 per palla of 100 seers. Sanna akki for about Rs. 6—8—0 per palla.

Cane of the variety called patta-patti is grown extensively under the channels from the Vedavati, and certain large tanks such as Bramahsandra, Devanur, Yellambalase, Keresante, &c.

As a rule it is planted in February and March or August and September and takes 18 months to ripen. In Keresante below the big tank it is planted only in March, April and May and takes 14 months to mature. Various modes of watering the cane are in use, but taken roughly, once in every 6 or 8 days for the first two months; once in 12 or 15 days for the next 6 months, and after that once in 20 or 25 days is the common practice.

Cane is manured yearly both with common manure and by the folding of sheep, the latter costing about Re. 1 for 250 sheep for one night.

Undi or ball jaggory, the only kind produced in the taluk, sells for 8 annas to Re. 1 per maund of 40 seers.

Gardens.

8. The best gardens in the taluk are those comprising the Bagayat sammat near Birur watered from the Dyavankere Tank which derives an almost unfailing supply from the Madak Tank. Bramhasandra, Kadur, Devanur, Hireyur, (Bendikere sammat) Nagtiballi also possess excellent gardens, all others in the taluk being either cocoanut only, or unimportant.

The produce of those above referred to is supari, betel-vines, cocoanuts, plantains, with fruit trees interspersed.

Supari.

Supari trees average 600 to 800 trees per acre, and give about 1 seer supari per tree, but as the trees are, as a rule, planted very irregularly, and the crop of supari is gathered at intervals extending over 2 months, it is almost impossible to obtain correct estimates of the produce per acre, but I should say it was about 20 maunds per acre. All stoutly declare that ½ seer per tree is the average, and I calculate the above at double that amount.

Supari trees take 8 to 10 years to bear; Chikni or 1st sort areca sells for Rs. 3 to Re. 6 per maund, gotu or 2nd sort areca sells Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per maund. A duty of 12 annas per maund on both is paid by the exporter from the village.

Betel-vines.

Betel-vines begin to bear in six months, but take 3 years to bear leaves that can be plucked. They mature in 6 years, and bear for about 10 years.

Betel-leaves sell for an average of 5 annas per 1,000 leaves, and a duty of 2 annas per 1,000 is levied on them. It is paid by the village exporter.

Cocoanut Gardens.

The cocoanut trees in the gardens above referred to are decidedly inferior to those of the eastern sammats, probably on account of excess of moisture.

In the sammats of Banavar, Nagsandra, Manakattur, Keresanti, Yellambalase, &c., cocoanut gardens are the chief feature, and thrive amazingly. As a rule they are situated below small tanks or in low-lying ground where a moderate degree of moisture is attainable. They are also often bunded across so as to retain the rain-water for a few months. A light, sandy, red soil is evidently most favorable to their better growth. The trees bear in about 12 years, and continue to give nuts for 50 or 60 years. I should say 100 nuts per tree in the eastern, and 70 to 75 in the western sammats would be a fair average.

One decided mark of superiority is possessed by the cocoanut gardens east of kasba Banavara *viz.*, the "kobre" or dried kernel, the common article of commerce can be obtained from the nuts, whereas in the western portions the kernels rot or wither in the drying, which takes some six months.

Cocoanuts sell for Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per 100 and a duty of 1 pie per nut is levied on them.

Coffee Gardens.

9. The only coffee gardens in the taluk are those belonging to the Matt on Hogari Betta, and are Sarva Inam.

Tenure.

10. The common ryotwari tenure prevails.

Rates.

11. Rates as stated by the Shanbhogs in the western sammats were approximately :—

on dry crops annas 4 to Rs. 2 per Krishnaraj dry Kolga of 3,200 square yards.
on wet crops annas 6½ to annas 14 per Krisharaj wet Kolga of 500 square yards.
on gardens annas 15 to Rs. 2 do do

The above rates are confined to the south-west sammats Javagal, Devanur, Bendikere, Barmbasandra, Pattanageri, Tangli.

In the north-eastern sammats there were no fixed rates on dry or wet lands.

In the Bagayat sammat from Rs. 21 to Rs. 24 per acre were given as the rates on the gardens which are undoubtedly the best in the taluk.

Dry crop rates.

12. At each test where the Shanbhog was present, I took the rates on whole maji numbers, and the result was as follows : out of 487 numbers, dry crop rates ranged from 4 pies to 4 Rs. per acre, and the average rate was 1 anna 6 pies per acre.

Wet Crop Rates.

Out of 193 numbers wet land rates ranged from 8 annas to 8 Rs. per acre, and the average rate was 14 As. 3 pies per acre.

Garden Rates.

Out of 18 numbers garden rates were from 6 annas 8 pies to 34 Rs. per acre, and the average was Rs. 2—1 —6 per acre.

Subletting.

14. Both in dry and wet lands *Sama coru* prevails, or the system by which tenant and subtenant take equal shares of the crop, the former being responsible to Government for the assessment.

Mâd Tota.

In superior gardens as a rule, the tenant takes all the supari, giving the produce underneath to the subtenant, such as betel-vines, plantains, &c., Occasionally the supari of one or two trees is given as well.

In cocoanut gardens, the tenant sometimes takes ⅔ of the nuts giving ⅓ to the subtenant, and the crops beneath are equally shared. In other cases sama coru holds good.

Wages.

14. A male laborer receives from 1 anna 3 pies to 3 annas per diem. A female 8 pies to 1 anna 8 pies per diem.

Cattle.

15. The cattle are, as a rule, very poor, and much reduced in numbers of late years by the "*Dod Roga.*"

Grazing.

16. The grazing is sold yearly at auction village by village.

Kavals.

17. There are 11 Amrat Mahal and 2 Nagadi Kavals in these 30 sammats.

Manufactures.

18. Looms for kamblis and coarse white cloth are to be found here and there all over the Taluk. In some of the larger villages, such as Birur, Yagati, &c., *Gonipattoo* or the striped sacking cloth is made.

Iron is manufactured very extensively in Hogarihalli, Baleganur Sammat, from the ore found in the neighbouring Hogaribetta.

In the village of Sarasvatipura near Hogarihalli, a few forges are also worked.

A tax of Rs. 24 per annum is levied on forges in which all kind of implements are made ; a tax of Rs. 12 on those producing all but ploughing implements.

The iron finds a ready sale in the neighbouring markets of Birur, Javagal and Sakrepatna.

Carriage and Roads.

19. Common country carts are to be found everywhere, the means of communication being easy.

The only imperial road is one from Bangalore to Shimoga entering the Taluk near Bendikere on the south, and passing Banavar, Kadur and Birur towards Tarikere.

The 2nd Class roads are :—

1. Banavar to Kanakatti and Huliyar.
2. Banavar to Halebid and Belur *vid* Javagal.
3. Banavar to Chikmagalur *vid* Devanur and Sakrepatna.
4. Kadur to Sakrepatna and Chikmagalur.

Rain-fall.

20. The register of rain-fall at Banavar supplied by the Amildar gives an average of 21·4 inches for the last five years.

The rain-fall throughout the Taluk is very uneven.

The above average may be taken as that of the southern half of the Taluk, but the northern half suffers dreadfully from scarcity of rain. This peculiarity was noticed by Mr. Stokes in 1838.

Markets.

21. There are two important markets in the Taluk, Birur and Javagal. Minor markets are held at Yagati and Keresante.

Exports.

22. The exports are :—

1. Cocoanuts, carried to Chikmagalur, Manjarabad and Coorg chiefly. The cultivators carry many to Davangere.
2. Jaggory, in every direction.
3. Chillies, towards Bangalore and Malnad.
4. Castor oil, do.
5. Tobacco, chiefly towards the Western Ghats and Mangalore.
6. Iron, to Coorg and Malnad.
7. Supari, to Bangalore and Walaji.

Imports.

23. The imports are :—

1. Supari, from Koppa and Kavaledurga.
2. Piece goods, from Bangalore.
3. Rice from Tarikere and the Malnad.

General Condition.

24. The condition of the ryots of the Western Sammats, of which certain villages are commanded by the channels of the Vedavati, is the best in the Taluk, and the Sammats of Hiriyur and Pura are the worst ; but the rain-fall being very scanty, all the Northern Sammats across from Birur to Mugalikatte are poor as to their dry crops.

As I have before mentioned, the Eastern Sammats, Keresante Nagsandra, Manakattur, Banavar, Bendikere have their cocoanut gardens to help them, the dry crops being only pretty good. Ayamangal, is for the most part poor, having but little dry crops to depend on.

Nidgatta and Pattanagere and Matigatta Sammats are also all poor in their dry crops and have little else

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 26th March 1878.

No. 11468—R. 236, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—With the above the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore submits proposals for the revision of assessment of the Banavar Taluk.

2. The Taluk comprises 37 maguis or 438 villages with an area of 594 square miles or 380,459 acres.

3. The number of villages shewn in the classwar returns submitted to this office is 449.

Government villages		429
Inam villages		5
Amrat Mahal Kavals		15
	Total	449
Deduct the number of villages measured and added to the Amrat Mahal Kavals by the Survey Department ...		12
		437
Add Kasba Bagayat which has been omitted in the classwar return		1
		438

The Survey Department has classified these 438 villages as shown below :—

418 Government villages.
5 Inam do
15 Amrat Mahal Kavals.

The Commissioner of the Nagar Division is requested to exhibit in future the foregoing particulars in the accounts to be submitted to this office.

4. The statistics of the 418 Government villages to which the present settlement refers are as follow :—

Houses	16,340
Population	65 260
Cattle	133,337
Carts	1,868
Ploughs	12,181
Market towns	6

5. The population shews a very low average of 128 to the square mile.

6. As remarked by the Survey Superintendent the revenues of the Taluk have increased steadily from 1851—52 to 1875—76, and the realizations anticipated under the proposed settlement are estimated at Rs. 1,36,176, as shewn in the margin.

	Revenue before the advent of Survey.	Proposed Survey assessment.	Increase.	Percentage.
Demand for the year 1875—76	1,24,542	1,36,176	11,634	9·1
Five years' average collection.	1,10,606		25,570	23·11
Ten years' do ...	1,11,655		24,521	20·19
Twenty years' do ...	1,03,985		32,191	30·9
Twenty-five years' do ...	97,286		38,890	39·96
Collection for 1875—76 ...	1,14,894		21,282	18·52

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 26th March 1878.

7. For the purpose of remodelling the distribution of the assessment, the taluk has been formed into three groups and the maximum rates proposed to be fixed are shown below :—

Group.	Villages.	Maximum Dry Crop Rate.	Maximum Rice Rate.	Maximum Garden Rate.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
I	129	2 0 0	7 0 0	16 0 0	For tank irrigation.
II	184	1 12 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	For well irrigated.
III	105	1 8 0	6 0 0		

8. The result of the proposed survey of the whole Taluk, exclusive of 5 inam villages and inclusive of 15 Amrat Mahal Kavals, is shewn in the following abstract :—

	Description of Land, &c.		Extent.	Assessment.
Culturable.	1. Government.	1. Occupied ...	1,21,513	1,36,176
		2. Unoccupied	1,00,830	62,078
		Total	2,22,343	1,98,254
	2. Alienated minor inams in Government villages...		5,803	7,966
		Total.....	2,28,146	2,06,220
Uncultivable gross area.	Government.	1. Unassessed grazing lands, roads, village sites, &c. ...	99,171	
		2. Gross area of 15 Amrat Mahal Kavals ..	47,851	
		Total.....	1,47,022	
		Grand Total.....	3,75,168	2,06,220

9. The subjoined statement shews the gross increase in the revenue demand of the occupied area of the Taluk under all heads.

	Present Rev. 1875—76.	Survey Assessment.
Land Revenue	1,14,894	1,36,176
Miscellaneous—grazing and fruit trees	6,468	6,468
Irrigation Cess on minor inams	0	440
Total.....	1,21,362	1,43,084
Deduct Charges.		
Remuneration to Shanbhogs and Patels		7,500
Irrigation Cess		3,929
Total.....		11,429
Balance.....	1,21,362	1,31,655
Net Increase...		10,293

10. The Chief Commissioner having carefully weighed the several objections raised by the Commissioner of Nagar together with Major Anderson's explanations considers the rates proposed by the Survey Department are on the whole moderate, and accordingly sanctions their introduction with effect from 1st April next.

11. From Major Anderson's report it is clear how the dry crop lands situated in the vicinity of Kadur and said to be irrigated from the channels of the Madak Tank are proposed to be dealt with in the present settlement. It seems to Mr. Saunders that these lands should be charged with water cess as heretofore, such extra collections being shewn separately by the Commissioner in the account Class II, No. 7.

12. It is observed from para 16 of the Survey Superintendent's report that coffee cultivation is confined to a few inam gardens situated in the village of Hogarihalli. According to account No. 1, Class IX for 1876—77 submitted to this office by the Nagar Commissioner, it appears that there are two coffee gardens in this Taluk comprising an area of 115 k., 1 c. held under pattas granted by the Chief Commissioner and the Commissioner of the Division. The Commissioner is requested to state in what villages these two gardens are situated.

13. The transfer of certain villages from Tarikere to Banavar Taluk proposed by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey in para 60 of his report is also sanctioned, and the Commissioner is requested to submit a draft notification for publication in the Gazette.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore.
„ Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Mysore.
„ Commissioner of Nagar.
„ Deputy Commissioner of Kadur.

MUZRAYI.

No. 4100—R. M. 340, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER.—The attention of the Chief Commissioner having recently been drawn to a few cases in which Muzrayi officers had, on their own responsibility, caused repairs to certain temples to be carried out without the sanction of the proper authority, it is directed that in future no work should be commenced or any expenditure incurred thereon until the estimate for the same is duly sanctioned by competent authority.

2. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts should see that the sanctioned works are executed within a reasonable time and that no delay occurs in the submission of the completion bills.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Asstt. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 29th March 1878.

From the Survey Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 27, dated Poona, 9th January 1878.

I have the honor to forward a letter * and appended statements from the Acting Superintendent Revenue Survey, relating to the permanent remuneration of the village officers of the 30 villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk proposed to be granted as Jahagir under Chief Commissioner's No. 117 of 8th October 1873, the survey settlement of which was made last year.

*No. 2 of 3rd January 1878.

2. The total sum required to provide the remuneration according to scale is Rs. 2,518, the existing emoluments amount to but Rs. 209—12—0 in cash, there are none in land, therefore the sum of Rs. 2,308—4—0 devolves upon the treasury as an additional payment. Surplus emoluments for resumption there are none.

3. I would propose that the introduction of the permanent remuneration takes place from the commencement of 1878—79.

4. The usual vernacular statements accompany this letter; these I beg may be forwarded direct to the Superintendent of Survey when these proposals are sanctioned.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 2, dated Camp Hiresavi, 3rd January 1878.

I have the honor herewith to forward for sanction 2 vernacular detailed statements of the permanent remuneration of the Patels and Shanbhogs respectively of the 30 villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, proposed to be granted as Jahagir to the grandsons of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore under the rules now in force.

2. The charges of both the Patels and Shanbhogs have been fixed in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore. There are no villages in this portion of the Taluk, the Patels of which are deemed entitled to extra allowance under Rule XII.

3. Collections on account of Mohatarfa and local cess have been included as usual in the gross revenue, on which scale remuneration is calculated.

4 An abstract statement in English shewing the total result of the settlement is appended.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 28th March 1878.

10. The Chief Commissioner having carefully weighed the several objections raised by the Commissioner of Nagar together with Major Anderson's explanations considers the rates proposed by the Survey Department are on the whole moderate, and accordingly sanctions their introduction with effect from 1st April next.

11. From Major Anderson's report it is clear how the dry crop lands situated in the vicinity of Kadur and said to be irrigated from the channels of the Madak Tank are proposed to be dealt with in the present settlement. It seems to Mr. Saunders that these lands should be charged with water cess as heretofore, such extra collections being shewn separately by the Commissioner in the account Class II, No. 7.

12. It is observed from para 16 of the Survey Superintendent's report that coffee cultivation is confined to a few inam gardens situated in the village of Hogarihalli. According to account No. I, Class IX for 1876—77 submitted to this office by the Nagar Commissioner, it appears that there are two coffee gardens in this Taluk comprising an area of 115 k., 1 c. held under pattas granted by the Chief Commissioner and the Commissioner of the Division. The Commissioner is requested to state in what villages these two gardens are situated.

13. The transfer of certain villages from Tarikere to Banavar Taluk proposed by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey in para 60 of his report is also sanctioned, and the Commissioner is requested to submit a draft notification for publication in the Gazette.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore.
„ Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Mysore.
„ Commissioner of Nagar.
„ Deputy Commissioner of Kadur.

MUZRAYI.

No. 4100—R. M. 340, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER.—The attention of the Chief Commissioner having recently been drawn to a few cases in which Muzrayi officers had, on their own responsibility, caused repairs to certain temples to be carried out without the sanction of the proper authority, it is directed that in future no work should be commenced or any expenditure incurred thereon until the estimate for the same is duly sanctioned by competent authority.

2. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts should see that the sanctioned works are executed within a reasonable time and that no delay occurs in the submission of the completion bills.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Asstt. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 29th March 1878.

From the Survey Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 27, dated Poona, 9th January 1878.

I have the honor to forward a letter * and appended statements from the Acting Superintendent Revenue Survey, relating to the permanent remuneration of the village officers of the 30 villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk proposed to be granted as Jahagir under Chief Commissioner's No. 117 of 8th October 1873, the survey settlement of which was made last year.

*No. 2 of 3rd January 1878.

2. The total sum required to provide the remuneration according to scale is Rs. 2,518, the existing emoluments amount to but Rs. 209—12—0 in cash, there are none in land, therefore the sum of Rs. 2,308—4—0 devolves upon the treasury as an additional payment. Surplus emoluments for resumption there are none.

3. I would propose that the introduction of the permanent remuneration takes place from the commencement of 1878—79.

4. The usual vernacular statements accompany this letter; these I beg may be forwarded direct to the Superintendent of Survey when these proposals are sanctioned.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 2, dated Camp Hiresavi, 3rd January 1878.

I have the honor herewith to forward for sanction 2 vernacular detailed statements of the permanent remuneration of the Patels and Shanbhogs respectively of the 30 villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, proposed to be granted as Jahagir to the grandsons of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore under the rules now in force.

2. The charges of both the Patels and Shanbhogs have been fixed in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore. There are no villages in this portion of the Taluk, the Patels of which are deemed entitled to extra allowance under Rule XII.

3. Collections on account of Mohatarfa and local cess have been included as usual in the gross revenue, on which scale remuneration is calculated.

4 An abstract statement in English shewing the total result of the settlement is appended.

Abstract of Results of the Settlement of the Patels and Shanbhogs' final remuneration compiled in the Survey Superintendent's Office.

Number.	Taluk.	Village Officers.	Total remuneration according to Holes.		Existing emoluments.				Mode of providing future remuneration.				Surplus existing emoluments above those shewn in Col 7 and 8, and mode of dealing with them.				From Column 11 remaining as sinecure, deducting Column 12	Remarks.
					From land.	Cash allowances.	Total existing remuneration.		From existing land emoluments.	From existing cash emoluments.	By new payments from the Treasury.	Total.	From land.	Additional ¼ load on Col. 11.	Cash allowances to be stopped in future.	Total of Column 12 and 13.		
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Chamrajnagar (30 Jahagir villages)	Patel	1,084	12	...	...	...	0	...	...	1,084	1,084	...	...	...	...	...	
		Shanbhog	1,433	4	...	209	209	12	...	209	1,223	1,433	...	...	...	...	...	
				0	...	209	209	12	...	209	2,308	2,518	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Total	...	2,518	0	...	209	209	12	...	209	2,308	2,518	...	...	...	...	...	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 29th March 1878.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 68, dated Poona, 20th January 1878.

I have the honor as requested in your No. 8705—201 of the 9th instant, now to forward the following report upon the results of the settlement of the Chamrajnagar Estate.—

I.	The Government occupied land shews an assessment of rupees ..	35,702—4—0
II.	The Government unoccupied assessed waste at the present time shews an assessment of rupees 1,491—0—0, of which it will be fair to take one half amounting to rupees	745—8—0
III.	The grazing fees on Government unculturable waste acres 2,816 may be most safely estimated at one anna per acre rupees ..	176—0—0
IV.	The Jodi payable to Government on inam land amounts to rupees ..	16—4—0
	Total Rs....	36,640—0—0

The above is at the total realizable revenue. The arable assessed waste has been taken at half its survey valuation as it may be expected that fully that proportion will come into early occupation and after a short interval probably more. The grazing rate at one anna per acre on the unarable unassessed land could not be put lower. It will be competent to the Jahagirdar to let this for cultivation and for some of it before very long a demand will arise. There certainly can be no cause of doubt regarding an over estimate of the future revenue in the above.

2. But from the above sum of Rs. 36,640—0—0, we have to deduct the permanent remuneration of the village officers reported on in my letter No. 27, dated 9th instant, this amounts to Rs. 2,308—4—0, to be deducted from the above estimated realizable revenue, leaving Rs. 34,331—12—0 as the net realizable revenue.

3. But there is still another adjustment to be made. The total survey assessment of inam lands is Rs. 1,001—8—0. These lands have not yet been investigated by the Inam Commission, this I propose so far as regards those not belonging to village servants should be at once done, it can take but a very short time to do this. It might be either done in the present detailed mode or in the new mode proposed by my letter No. 54, dated 18th instant, as the Chief Commissioner may desire. The latter mode would undoubtedly save time.

4. If it is very urgent to dispose of this matter it might be arranged that whatever sum is realizable from the result of the settlement of the minor inams shall be paid as jodi.

5. I do not find it stated what the precise amount desired to be granted is, but should there be any surplus amount this might either be imposed as a jodi, or this sum might be reduced to a very much lower amount by striking out one or more villages which should be on the border of the estate. The latter would perhaps be the most expedient course as binding the estate with any considerable sum in the way of jodi would possibly lead to future difficulty.

6. It will be observed that the settlement of this Jahagir has turned out financially much better than was anticipated in para 10 of my report on the proposed settlement, No. 191 of 6th February 1877, there I estimated Rs. 30,737 as the revenue from occupied land; this has increased as above shewn to Rs. 34,239 partly from the rates of assessment giving a somewhat larger return than was estimated and partly from a great deal of the unoccupied waste land being taken up at the settlement. In para 11 of my letter above quoted, I by oversight quoted Major Grant's 21st para as that referring to Government assessed waste, it should have been the 20th para, and the assessment of the then unoccupied waste should have been stated at Rs. 2,246 instead of Rs. 980. It appears that the above amount of unoccupied waste land being taken up at the settlement has fallen from acres 2,000, bearing assessment Rs. 2,246, to acres 1,199—37 bearing assessment Rs. 1,491, a very conclusive proof of the satisfaction with which the settlement has been received.

7. A letter * and detailed statement from the Acting Superintendent Revenue, Survey, relating to this estate is appended.

* No. 951 of 15th December 1877.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 29th March 1878.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 951, dated Bangalore, 15th December 1877.

With reference to your memo No. 1038 of 3rd August 1877, forwarding Chief Commissioner's order No. 3911—R. 13 of 17th July 1877, I have the honor to forward statement containing the information called for in heads 1, 2, 3 and 7 of para 2 of Chief Commissioner's order, No. 216, dated 24th March 1875.

2. With regard to head 4 of para above referred to, I beg to report that in accordance with instructions contained in Chief Commissioner's order No. 2142—F. 17, dated 10th June 1875, the land which was formerly measured into these villages, and which is required for a State Forest has been separately demarcated, and the area therein contained amounting to acres 7,562 has been altogether struck out of the village lands of the Jahagir.

3. With regard to heads 5 and 6 of para above referred to, I regret that this Department has no means of ascertaining either the number of "sandal-wood trees," or of other "reserved trees" situated within the limits of the Jahagir lands. The Forest Department might possibly be able to give an estimate on these points.

4. The preparation of the statements shewing the final remuneration of the village officers for the 30 villages concerned is now in progress and will be forwarded for sanction as soon as possible.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 37, dated Yedihalli, 30th January 1878.

With reference to the 30 villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk into which the survey assessment has been introduced with a view to the same being given in Jahagir, I have the honor to request instructions as to what course should be adopted in the case of ryots applying either for assessment to be fixed on land now entered as Kharab or on their applying for water rates to be fixed on lands now assessed as dry lands, should these cases be dealt with by me and assessment fixed in accordance with the merits of the case as in ordinary Government lands or should the lands be left in *statu quo*.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 142, dated Bombay, 9th February 1878.

Forwarded for the orders of the Chief Commissioner. It would appear desirable that assessments should be fixed by the Survey Department so long as the final making over of this estate is in abeyance, suspending the amount to be taken as its final valuation till the time of actual giving over is imminent.

2. The estate once given over the valuations fixed at the time of giving over will, it is assumed, not be liable to any alteration.

No. 11602—Rev. 237, dated Bangalore, 29th March 1878.

Order thereon.—The proposals for the permanent remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs in the 30 villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, which are intended to be made over in Jahagir to the grandsons of His Highness the late Maharaja, are sanctioned with effect from the year 1878—79. The amount of rupees 2,518 will be disbursed to the village officers from the Government treasury up to the time of the grant of the villages to the grandsons, after which date the above sum will be made payable by the Jahagirdars, the amount being included in the assets of the Jahagir.

2. In estimating the revenue to be realized from the Jahagir, the Survey Commissioner has in his letter No. 68, dated 20th January last, taken into account only one-half of the assessment on the unoccupied waste with the observation that the early occupation of the existing arable waste to that extent may be anticipated. In para 4 of this Office Proceedings No. 3911—13, dated 17th July 1877, it was decided that the full assessment on such lands should be included in the assets, and the full amount as assessed, *viz.*, Rs. 1,491 should accordingly be computed.

3. Similarly, the proposal to charge the jahagir with the grazing fees realizable from the unassessed waste lands is opposed to the instructions contained in para 4 of the Order of 17th July as quoted in the preceding para; and the assets computed at Rs. 176 on this account will be struck out.

4. In the 2nd para of his letter of 20th January last, the Honorable Colonel Anderson quotes the amount fixed as remuneration to village officers in the Jahagir at rupees 2,308--4—0. This sum was shewn in para 2 of the Survey Commissioner's letter No. 27, dated 9th idem, to be that payable in cash. To this should be added, however, the sum of rupees 209—12—0 representing the emoluments at present payable in cash by Government, and for which the Jahagirdars must be held responsible hereafter. The aggregate amount to be deducted therefore from the realizable revenue would seem to be rupees 2,518.

5. In regard to the settlement of the inam villages, this may be carried out during the ensuing official year on the principle to be shortly decided, and the transfer of the Jahagir will be carried out thereafter.

6. With reference to Colonel Anderson's proposal that, in case the total assets of the villages should exceed the amount proposed to be granted as inam, one or more villages situated on the border of the estate may be struck out of the proposed Jahagir, that officer's attention is drawn to para 5 of this Office Proceedings No. 3911—13, dated 17th July 1877, in which it was directed that any such excess will be deducted from the separate money allowance payable to the grantee. From such estimate of the results of the settlement as can be at present formed, however, it appears that, while the value of the Jahagir to be assigned is rupees 36,600, the "realizable revenue" from all heads, and after deducting the computed remuneration to Shanbhoges and Patels will be rupees 35,946—8—0, some small addition will probably accrue from the settlement of the inams, and from such conversion of kharab lands into the cultivated area as may be effected before the settlement is closed.

7. In anticipation of the transfer of the Jahagir, the Conservator of Forests should take early steps to ascertain the extent and condition of sandalwood growth thereon, and to provide that the interests of the State which are to be secured by the deed of gift are duly guarded. Mature sandalwood may be removed and stored at once.

8. With reference to the Survey Commissioner's endorsement, No. 142 of 9th ultimo, on the Survey Superintendent's letter, dated 30th January 1878, no information is given as to the probable increase of the Jahagir revenue which will accrue from applications of ryots to cultivate "kharab" land, or from assessment of water rates on dry lands. If increase from these sources is likely to be considerable, the course suggested by Colonel Anderson might be adopted, but it is on many grounds desirble that the transfer of the Jahagir should be effected not later than in July next, and if no considerable change on the recorded assessment is anticipated, the figures furnished from the Survey Commissioner's Office as well as by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division may be left intact.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
" Superintendent of Revenue Survey (with 2 vernacular statements received with Survey Commissioner's No. 27, dated 9th January 1878.)
" Commissioner Ashtagram Division.
" Conservator of Forests.
" Dy. Accountant General.

PART I.

FINANCIAL.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Submission of bills for the remuneration of village officials.* Orders relative to the above.	No. 11054—18, dated 16th Mar. 1878.	...	...	1

READ—

Letter from the Deputy Accountant General No. 6004, dated 7th March 1878, reporting that bills for permanent remuneration of village officials are submitted direct by Deputy Commissioners to his office for audit and suggesting that a similar course be pursued with regard to bills for temporary remuneration.

No. 11054—FINL. 18, DATED BANGALORE, 16TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner directs that, after the scale of remuneration, either temporary or permanent, has been sanctioned, the bills be forwarded direct to the Deputy Accountant General for audit.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India	Nos and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Taluk Contingent Allowance.* Orders relative to a 4th of the contingent allowance of each taluk being as a tentative measure debited to District Funds.	No. 3775—1751, dated 1st March 1878.	..	...	1
3 to 4	*Octroi Taxation.* Lord Salisbury's Despatch anent octroi taxation	No. 3800—370, dated 4th March 1878.	...	*Vide* Part I of Vol. for Oct. 1877, General Index Nos. 7 to 8.	2
5 to 6	*Cotton Cultivation.* Instructions to Commissioners of Divisions regarding Deputy Commissioners placing themselves in communication with Mr. Walton, Cotton Inspector, South Maratta Country.	No. 10721—274, dated 7th March 1878.	...	...	3
7	*Famine Allowance to Pensioners.* Orders relative to the application of the resolution of Government, anent the extra famine allowance to pensioners.	No. 229, dated 7th March 1878.	...	...	4
8 to 9	*Value of Stamp to be affixed on plaints in settled taluks.* Orders on the question of the value of stamp to be affixed to plaints filed in regard to lands situated in settled Talukas.	No. 10791—275 dated 9th March 1878.	..	...	4
10 to 11	*Arrack Mahal Bulls.* Orders relative to the disposal of the bulls of the Arrack Mahal Department allotted to this Administration.	No. 10817—1644, dated 11th March 1878.	...	...	5
12 to 13	*"Two Lakh Fund."* Orders regarding the fund known as the "Two Lakh fund"	No. 233, dated 13th March 1878	...	...	6 to 11
14 to 15	*Coffee Leaf Diseases.* Monsieur J. Lapeyrere's office to visit this country with a view to study the diseases to which the coffee plant is subject.	No. 11078—283, dated 16th March 1878.	...	...	12
16 to 17	*Mysore and South Canara Boundary Line.* Orders relative to the Commission appointed to determine the boundary line between the Mysore Province and South Canara.	No. 11257—287, dated 21st March 1878.	..	...	13 to 25
18 to 19	*Breaching of Tanks.* Orders calling for details asked for by the Officiating Chief Engineer regarding breached tanks	No. 11367—289, dated 23rd March 1878.	...	..	25 to 26
20 to 21	*Channel Irrigation.* Orders on a note by the Officiating Chief Engineer of Mysore on the Channel Irrigation of the Province.	No. 11390—1727, dated 25th March 1878.	...	...	27 to 30
22 to 23	*Burial Expenses.* Orders relative to the expenses for the burial of orphans and children of paupers.	No. 11510—291, dated 27th March 1878.	...	...	31

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 1st March 1878.

DISTRICT FUNDS.

1. Read again Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7180—F. 46, dated 3rd November 1877, enquiring whether a portion of the contingent allowance of each Taluk might not be debited to District and Municipal Funds, so as to relieve the Provincial budget to some extent of the charges which are wholly debited to it.

2. Read letter No. 136, dated 8th December 1877, from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, stating that 4 Rs. may be debited in the case of each Taluk to the District Funds only without interfering with Municipal Funds which are already comparatively small and insufficient for existing requirements.

3. Read letter No. 591—182, dated 25th January 1878, from the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, stating that as a considerable portion of the correspondence in the Taluk appertains to works under heads "Agricultural" "District Fund" and "Municipal" Rs. 5 out * of the contingent allowance of each taluk may be defrayed proportionately* out of the budget allotments for works under respective heads in preference to the existing system of debiting the whole cost to the monthly contingent allowances against the Imperial Revenue.

	Per Mensem Rs.	As.	P.
Agricultural ..	2	8	0
District Funds ...	2	0	0
Municipal	0	8	0
Total.	5	0	0

4. Read letter No. 559, dated 11th February 1878, from the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, stating that he fully concurs in the propriety of charging a portion of the contingent allowance of the Taluk Cutcherries to the Local Funds which benefit thereby, but that it would be necessary to ascertain the average cost of stationery, &c., used for the business of the Funds in order to determine the portion of charge.

No. 3775—1751, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner directs that as a tentative measure ¼th of the contingent allowance of each Taluk be debited to District Funds from 1st April next subject to revision after twelve months, during which period the actual contingent charges on account of stationery, &c., required for the use of the District Fund and Municipal Establishments in each Taluk might be ascertained.

2. As some of the Municipalities are not in a position to make any contribution at present, the question will be reserved for consideration hereafter.

3. The Commissioners of Divisions are requested to submit without delay a statement in the annexed form A shewing the fixed contingent allowance of each Taluk and the amount debitable to District Funds under this order, with a view to the necessary provision being made in the budget for 1878—79.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Asstt. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
" Dy. Accountant General in Mysore.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 4th March 1878.

A.

District.

No.	Taluk.	Fixed Contingent Allowance per mensem. Rs.	Portion debitable to— Provincial Funds ¾ths Rs.	Portion debitable to— District Funds ¼th Rs.	Remarks.
	Total.....				

Statistics & Commerce.
No. 191.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, the 27th December 1877

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have read with great interest the Resolution on the subject of octroi taxation of which a copy was forwarded with your letter dated the 18th ultimo, No. 2 (Municipalities), and I entirely approve of the orders which have been issued by Your Excellency in Council in reference thereto.

2. I request that after the system of direct collection of the octroi has been in general operation for twelve months in those Provinces in which a different system had previously been in force, a special report on the working of the system throughout India may be made to me.

3. With regard to the statement in the 26th para of the Resolution that should reduction of octroi duties result in a serious falling off in municipal revenues, "it will be for Local Governments to decide" whether it may not be desirable to have recourse to other systems of taxation, or to enhance the rates on articles of local consumption, I have to observe that precautions will be necessary to guard against the possibility of any decisions of the Local Governments interfering with the general principles of the Government of India in regard to taxation. An illustration of this danger is pointed out in the paragraph following that above referred to.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,
SALISBURY.

Government of India, Home Department, Municipalities No. 2—37, dated Fort William, the 18th February 1878.

Copy forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations in continuation of Circular Nos. 2—96 to 105, dated 28th September last, with a request that the special report called for in para. 2 may be submitted to the Government of India in due course.

By Order of the Governor General of India in Council,
F. C. DAUKES.
Under Secretary to the Govt of India.

To—The Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

No. 3800—Mi. 370, DATED BANGALORE, 4TH MARCH 1878.

ORDERED, to be communicated to the undermentioned officers for information and guidance, in continuation of this office Proceedings No. 2627—Mi. 227, dated 26th October 1877.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Asstt. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Supt. of Coorg.
" President, Municipal Commissions, Bangalore Town and Cantt.
" President, Mysore Town Municipal Commission.
" Dy. Accountant General in Mysore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 7th March 1878.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 910, dated Bombay Castle, 19th February 1878.

In forwarding the accompanying copy of a letter from the Acting Collector of Dharwar No. 3948, dated 21st December 1877, with its accompaniment, I am directed to request that, as this Government desires to place the production of the saw ginned Dharwar cotton on a more satisfactory footing through the restoration of the gin repairing factories under the agency of the Cotton Department, you will be so good as to co-operate in the scheme by placing the officials of those districts in Mysore in which exotic cotton is produced, in communication with Mr. Walton, Cotton Inspector, Southern Maratta country.

From the Acting Collector, Dharwar, To the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, No. 3948, dated Dharwar, 21st December 1877.

I have the honor to forward copy of a letter from Mr. Walton, Cotton Inspector, and to request that Government may be pleased to inform the Resident, Hyderabad, and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore of their desire to place the production of the "saw ginned Dharwar" cotton on a more satisfactory footing through the restoration of the gin repairing factories under the agency of the Cotton Department, and that the co-operation of the Governments of His Highness the Nizam and of Mysore may be requested by placing their officials of the districts producing the exotic cotton in communication with Mr. Walton.

From the Cotton Inspector for the South Maratta Country, To the Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, No. 3094, Camp Hubli, 30th November 1877.

In my late tour through the Gadag and Ron Taluks I was everywhere met with serious complaints against the state in which "Sawginned" cotton is received from the districts of His Highness the Nizam.

2. The seriousness of these complaints, which are unfortunately but too well founded, is greatly enhanced by the fact of all this cotton, a very considerable quantity, being passed through this Zilla and *all* sold under the well known market name of "Dharwar Sawginned."

3. The Government of His Highness the Nizam endeavoured to improve matters a few years ago by establishing a cotton gin repairing factory at Kopál. So far as I can learn this excellent scheme failed for the want of direct and efficient control. This Kopál Factory should be brought if possible under the same scheme as the adjacent branches of Gadag and Ron, and I shall be glad to aid in such a scheme which should be immediately taken up so as *to at once* prepare for the ginning of the growing crop.

4. I shall be much obliged if you will kindly address the Hyderabad authorities with this view. If they will inform us exactly how matters stand, some arrangement for the proper performance of the work may be at once arranged. In the meantime the Factory at Kopál and its plant might all be kept intact. I beg that in the reference to Hyderabad full details may be asked of the way in which the Kopál Factory was supported, of its establishments, rules, &c.

5. The plans decided on by His Excellency the Governor during his late visit to these districts will be incomplete unless the Kopál districts are included in the general scheme.

No. 1072 I—Genl. 274, dated Bangalore, 7th March 1878.

Ordered, that copies of the foregoing correspondence be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions for information and guidance, and with a view to their directing the Deputy Commissioners, within whose Districts cotton is grown for export, to place themselves in communication with Mr. Walton, Cotton Inspector, Southern Maratta Country.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 9th March 1878.

READ—

Letter No. 5932, dated 25th February 1878, from the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

No. 229, GENL., DATED BANGALORE, 7TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER.—On an application made to the Government of India to extend the grant of extra famine allowance under the provisions of para 2 of Financial Department Resolution No. 3297, dated 19th December 1876, to all persons in receipt of stipends not exceeding Rs. 8 per mensem, His Excellency in Council has intimated that the Resolution above quoted does not apply to pensioners of any class, and that such cases might be fitly dealt with by committees organized for the distribution of charitable funds.

In compliance with the instructions of Government of India the extra famine allowance will cease to be disbursed to Civil and Military as well as Palace and Political pensioners after the issue of pay for the month of February 1878. No claims to such allowance in cases where the issue of pay for past months has been delayed will be admissible.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
" Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.
" Civil Pension Pay Master at Mysore.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. Rev. 230, dated Bangalore, 31st January 1878.

I have the honor to solicit the orders of the Chief Commissioner as to the value of the stamp to be affixed to plaints filed in the Civil and Revenue Courts relative to lands situated in *settled* Taluks.

2. I find that the usual practice is to require a stamp equal to ten times the assessment or rental of such lands under clause V (*a*) of Section 7 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), on the ground that the lands in such Taluks are " permanently settled."

3. The term " permanently settled " is, it seems to me, not applicable to the tenures on which *Government lands* in this Province or in Southern India generally are held, and refers exclusively to the condition of tenures in Bengal. As regards this Province, it may be held to apply to kayamgutta villages, but not to individual holdings situated within such villages.

4. If this view be approved by the Chief Commissioner, I solicit authority to direct that the stamp in such cases shall be levied under clause 5 (*b*) of the Section above quoted.

No. 10791—275, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that the amount of stamp duty payable on a plaint or memo of appeal is determined in accordance with the instructions conveyed in the Judicial Commissioner's Circular Memo No. 760—30, dated 23rd July 1870. As remarked by the Offg. Commissioner in para 2 of the above letter, the survey settlement of kandayam paying lands situated in Government villages in this Province cannot be regarded as permanent as the survey guarantee is limited to 30 years only. Mr. Saunders, therefore, concurs with the Offg. Commissioner in considering that, in suits for land, the stamp duty must be levied under the provisions of clause 5 (*b*) Section 7 of Act VII of 1870, and directs that this order be communicated for the information and guidance of all the Revenue Courts of the Province.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of Nundydroog.
" Commissioner, Ashtagram.
" Commissioner, Nagar.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Judicial Commissioner.
" Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 11*th March* 1878.

From the Officer in charge of Amrut Mahal, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 418, dated Hunsur, 25th February 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that sixty-four bulls of brand 1871, (*i. e.*, between 6 and 7 years' old) were retained for the Mysore Government, but as yet no application has been made for them.

2. As these animals must shortly be otherwise disposed of if not required, I beg that Commissioners of Divisions may be requested to inform me, at as early a date as possible, how many they wish to take.

3. I should further be obliged by being informed how many bulls of 1872 brand are required. A very considerable loss is annually incurred by our retaining a large number of bulls for the Mysore Government, which after all are not taken, and which otherwise might have been castrated and drafted into the service.

No. 10817—Genl. 1644, dated Bangalore, 11th March 1878.

Order thereon.—With reference to the statement made in the last para of the letter above read, to the effect that considerable loss is annually incurred by the Amrut Mahal Department, in consequence of its retaining a large number of bulls which, after all, are not taken, the Chief Commissioner observes that he is aware of no instance in which delay has arisen on the part of the officers of this Administration in taking over the bulls annually allotted. It is the practice necessarily to await intimation from the Assistant Commissary General of the number of bulls allotted and available, and Major McInroy is requested to specify the grounds on which his complaint is based.

2. The sixty-four bulls of the season 1871, which the Assistant Commissary General intimates are at once available for transfer, will be conveyed to Bangalore for disposal, and the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore is requested to take prompt steps for their removal in convenient batches. The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District will arrange to have the herds taken over at Maddur, unless the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore can conveniently arrange for the employment of herdsmen to convey them through to Bangalore.

3. Major McInroy is requested to be so good as to state how many bulls of the 1872 brand can be allotted to this Administration. There will be no difficulty in taking them all.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—Major McInroy, Assistant Commissary General, Hunsur.
The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
„ Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 13th March 1878.

From the Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, (Finance), To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 119. F., dated Fort William, the 14th February 1878.

With reference to the correspondence marginally noted, copies of which are forwarded herewith for your information, I am directed to intimate to you the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to the proposal of the Madras Government contained in their letter, that in future the control over the disbursements made under the "Two Lakh Fund" in the Madras Presidency and in the Province of Mysore shall be vested in the Government of Fort Saint George and the Chief Commissioner respectively.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, No. 286 F., dated 14th June 1877.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, No. 595, dated 19th October 1877 with enclosure.

2. The advantages of this arrangement will be apparent, and it is only necessary to acquaint you with the conditions under which His Excellency has been pleased to record his consent thereto. These are—

(*a.*) That the present expenditure (which now apparently amounts in Mysore to Rs. 26,905—13—9) be not exceeded.

(*b.*) That on the lapse of existing allowances and stipends they shall be renewed, if renewed at all, only as compassionate grants, and that the fresh grant shall never exceed three-fourths of the lapsed amount.

(*c.*) That when any allowance to a family or individual is reduced to a monthly aggregate of Rs. 5, it shall be capitalized and paid off.

(*d.*) That an annual report shall be submitted to the Government of India through the Foreign Department shewing the reductions made in the course of the preceding year, and the total amount payable at its close.

3. His Excellency in Council also directs that the fiction of the so called "Two Lakh Fund" from which payments purport to be made should be abolished, and that the allowances should in future be treated as ordinary pensions payable from the Imperial Treasury.

4. I am to add that the change effected in the control over these payments upon the conditions detailed above will in no way interfere with the recommendations you may think it desirable to make for the grant of special pensions or allowances or rewards to any descendants of, or dependants upon, members of the Mysore family. In these cases, grants will be made in the same way as in the case of any other deserving subjects of the Government, but the previous sanction of the Government of India must of course be obtained.

From the Offg. Assistant-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, (Finance), To the Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, No. 286, F., dated Simla the 14th June 1877.

In view of the applications which are frequently made to the Government of India for sanction to the grant of allowances debitable to the "Two Lakh Fund" the Governor General in Council desires to be furnished with a detailed account of this Fund, and I am accordingly directed to request that, with the permission of His Grace the Governor in Council, a report may be supplied to this office shewing—

(1) the obligations of the British Government in the matter and the classes of persons who have been held entitled to pensionary support;

(2) the present expenditure from the Fund; and

(3) whether any rules exist with respect to the grant or continuance of pensions debitable to the Fund.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, [Political Department—Two Lakh Fund,] To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 595, dated Fort Saint George, 19th October 1877.

I have now the honor, by direction of His Grace the Governor in Council, to reply to your letter No. 286-F of 14th June instant, regarding the fund which is known as the "Two-Lakh Fund."

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 13th March 1878.

2. By the Treaty made in 1799 "for effecting a settlement of the dominions of the late Tippoo Sultan"—commonly called the Partition Treaty of Mysore—the East India Company agreed to "provide effectually, out of the revenues of the districts assigned to it, for the suitable maintenance of the whole of the families of the late Hyder Ali and of the late Tippoo Sultan, and to apply to this purpose, *with the reservation hereinafter stated*, an annual sum of not less than two lakhs of Star Pagodas" or seven lakhs of Rupees.

Article I.

The reservation is contained in Article 6 of the Treaty—viz., "The East India Company shall be at liberty to make such deductions from time to time from the sums allotted by the 1st Article for the maintenance of the families of Hyder and Tippoo, as may be proper in consequence of the decease of any member of the said families" and wholly to limit or suspend payment where the families or any member of them threatened the public peace.

By certain separate Articles, it was agreed that the Company should not be accountable to the Nizam "to whatever amount the stipends appropriated to the maintenance of the sons, relations and dependants of Hyder Ali and Tippoo, shall hereafter be diminished, in consequence of any one of the stipulations of the Treaty of Mysore"

The foregoing statement answers the 1st question put in your letter, as to the obligations of the British Government, and the classes of persons entitled to support. It will be seen that the dependants of the families of Hyder and Tippoo, as well as the families themselves are included.

3. The present expenditure under the Fund in Southern India is given by the Accountant General as Rs. 40,783-1-9 per annum. Up to the year 1807 the whole of the 7,00,000 Rs. was disbursed here; but as the major portion of the Mysore family was then deported to Calcutta in consequence of the suspected complicity of Tippoo's sons with the Mutiny at Vellore in July 1806—only Rs. 2,13,862 remained to be paid here, the balance Rs. 4,86,138 being thereafter payable in Bengal. In 1862, on the return to India of a son and grandson of Tippoo who had proceeded to England personally to urge the claims of the immediate descendants of the late Sultan, a sum of 40½ lakhs was capitalised for the benefit of the Mysore Princes at Calcutta; but at Madras the disbursements at the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, have dwindled down to some 12,000 Rs. a year, which amount is paid partly in money and partly in providing clothing; and I am to inquire whether, with reference to the small annual, and gradually diminishing, charge in this Presidency, the stipends may not be left to the control of this Government, as is the case with the old Carnatic stipends. This would save an infinity of correspondence: besides Vellore, there are a few stipendiaries, it will be noted at Madras and Cuddapah.

No. 422, dated 13th July 1877.

From Accountant General, 7th January 1807.

Resolution of Government of India, Financial No. 2790, dated 31st March 1862.

4. Lastly—there are no Rules, as the Accountant General states, for regulating the continuance of a pension lapsing by death; but the practice is not to continue it except in cases of absolute destitution and then only at a diminished rate.

From L. C. Probyn, Esq., Accountant General, To the Chief Secretary to Government, No 422, dated Fort St George, 13th July 1877.

With reference to official memorandum from the Under Secretary, No. 1,349, dated 5th instant, I have the honor to subjoin a statement shewing the amount expended annually from the Two-Lakh Fund on account of pensions and allowances to the families and dependants of the late Rulers of Mysore as shewn from the Audit Registers of this office.

Audit Department.

2. This office is not aware of any rules regulating the grant or continuance of pensions debitable to the fund, but all grants are sanctioned by Government of India.

3. The pensions, it may be remarked, are charged to the head, "Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements" in the books of this office, and are not taken against the interest of the sum of 40½ lakhs referred to in this office No. 223, dated the 10th of July 1876.

Districts.	Pensioners paid monthly.	Annual Allowances.	Allowances on account of Famine.	Total per annum.	Remarks.
	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Mysore ..	25,724 4 0 per annum.	*1,181 9 9	..	26,905 13 9	*Fateah allowances.
Vellore ..	†11,014 3 0 per annum.	‡ 1,158 0 0	Rs. 384 per annum.	12,556 3 0	†Includes Rahtibs, Rs. 2,703.
Madras ..	800 0 0 per annum.	..	..	*800 0 0	‡Clothing allowance.
Cuddapah.	521 1 0 per annum.	..	..	521 1 0	§Paid by Government Agent, Chepauk.
Total..	38,059 8 0 per annum.	2,339 9 9	384	40,783 1 9	

From the Accountant General, Madras, To the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 7th January 1807.

Having called upon Lieutenant-Colonel Marriott for the information called for in your letter of the 25th November last, I have now the honor to send copy of that officer's reply with the statements which accompanied it.

2. By these statements it will appear that out of rupees 7,00,000, only rupees 2,13,862 will remain to be paid upon the Coast after the departure of the different branches of the family intended for Bengal, and consequently the remaining rupees 4,86,138 will be at the disposal of the Bengal Government. After this explanation I again beg to submit whether the most simple mode of keeping the accounts hereafter would not be to credit Bengal for the total rupees 7,00,000 and debit that Presidency for the amount paid here an account of the fund.

3. I trust by the documents now sent it will appear that the information required could not be furnished from the papers enclosed in your former letter of the 14th November last.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Lieutenant-Colonel T. Marriott, Paymaster of Stipends, to the Accountant General and Civil Auditor, Fort St. George, dated Vellore, 21st December 1806.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, requesting to be furnished with a statement of the expenses of the families of Tippoo Sultan and Hyder Ali as they now exist, and another distinguishing the payments which will remain to be made on the Coast from those at Bengal after the transfer of that part of the family intended to be sent there shall have been completed

I have also perused the explanatory papers; and, as the statement you require is of some importance, I trust I shall be excused if I enter more largely on the subject than merely transmitting you the documents required.

The Treaty of Seringapatam provides for *two* establishments of Mysore pensioners, which I fear have been blended together in Colonel Harcourt's statements, causing them to have been misapprehended.

The first is the fund set apart for the maintenance of the families and immediate connections of the late Tippoo Sultan and Hyder Ali Khan, amounting to two lakhs of star pagodas, or seven lakhs of rupees per annum.

The second fund is indefinite, and provides pensions for the old Sirkar servants, &c., of the late Mysore Government, to be paid from the revenues of Mysore under its *present* administration.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
13th March 1878.

The first mentioned fund is that on which it will be my particular duty to report.

The enclosed paper marked A is an account of monthly disbursements chargeable upon the fund "set apart for the maintenance of the families of Tippoo Sultan and Hyder Ali" as actually made for the month of June 1806, immediately preceding the Mutiny at Vellore.

This document will, I trust, prove perfectly satisfactory to Government in reply to your requisition for "a statement of expenses as they now exist," although I am guided in this opinion by the spirit rather than by the strict letter of the communication.

Government is already acquainted that the families of the Princes (now in Bengal) have refused for three months to receive their stipends on the reduced scale ordered; whenever this point is settled, a further statement of actual existing disbursements can be transmitted.

By this document (A) it will appear that the total annual expenditure, calculated from existing payments on the 30th day of June last, would actually be rupees five lakhs sixty three thousand nine hundred and sixteen (rupees 5,63,916), leaving an annual surplus balance in favor of the fund of rupees one lakh thirty six thousand and eighty-four (rupees 1,36,084).

The enclosed paper marked B is an estimate of disbursements that will remain payable on the Coast and chargeable upon the fund set apart for the descendants of Tippoo and Hyder Ali *subsequent* to the removal of the Mysore Princes and such part of their families as were ordered by the Honorable the Governor General in Council to proceed to Bengal under date the 6th November 1806.

By this document (B) the total yearly sum payable from this fund upon the Coast will in future amount to rupees two lakhs thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-two (rupees 2,13,862), leaving a sum of rupees four lakhs eighty six thousand one hundred and thirty-eight (rupees 4,86,138) transferrable, if necessary, to the Bengal Presidency.

This document is, however, only an *estimate*, and not founded on the data of actual expenditure (like A), because the disbursements must naturally fluctuate, in one case only I believe liable to exceed the estimate, *but* in many to fall short of it.

The case of excess is in the *Mahals*; for, until the families of the Princes are actually removed from Vellore, it is not possible to state the number of their women *not allowed* to proceed to Bengal, who will consequently be added to the establishment of Hyder's or Tippoo's Mahals as directed by the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

The cases of decrease are obviously many though gradual, and, to prevent reference to documents, I shall just state that the principle laid down by Government (under date 22nd January 1805) respecting deceased pensioners on this fund, was that not more than two-thirds, or less than half, of the *original* pension should be granted to the descendants and families of pensioners, and, this being proportionally distributed amongst the different members of a family, the stipend is ordered to cease on the death of each incumbent.

Of the three sons-in law stated in B, the cases of two—Meer Kader Ali and Roza Hussun—have been referred to Government; but as it is *possible* they may not proceed to Bengal, and being anxious to furnish you with the statement as soon as practicable, I have included them as remaining on the Coast.

The surplus balance in favor of *this* fund amounted on the 30th April 1805 to Star Pagodas 2,31,687 or Rupees 8,10,904.

To prevent misapprehension I beg to state that the "Mysore pensioners" mentioned in the documents transmitted to Government by Colonel Harcourt belong to the *second* fund of which I have spoken above, and that, although they appear in the accounts of my department and are paid by me, the amount of their pensions is annually recovered from the Mysore Government, and credit taken for it by the British Resident in the adjustment of his account-current between the two Governments.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 13th March 1878.

A.

Account of Disbursements chargeable upon the Fund set apart by Treaty for the maintenance of the families of the late Hyder Ali Khan and of Tippoo Sultan as made for the month of June 1806 previous to the Mutiny at Vellore.

Princes.

	Rs.	Fs.	C.
1. Futteh Hyder	4,166	8	45
2. Abdul Khaulick	4,166	8	45
3. Sultan Mohiuddeen	4,166	8	45
4. Moizuddeen	4,166	8	45
5. Yassin Saib	2,083	4	22
6. Subhaun Saheb	2,083	4	22
7. Shukrulah Saheb	2,083	4	22
8. Surooruddeen	700	0	0
9. Jameeuddeen	700	0	0
10. Muneeruddeen	500	0	0
11. Goolan Mahomed	500	0	0
12. Goolan Ahomed	500	0	0
Eight Princesses at 150 rupees per mensem.. ..	1,200	0	0
Kareem Saheb, Tippu's brother	1,000	0	0
Mhal of Hyder Ali Khan	4,048	2	20
Mahal of Tippu Sultan	4,271	9	62

Sons-in-law.

1. Hyder Hussun Khan	350	0	0
2. Mirza Reza Hussun	200	0	0
3. Mahomed Ibrahim	156	3	17
4. Abdul Hamud	200	0	0
5. Meer Kader Ali	116	8	46
6. Seed Shahbaz	85	0	72

Collateral Branches.

Family of Meer Kumeruddeen Khan	972	2	70
Family of Seed Saheb	583	4	26
Family of Reza Saheb Benky Nawab	116	8	46
Widow of Burhaun Uddeen	72	11	64
Noor Ulabsar Khan	245	10	56
Family of Meer Husseen Ali	27	2	70
Ashrutaly Khan	24	3	17
Khird Mundally	97	2	70
Family of Moeyn Uddeen	97	2	70
Mahomed Muckdoom	116	8	46
Bahanoo Saib	58	4	24
Mother-in-law of Shukrulah	60	0	0
Family of Nawab Ibrahim	300	0	0
Family of Ameenuddeen	50	0	0
Family of Turbeyut Ali Khan	116	8	46
Mahomed Ali	72	11	64
Stipend Pay Office including total establishment . ..	2,998	4	24
Standing repairs	28	3	35
Tombs at Lal Bagh, Seringapatam	658	10	56
Per mensem, Total....	44,141	6	39
Per annum..	5,29,698	0	60
Clothes yearly furnished to Mahals of Hyder and Tippoo ..	34,218	4	1
Total annual....	5,63,916	4	61

VELLORE,
21st *December* 1806.

(Signed) T. MARRIOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Paymaster of Stipends.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 13th March 1878.

B.

Memorandum of Disbursements to be made from the fund set apart for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultan under the Presidency of Fort St. George after the final removal to Bengal of the Mysore Princes and their families, &c.

	Per assessm. RS.	FS.	C.	Per annum. RS.	FS.	C.
Princess, wife of Sied Shahbaz	150	0	0	1,800	0	0
Mahal of Hyder Ali Khan	4,048	0	0	48,576	0	0
Mahal of Tippoo Sultan	4,271	0	0	51,252	0	0
Clothing yearly to do..	..	..		34,218	4	1
Tombs at the Lal Bagh, Seringapatam	658	10	56	7,906	0	0
Three Sons-in-law.						
1. Sied Shahbaz	85	0	72	1,020	10	58
2. Meer Kader Ali	116	8	46	1,400	0	0
3. Rezah Hussun	200	0	0	2,400	0	0
Relations and Connections.						
Family of Kummer Udeen Khan	972	2	70	11,666	8	64
Do. of Sied Sahieb	583	4	26	7,000	0	0
Do. of Riza Saheb Benky Nabob	116	8	46	1,400	0	0
Widow of Burhan Udeen	72	11	64	875	0	0
Noor Ulabsar Khan	245	10	56	2,950	0	0
Family of Meer Hussan Ali..	27	2	70	326	8	64
Ashrut Ali Rhan	24	3	17	291	0	0
Khird Mused Ali	97	2	70	1,166	8	64
Family of Moeyen Uddeen	97	2	70	1,166	8	64
Mahomed Mucdoom	116	8	46	1,400	0	0
Banoo Saheb	58	4	24	700	0	0
Mother-in-law of Shukrullah	60	0	0	720	0	0
Family of the Nawab Ibrahim Saheb	300	0	0	3,600	0	0
Do. of Ameenudeen	50	0	0	600	0	0
Do. of Turbeyet Ali Khan	116	8	46	1,400	0	0
Mahomed Ali	72	11	64	875	0	0
Office of Paymaster of Stipends including total establishment at Vellore	2,401	0	0	28,812	0	0
Standing repairs	28	3	35	339	2	56
Total ..	14,970	4	14	2,13,862	1	19

VELLORE,
21*st December* 1806.

(Signed) T. MARRIOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Paymaster of Stipends.

From the Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, (Finance), To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 163 F., dated Fort William, the 2nd March 1878.

In continuation of Foreign Department, No. 119 F., dated 11th February 1878, I am directed to request that the capitalization of pensions provided for in clause III, paragraph 2 of the letter cited, may be made in accordance with table A., in Appendix E., Civil Pension Code.

No. 233 GENL., DATED BANGALORE, 13TH MARCH 1878.

ORDERED, to be communicated to the Deputy Accountant General and to the Civil Pension Pay Master at Mysore for information and guidance.

2. The Deputy Accountant General is requested to verify the figures given in clause "A" of para 2 of letter No. 119 F., dated 11th February 1878, from Government of India.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To.—The Civil Pension Pay Master, Mysore.
" Dy. Accountant General in charge of Her Majesty's Treasury, Bangalore.
" Commissioners of Divisions for information.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
16th March 1878.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, (Agri. and Horti.) To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, No. 79, dated Calcutta, the 6th March 1878.

I am directed to forward the accompanying translation of a note by Monsieur J. Lapeyrére, Pharmacien de la première classe de la Marine, dated the 17th December 1877, in which that gentleman offers to visit this country with a view to study the diseases to which the coffee plant is subject, together with a *copy of his work therein referred to in which will be found (pages 68—84) his remarks on the diseases to which coffee is subject in Martinique, and to request that you will be good enough to consult the Coffee Planters of the Province as to whether they would wish to avail themselves of Monsieur Lapeyrére's services for the examination of the question of coffee disease in Mysore, and if so, whether they would be prepared to defray the expenses connected with his visit.

* To be returned.

Translation of a Note by Monsieur J. Lapeyrére, dated the 17th December 1877.

I have already had the honor to offer my work on "Secondary staples and the disease of the coffee plant" to His Excellency the Viceroy of British India through His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lord Derby. Lord Lytton's answer to my communication had not yet reached me when I left France on the 2nd December 1877 on my way to Saigon, whither I was summoned to continue my service as Apothecary of the 1st class in the Marine.

If, after having perused that part of my work which deals with the culture and the diseases of the coffee plant, His Excellency desires to summon me to British India to study there on the spot the disease which rages on the coffee plantations, His Excellency has only to imform me of his wishes and I will at once take the necessary measures to obtain from my Government permission to comply therewith.

No. 11078—Genl. 283, dated Bangalore, 16th March 1878.

Ordered, that the foregoing letter be communicated to the Commissioners of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg, with a request that the wishes of the Coffee Planters may be ascertained through the several Associations, as to their willingness to avail themselves of the services of Monsieur Lapeyrére for the purpose stated and on the conditions referred to.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of Ashtagram Division.
" do Nagar do.
" Superintendent of Coorg.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 21st March 1878.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to Government of Madras, Rev. Dept., Fort St. George, No. 2757—23 R., dated Bangalore, 23rd August 1873.

In continuation of letter No. 1499—16 of 20th June 1873, in reply to your letter, dated 22nd May 1873, No. 519—162, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to make the following proposals.

2. From the correspondence of 1800—1804 it is clear the British Government had a right to reserve the passes from the low country to the table land, that is to say the lines of ascent with a reasonable area on each side, but it does not appear either from the Supplementary Treaty or the correspondence which preceded it that this right was ever exercised. Whether it is necessary or expedient that the passes should now or at any future period be ceded to the British Government is a political question upon which the Chief Commissioner is not competent to decide without reference to the Government of India.

3. The Chief Commissioner would therefore propose that the duty of the officers forming the Commission should be confined to the settlement of the boundary by the light of the village accounts and also with reference to undisputed possession for a term of, say, 25 years.

4. I am to request that Colonel Meade may be informed whether His Excellency in Council concurs in this view.

From the Acting Secretary to Government of Madras, Revenue Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1199, dated Ootacamund, 27th October 1873.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your Offg. Secretary's letter, dated 23rd August 1873, No. 2757—23 R., and to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council is unable to make over any territory reserved by Treaty and is not disposed to recommend any transfers except by way of exchange or to secure a convenient boundary, or for other good and sufficient reason.

2. I am to point out that the proposals contained in the letter under reply would appear to involve the transfer of reserved tracts without reference to the treaty in all cases in which such lands fall within the accounts of a Mysore village.

3. Under the foregoing circumstances, the meeting of the Commissioners for the determination of this boundary must be deferred.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to Government of Madras, Rev. Dept., Fort St. George, No. 4388—35, dated Bangalore, 5th November 1873.

I am directed, in acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 1199 of the 27th ultimo, to state that the Offg. Chief Commissioner would much regret the indefinite postponement of the settlement of the boundary between Mysore and Canara, and to request that the views of the Madras Government as to the principles upon which the boundary should be settled may be communicated.

2. It appears to Mr. Gordon that the Treaty which deals with taluks can scarcely serve as a guide in a settlement of the boundary. But if it be deemed undesirable to enter upon the general boundary question, it will be very desirable at least that officers should be deputed as soon as possible to determine that portion of the boundary between Manjarabad and South Canara which gave rise to the correspondence on this subject.

From the Secretary to Government of Madras, Revenue Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1286, dated Fort St. George, 21st November 1873.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your Offg. Secretary's letter No. 4388—35 of the 5th instant, and to state in reply that this Government are neither competent nor prepared to enter into any negotiations for the settlement of the boundary between Canara and Mysore, except with a strict regard to Article 1 of the Partition Treaty of Mysore interpreted by para 2 of the letter from Lord Mornington

to Lord Clive, dated 3rd January 1800, marginally quoted, and the 15th Article of the Subsidiary Treaty, dated 8th July 1799. From the concluding portion of the paragraph shewn in the margin it appears that the difficulty of settling a boundary by a distribution of taluks was fully realized by Lord Mornington, and that the necessity of determining the boundary with precision was one of the considerations which led to the framing of the 1st Article of the Partition Treaty which this Government desire to adopt as the basis of settlement of the boundary question now in dispute.

"My sentiments concur generally with your Lordship's in estimating the direct possession by the Company of the heads of the passes leading from the Payrughat of either coast into Mysore to be of much less consequence under the actual circumstances of our situation than it would have been under any other arrangement of the Government of Mysore which should not have established its absolute dependence on the British power. Your Lordship is aware however that the nature of the connection intended to be established between the new States of Mysore and the British Government had been fully determined when I deemed it expedient to secure to the Company the positive possession of the heads of the passes. This arrangement was founded on the general principle of securing our own territories against any possible approach of danger from the table land, and of providing against any contingent change however improbable in the State of Mysore. A necessity also existed at the period of concluding the Treaty of Mysore for determining with precision in what position the passes should remain, and whether the territories of the Raja in the direction of the ghats should be bounded by the base or by the summit or by any intermediate point of each pass, for it is certain that the partition by so general a description as that of Taluks or Districts (the mode of division necessarily adopted in the Treaty of Mysore) would have left this question undecided. This inconvenience could not be effectually obviated otherwise than by absolutely including all the passes in the Company's share of the conquered country."

I am further directed with reference to para 2 of Mr. Offg. Secretary Wellesley's letter, dated 23rd August 1873, No. 2757—23 R., to state that, in the opinion of this Government, the provisions of the Article in question with the contemporary correspondence clearly indicate the reservation to the British Government of every portion of the slopes of the ghats by which the plains are accessible from the table land, or in other words declare that the Territories of the Raja are bounded *by the summit* of the ghats. The view to which expression is given in Mr. Wellesley's letter might at first sight appear to derive support from the marginally quoted extract* from the 3rd para of Lord Mornington's letter above alluded to, but the sentence immediately following † shews that the paragraph bears exclusive reference to the necessity for the retention by the British Government of land *above* the crest of the ghats.

* "On the other hand it never appeared to me to be requisite either from Military or Political considerations that we should possess more than the extent of each pass with its extremities or entrances."

† "The annexation to the heads of the passes of the extensive tracts of territory enumerated in the schedules of the Treaty of Mysore originated in considerations of a distinct nature."

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Rev. Dept., Fort St. George, No. 4921—26 R., dated Bangalore, 7th October 1874.

Adverting to the correspondence which closed with your predecessor's letter, dated 21st November 1873, No. 1286, on the subject of the pending settlement of the boundary between Canara, Mysore and Coorg, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit the following observations for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

2. The present question arose owing to a dispute regarding a jungle in Manjarabad, which was claimed on the one hand by Mr. Rolland, who had obtained a lease of it for cardamom cultivation from the Mysore Government, and on the other by Venkamma Hebbarti, who claimed it under a lease granted by the Madras authorities. The Chief Commissioner proposed that a joint commission should be appointed to define the boundary line which at this spot appeared doubtful. To this proposal, His Excellency the Governor in Council assented, but suggested that the proposed sphere of its labors should be extended, and that advantage should be taken of the opportunity to define conclusively along the whole frontier the boundary line between South Canara and Mysore.

3. To this proposal, Mr. Gordon, the Offg. Chief Commissioner, assented in my letter, dated 20th June 1873, No. 1499—16, but suggested that before a commission could with advantage commence work, the principles on which it is to proceed in effecting a settlement should be determined.

In reply to a * communication from His Excellency in Council, intimating his willingness to consider any proposals which might be submitted, the Chief Commissioner † stated his opinion that the duties of the Officers forming the commission should be confined to the settlement of the boundary by the light of the village accounts, and also with reference to undisputed possession for a term of, say, 25 years.

* No. 820, dated 9th August 1873.
† My letter, dated 23rd August 1873, No. 2757—25, R.

4. Some correspondence ensued, and finally His Excellency in Council stated in your predecessor's letter, dated 21st November 1873, that the Madras Government "was neither competent nor prepared "to enter into any negotiations for the settlement of the boundary between Canara and Mysore, except "with a strict regard to Article 1 of the Partition Treaty of Mysore interpreted by para 2 of the letter "from Lord Mornington to Lord Clive, dated 3rd January 1800, and the 15th Article of the Subsidiary "Treaty, dated 8th July 1799." On this construction of the case, His Excellency in Council claims

that the summit of the ghats should be accepted as the boundary between South Canara and Mysore. Those portions of the correspondence between Lord Mornington and Lord Clive, which are quoted in Mr. Carmichael's letter, certainly support the view that it had been originally intended by Lord Mornington that the summit of the ghats should be the boundary. But the Partition Treaty itself is not, in Sir Richard Meade's opinion, equally explicit on this point. It merely specifies that "the heads of all the passes" leading from the territory of the late Tippu Sultan to any part of the possessions of the East India Company, &c., and that "all forts situated near to and commanding the said passes," shall be subjected to the authority of, and be for ever incorporated with, the dominions of the East India Company, &c., &c.

If the enforcement of the views stated in the correspondence were now seriously contemplated, it might not unreasonably be questioned if a mere expression of the Governor General's views made in such a form subsequently to the ratification of the Treaty can with propriety be now quoted and regarded as of equal force with the Treaty itself, especially as it can easily be shewn that those views were not acted upon at the time, and that *the summit of the ghats* was never practically adopted *as the boundary line* between Mysore and either North or South Canara. The truth appears to be that, in carrying out the provisions of the Partition Treaty, the authorities, in cases of doubt, dealt with each district and taluk according to their recognized boundaries in Tippu's time, and in the absence of any regular survey, it would have been difficult to adopt any other course. The boundary thus defined has ever since been accepted, and so far as the Chief Commissioner can ascertain all disputes which have arisen as to the frontier have been of the ordinary village boundary dispute character. In no case can Sir Richard Meade learn that any reference has been made to the treaty.

5. A glance at the Ordnance map will shew His Excellency in Council that if the summit of the ghats, or watershed, is now to be made the boundary, an alteration of the frontier along its whole line will necessarily result. For instance, Mysore would have to cede half the Manjarabad or Ballam Taluk, and a large portion of the Sagar Taluk. On the other hand, considerable tracts would have to be ceded by the British Government to Mysore. If the watershed is not to be looked upon as corresponding with the "summit of the ghats," the question arises what is to be so regarded. Considerable difficulty would be experienced in settling this question owing to the irregular character of the ghat country, and in any case, the transfer of a great deal of territory would be necessitated.

6. If therefore His Excellency in Council is pleased to adhere to his decision that the whole boundary between Mysore and South Canara should be revised, and that the settlement should be effected on the basis described in Mr. Carmichael's letter, dated 21st November 1873, No. 1286, Sir Richard Meade directs me to state that, as the interests at stake are very large and depend on considerations of a political character, it is not within his authority to assent to the proposal of the Government of Madras, and he requests that the correspondence may be submitted for the orders of the Government of India. As a preliminary measure, it would be necessary to depute a thoroughly qualified Survey Officer to the spot, for it is notorious that the boundary line in question lies in one of the most difficult countries in the world for survey, and a map constructed with minute topographical accuracy would be required.

7. The Chief Commissioner wishes, however, to add that his own opinion is opposed to any such resettlement of the whole boundary line, on the ground that such a measure which would seriously disturb existing interests is entirely uncalled for. Sir Richard Meade considers that the operations of any commission, which may be deputed to the Canara-Mysore frontier, should be restricted to the settlement of disputes which have actually arisen and the general demarcation of the existing boundary, as proposed in my previous letters, and that this settlement should be effected on the basis of the village accounts and of long possession, and not with reference to political considerations, which, however important in 1799, have not since been acted upon, and, it may be said, no longer exist.

From the Acting Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, Political Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 454, dated Ootacamund, 7th November 1874.

In acknowledging receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter, dated 7th October 1874, No. 4921—26, on the subject of the settlement of the boundary between Mysore and Canara, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, with reference to paragraphs 2 and 6, to invite attention to my letter, dated 27th January 1873, No. 105, from which it will be seen that, so far as the original dispute is concerned, it was not considered necessary for this government to do more than intimate that the supervision now exercised over the picking of the cardamom crop in the disputed tract would be withdrawn unless the tract was claimed as Mysore territory. In reply it was admitted that doubts were entertained—the result of further inquries—as to the Mysore Government being in a position to establish its claim to the tract in question, but," as the

From Chief Commissioner, dated 14th March 1873, No. 7056—52.

From the Government of Madras, dated 22nd May 1873, No. 519.

"withdrawal of the claim would carry with it a general unsettlement of the frontier line in that quarter" in the opinion of Sir Richard Meade, it was proposed that there should be a general definition and demarcation by a joint commission of the frontier, from the triple junction of Coorg, Canara and Mysore, to some known point beyond the Bhoond ghat—a line of frontier which, on reference to the map, appears to extend over a distance of about forty miles, or one-fourth of the whole line between South Canara and Mysore; and it was only on the receipt of a scheme for such an extensive revision that this Government proposed the conclusive definition of the boundary line between South Canara and Mysore along the whole frontier.

2. The considerations suggested by your present letter have decided the Governor in Council to recall his assent to the appointment of a joint commission for the above purpose. He is of opinion that where doubts may arise as to whether a particular tract is included in Mysore or in South Canara, the point may very well be disposed of without raising any general questions calculated to disturb and unsettle those portions of the boundary about which there are no existing disputes, and no probability of their occurrence is apprehended. He observes that the cardamom jungles forming the subject of the present reference are now, and have been for a long period, in the possession of the family of Neriya Devikamma Hebbarti under a lease from the Collector of South Canara, and as the Chief Commissioner has expressed his inability to put forth any valid claim to them, the matter may be allowed to drop, and the discussion that arose out of it may be laid aside.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, No. 6238—30, dated Bangalore, 26th November 1874.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 454, dated 7th November 1874, and with reference to para 2 to express the Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments for the consideration given to his views by His Excellency in Council. Until an accurate survey has been obtained of the tract actually in dispute, which would involve a great deal of expenditure if undertaken merely in connection with the latter, Sir R Meade is not in a position to put forward any fresh claim to it on the part of Mysore.

2. The Chief Commissioner fully acquiesces in the opinion expressed by His Excellency in Council that "when doubts may arise as to whether a particular tract is included in Mysore or South Canara, the "point may very well be decided without raising any general questions calculated to disturb and un-"settle those portions of the boundary about which there are no existing disputes." He, however, considers that the demarcation as distinct from the "resettlement of the boundary line between Mysore and South Canara" should be undertaken before this Province is made over to the Maharaja. This measure is in fact rendered necessary under extract from a Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 21st August 1871, No. 1758, a copy of which is given in the margin. In many portions of the frontier no demarcation has been made as yet. The Chief Commissioner considers that this duty would be most advantageously undertaken by the Survey Department, and as soon as this department is enabled to extend its operations to the frontier he will lay proposals with this object before His Excellency in Council.

His Excellency's Extract.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to Government of Madras Rev. Dept., Fort St. George, No. 12816—R. 47, dated Bangalore, 16th March 1877.

Adverting to the correspondence ending with this office letter No. 6238 - 30, dated 26th November 1874, I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to solicit an expression of the views of His Grace the Governor in Council as to the course which he would deem it expedient to adopt for the purpose of determining the frontier line between this Province and the South Canara District, at those points where it has been hitherto undefined.

2. On referring to the correspondence above alluded to, Mr. Saunders learns that the proposal made by Sir R. Meade of the appointment of a joint commission to settle the boundary line was in the first instance favorably entertained by the Madras Government, who were led however subsequently to withdraw their assent on the ground that while it would be quite practicable to take steps for the settlement of any portions of the boundary which may be the subject of doubt or dispute, it would be inexpedient to enter upon an investigation of a character to disturb and unsettle such portions of the line as are now recognized as forming the boundary.

The consideration of this question has again been pressed upon the Chief Commissioner by the necessity of preparing for the Topographical Survey of the Province which is now in progress, and I am

desired to enclose a copy of his Proceedings, No. 12613—Rev. 313, dated 12th March 1877, from which it will be seen that the Chief Commissioner proposes to depute an officer of this Administration to accompany the officers of that Survey in their "reconnoissance" of the frontier line for the purpose of demarcating those portions of the boundary line which have been always recognized as such or which admit of no dispute. But for the better accomplishment of this work it will be most desirable and even essential, Mr. Saunders conceives, that the aid and co-operation of the Madras Government should be obtained, and I am directed to state that if the proposal to associate an officer of the Madras Government in the work of preliminary demarcation meet with the approval of His Grace the Governor in Council, the Chief Commissioner trusts that it may be found practicable to make a commencement during the cold weather months of the present year.

From the Offg. Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, Political Department, (Boundaries,)
To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 326, dated Fort St. George, 5th May 1877.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 16th March 1877, and to state that His Grace the Governor in Council concurs with you in considering that the approach of the Topographical Survey Party to the locality in question renders it necessary that a definite decision should be come to regarding the settlement of the frontier line between Mysore and Canara.

2. With reference to your request for an expression of His Grace's views as to the course he would adopt for the determination of the frontier line, I am to state that, looking to Lord Mornington's declaration that the provisions of the Partition Treaty of Mysore regarding the heads of the passes were framed for the express purpose of "providing against any contingent changes however improbable in the State of Mysore," the Madras Government do not feel themselves at liberty to take any steps amounting to an abandonment in any sense of the provisions of Article 1 of the Treaty in question.

From Lord Mornington to Lord Clive, dated 3rd January 1800.

3. His Grace the Governor in Council will be prepared to depute an officer of the Madras Government to be associated with an officer of the Mysore Administration in the proposed "reconnoissance" during the cold months of the present year, and I am to submit the following further observations with reference to the principles which, under these circumstances, would, in the opinion of this Government, be most likely to lead to a satisfactory conclusion.

4. In your letter, dated 23rd August 1873, No. 2757—23 R., it was proposed that the boundary should be settled by the light of the village accounts and also with reference to undisputed possession for a term of, say, twenty-five years. If the application of the above proposals were limited to cases in which there is no discrepancy between the Mysore and Canara village accounts, they seem unobjectionable, but settlement by the light of the village accounts could hardly be satisfactorily applied to a case such as that which led to the original discussion on this subject, in which an examination of Mysore village accounts led to a claim being preferred by a Mysore officer to certain extensive and well-known cardamom jungles in the district of South Canara, and I am to suggest the following as the only satisfactory basis of settlement :—

(*a.*) The treaty line to be recognized as the proper boundary line, but may be departed from where a locally-recognized boundary differing from the treaty line exists without dispute.

(*b.*) When a dispute exists, the burden of proof to lie on the parties who allege a deviation from the line laid down by treaty.

(*c.*) The nature of the proof to be left to the officers deputed to make the inquiry.

(*d.*) The treaty line to be fallen back upon when the officers holding the inquiry are unable to come to an agreement as to the value of the proof submitted, or otherwise to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

5. With reference to the latter part of paragraph 4 of your letter, dated 7th October 1874, No. 4921—26 R., I am to add that His Grace in Council adheres to the definition of the treaty line laid down in my letter, dated 21st November 1873, No. 1286.

6. Copy of this letter and of the previous correspondence will be forwarded for the information of the Government of India.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 21st March 1878.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, General No. 3700—Rev. 44, dated Bangalore, 9th July 1877.

I have the honor by direction of the Chief Commissioner to submit, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the question of the determination of the frontier line between this Province and the South Canara District of the Madras Presidency at those points where it has hitherto been undefined.

2 The following is a summary of the correspondence which has passed on the subject between the Madras Government and this office in 1873—74, and more recently.

July 1st, 1871. A dispute having arisen as to the possession of a jungle in the Manjarabad Taluk of the Hassan District in Mysore, which was claimed on the one hand by Mr. Rolland, who had obtained a lease of it for cardamom cultivation from this Government, and on the other by one Venkamma Hebbarti, who claimed it under a lease granted by the Madras authorities, the Chief Commissioner proposed to the Madras Government that a joint commission should be appointed to decide the boundary line, which at this spot appeared doubtful.

No. 509, dated 22nd May 1873. To this proposal the Madras Government at first assented ; but suggested that the proposed sphere of its labors should be extended ; and that advantage should be taken of the opportunity to define conclusively, along the whole frontier, the boundary line between South Canara and Mysore.

3. This suggestion was approved of by the then Offg. Chief Commissioner, who observed however that, before a commission could with advantage commence work, the principles on which it was to proceed in effecting a settlement should be determined and communicated to the officers forming it.

No. 1499—16, dated 20th June 1873.

4. The Madras Government thereupon intimated its willingness to consider any proposals which might be submitted, and in this office letter No. 2757—23 R. of 23rd August 1873, the Chief Commissioner communicated his views to the following effect. He observed that from the correspondence of 1800—1804, it was clear that the British Government had a right to reserve the passes from the low country to the table land, that is to say, the lines of ascent with a reasonable area on each side ; but that *it did not appear either from the Supplementary Treaty or the correspondence which preceded it, that this right was ever exercised* ; and that whether it was necessary or expedient that the passes should now or at any future period be ceded to the British Government was a political question upon which the Chief Commissioner was not competent to decide without reference to the Government of India. The Chief Commissioner therefore proposed that the duty of the officers forming the commission should be confined to the settlement of the boundary by the light of the village accounts, and also with reference to undisputed possession for a term of, say, 25 years.

No. 820, dated 9th August 1873.

5. Some further correspondence passed, and finally the Madras Government intimated that it was neither competent nor prepared to enter into any negotiations for the settlement of the boundary between Canara and Mysore, except with a strict regard to Article I of the Partition Treaty of Mysore, interpreted by para 2 of the letter from Lord Mornington to Lord Clive, dated 3rd January 1800, and the 15th Article of the Subsidiary Treaty, dated 8th July 1799. The Madras Government further observed that the provisions of the Article in question (*i. e.*, the first Article of the Partition Treaty) with the contemporary correspondence clearly indicated the reservation to the British Government of every portion of the slopes of the ghats, by which the plains were accessible from the table-land, or in other words, declared that the Territories of the Maha Raja were bounded by the summit of the ghats.

No. 1286, dated 21st November 1873.

6. In reply, the Chief Commissioner put forward certain considerations. He observed that the correspondence between Lord Mornington and Lord Clive supported the view that it had been originally intended by Lord Mornington that the summit of the ghats should be the boundary. He remarked that the Partition Treaty which was not explicit on this point merely specified, that "the heads of all the passes" leading from the Territory of the late Tippu Sultan to any part of the possessions of the East India Company, &c., and that " all forts situated near to, and commanding the said passes" should be subjected to the authority of, and be for ever incorporated with, the dominions of the East India Company, &c. Sir R. Meade further stated that, if the enforcement of the views stated in the correspondence were now seriously contemplated, it might not be unreasonably questioned, if a mere

No. 1421—26 R., dated 26th October 1877.

expression of the Governor General's views, made in such a form subsequently to the ratification of the treaty, could with propriety be now quoted and regarded as of equal force with the treaty itself, especially as it could easily be shewn that those views were not acted upon at the time, and that 'the *summit of the ghats*' was never practically adopted as the *boundary line* between Mysore and either North or South Canara. To Sir R. Meade the truth appeared to be that, in carrying out the provisions of the Partition Treaty, the authorities in cases of doubt dealt with each district and taluk according to their recognized boundaries in Tippu's time, and in the absence of any regular survey, it would have been difficult to adopt any other course. So far as the Chief Commissioner could ascertain, all disputes which had arisen as to the frontier had been of the ordinary village boundary dispute character. He further observed that a glance at the Ordnance Map would shew that if the summit of the ghats or water-shed was now to be made the boundary, an alteration of the frontier along its whole line would necessarily result, for instance Mysore would have to cede half the Manjarabad and a large portion of the Sagar Taluk. On the other hand, considerable tracts would have to be ceded by the British Government to Mysore; and considerable difficulty would be experienced in settling this question owing to the irregular character of the ghat country; and the transfer of a great deal of territory would be necessitated. Sir R. Meade stated that his opinion was opposed to any such re-settlement of the whole boundary line, on the ground that such a measure which would seriously disturb existing interests was entirely uncalled for. He considered that the operations of any commission which might be deputed to the Canara-Mysore frontiers should be restricted to the *general demarcation of the existing boundary*; and that this should be effected *on the basis of the village accounts* and of *long possession*; and *not with reference to political considerations which however important in* 1799 *had not since been acted upon. and* (it might be said) *no longer existed.* If therefore the Madras Government were to adhere to their decision that the summit of the ghats should be accepted as the boundary between South Canara and Mysore, the Chief Commissioner stated that it was not within his authority to assent to the proposition, and requested that the correspondence might be submitted for the orders of the Government of India, observing that the boundary line in question lay in one of the most difficult countries in the world for survey, and a map constructed with minute topographical accuracy would be required.

7. The Madras Government replied that the considerations suggested by the Chief Commissioner had decided His Excellency the Governor in Council to recall his assent to the appointment of a joint commission for settling the boundary line between South Canara and Mysore along the whole frontier. It was of opinion that, where doubts might arise as to whether a particular tract was included in Mysore or South Canara, the point might very well be disposed of without raising any general question calculated to disturb and unsettle those portions of the boundary, about which there were no existing disputes, and no probability of their occurrence was apprehended.

No. 454, dated 7th November 1874.

8. In a subsequent letter the Chief Commissioner informed His Excellency the Governor in Council that, until an accurate survey had been obtained of the tract actually in dispute, he was not in a position to put forward any fresh claim to it on the part of Mysore. He further intimated that the demarcation, as distinct from the re-settlement of the boundary line between Mysore and South Canara, should be undertaken before this Province was made over to the Maha Raja; and that this measure was in fact rendered necessary under extract from a Resolution of the Government of India which directs "that it should be made part of the duty of every Magistrate, between whose district and Native Territory there is a surveyed or demarcated boundary line, to inspect it or cause it to be inspected once a year; and in his Annual Administration Report to specially notice the state of the boundary pillars" and that as in many portions of the frontier no demarcation had been made as yet, this duty would be most advantageously undertaken by the Survey Department, and that as soon as this Department was enabled to extend its operations to the frontier, he would lay proposals with this object before His Excellency in Council.

No. 6233—30, dated 28th November 1874.

No. 1758, dated 21st August 1871.

9. Acting on the intention expressed in the letter of 26th November 1874 above quoted, the Chief Commissioner again addressed the Madras Government in my letter No. 12826—47 of 16th March last, and pointed out that the consideration of the question of determining the frontier line between this Province and the South Canara District, at those points where it has been hitherto undefined, had again been pressed upon him by the necessity of preparing for the Topographical Survey of the Province which was in progress. It was observed that for the better accomplishment of this work the aid and co-operation of the Madras Government would be most desirable and even essential; and if the proposal to associate an officer of the Madras Government in the work of preliminary demarcation met with the approval of the Madras Government, the Chief Commissioner trusted it might be found practicable to make a commencement during the cold weather months of the current year.

10. In reply to the above letter, the Madras Government has expressed its concurrence in the necessity for a definite decision to be arrived at regarding the settlement of the frontier line between Mysore and Canara and remarked that, looking to Lord Mornington's declaration, "that the provisions of the Partition Treaty of Mysore regarding the heads of the passes were framed for the express purpose of providing against any contingent changes in the State of Mysore," the Madras Government did not feel itself at liberty to take any steps amounting to an abandonment in any sense of the provisions of Article I of the Treaty in question. The Madras Government would be willing however to depute an officer of that Government to be associated with an officer of the Mysore Administration in the proposed 'reconnoissance' during the cold months of the present year. Adverting to the proposal contained in the Chief Commissioner's * letter No. 2757—23 R., dated 23rd August 1873, that the boundary should be settled by the light of the village accounts and also with reference to undisputed possession for a term of, say, 25 years, His Grace the Governor in Council observes that, if the application of the above proposals were limited to cases in which there is no discrepancy between the Mysore and Canara village accounts, they seem unobjectionable ; but settlement by the light of the village accounts could hardly be satisfactorily applied to a case such as that which led to the original discussion on this subject; and suggests the following as the only satisfactory basis of settlement :—

No. 325, dated 5th May 1877.

*See Para 4 ante.

(*a*) The treaty line to be recognized as the proper boundary line, but may be departed from where a locally recognized boundary differing from the treaty line exists without dispute.

(*b*) When a dispute exists, the burden of proof to lie on the parties who allege a deviation from the line laid down by treaty.

(*c*) The nature of the proof to be left to the officers deputed to make the enquiry.

(*d*) The treaty line to be fallen back upon, when the officers holding the enquiry are unable to come to an agreement as to the value of the proof submitted, or otherwise to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

11. With reference to the summary above given of the correspondence which has passed on the subject between this office and the Madras Government, I am desired to solicit the orders of the Government of India on the point which remains to be determined before steps can be taken to demarcate and settle the frontier line in question. The matter is one which it will be needful to decide without further delay, as the progress of the Topographical Survey Department, which will shortly be working along the western frontier of this Province, renders it advisable that the course of the boundary line should be determined with such aid as the Survey Department can give in the nature of a reconnoissance before the work of actual survey can be entered upon.

12. With regard to the course which has been urged by His Grace the Governor in Council, I am to observe that the determination of the frontier based on a provision of the Treaty of 1799, which however applicable to the state of things then existing, is incompatible with the arrangements thereafter made in the assignment of territory, and is moreover inconsistent with the practice which has since and very recently been adopted in similar cases of inter-territorial boundary disputes. The records of this office are sufficient to testify to the fact that the disputes which have from time to time arisen between this Province and the Madras Presidency on the frontiers adjoining Coimbatore, Bellary, &c., have been settled by reference to the village accounts, or to evidence locally obtained.

13. In the opinion of the Madras Government the provisions of the first Article of the Partition Treaty with the contemporary correspondence clearly indicate the reservation to the British Government of every portion of the slopes of the ghats by which the plains are accessible from the table land.

14. I am to point out however that from the following extracts from the Madras Minutes of Consultation, dated 28th October 1823, it is manifest that, at one point of the line, the boundary was not at the summit of the ghats, nor was the Bisle Pass at any time in the possession of the Madras Government. The extract is as follows :—"As the greater part of the Bisle Ghat is in the Territories of His Highness the Raja of Mysore, resolved that a reference be made to the Resident at Mysore for the purpose of obtaining His Highness' authority for the repairs for that part of the ghat, with a view to facilitate the communication between the Territory of His Highness and that of the Hon'ble Company, and to promote the prosperity of their respective inhabitants."

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
21*st March* 1878.

15. Again, from a letter dated 16th February 1821, from the Madras Government to the Board of Revenue, in the case of a dispute as to the boundary line between the villages of Soulboute (in Mysore) and Belgli (in Madras) it is evident that the course now proposed by the Chief Commissioner was then adopted by the Madras Government.

16. It appears to Mr. Saunders indeed that the Treaty in reality affords no guide at all. It is a question whether the Madras Government is under the Treaty entitled to both the passes and the slopes between. The Madras Government rely to a great extent on the intentions of Lord Mornington as evidenced in his letters to Lord Clive. It is argued that Lord Mornington intended that the heads of the passes should be retained within Her Majesty's Territories; and that, therefore, the whole of the western slopes of the ghats ought to be handed over to Madras.

17. This, I am directed to observe, is not borne out by a perusal of the correspondence (1800—1804) which goes to shew that Lord Mornington intended that the passes themselves should be in Her Majesty's Territories, but not necessarily the intervening slopes. Besides the Supplemental Treaty itself contains no provisions which can be construed into a relinquishment on the part of Mysore of the western slopes. Further if the boundary is to be fixed according to the line laid down by the Treaty, then the large tracts of land specified in para 6 above, which have since the year 1799 formed part of Mysore Territory, must be relinquished to Madras.

18. It appears to the Chief Commissioner that under the terms of the correspondence, 1800—1804, the British Government had a clear right to reserve the passes from the low country to the table land, *i. e.*, the lines of ascent and a certain area on either side, and a reasonable extent of ground at the summit and base of each: but this right has never been enforced and may be fairly regarded as having fallen into abeyance and desuetude, while moreover the ghat roads have been constructed at a very heavy outlay by the officers of the Mysore Government and from its revenues. Mr. Saunders deems that the claim of the Mysore State to retain possession of territory which has been left undisputed and undisturbed *for so many years may therefore be reasonably sustained.*

19. It will thus be observed that the proposals now made by the Madras Government involve in the first instance the construction of the Partition Treaty, and in the next place the determination of the question, whether those provisions of the treaty relating to the possession of the heads of the passes or ghats, which were not strictly acted upon hitherto, should now be enforced, so as to give to both the contracting parties the option of ceding such places, which, under the treaty, they cannot retain, and of newly acquiring others which they may be entitled to. I am to state that the Chief Commissioner admits that treaties of every kind are as obligatory as private contracts; and that their meaning must be ascertained by the same rules of construction and course of reasoning which are applied to the interpretation of private contracts. but it may be equally conceded on the other hand that a me condition of a treaty may be waived and remitted in the same manner as the terms of a private contract are.

20. Mr. Saunders would desire to submit that, with respect to cession of places by a treaty of peace, though the treaty operates from the making of it, still the place agreed to be surrendered by the treaty continues as it was until it be actually transferred; and that full sovereignty cannot be held to have passed *by the mere words of the treaty without actual delivery*; and that to complete the right of property the right to the thing *and the possession* of the thing must be united. By the treaty of Seringapatam, it was no doubt intended that the late Hon'ble East India Company should have possession of the heads of the passes; and that the necessity for doing so immediately after the fall of Seringapatam was patent, *viz.* to secure the Company's Territories against any possible approach of danger from the table land. But subsequently, Lord Clive thought fit to remit the condition and wrote as follows to the Resident of Mysore:—

"Considering however the nature of the connexion ultimately established between the Company and the Raja of Mysore no doubt can exist that the clauses providing for the Company's interference in that Government secure to them all the advantages (in a military point of view) which could be derived from positive possession; I therefore consider that *the possession of the districts contiguous to the heads of the passes may be relinquished without sacrificing any of the objects which the possession of them was intended to secure.*"

21. It is thus evident as it seems to the Chief Commissioner that there was an actual intention of relaxing the original condition, and that that intention was virtually carried out by not disturbing the possession of His Highness the Maha Raja of the places which under the treaty ought to have passed to the East India Company.

22. I am to add that—with regard to the first proposal of the Madras Government, that the treaty line be recognized as the proper boundary line, it being departed from only when a locally recognized boundary differing from the treaty line exists without dispute—the treaty line cannot be accepted as the proper boundary in regard to places situated on the passes below the table-land, because, as has been already pointed out, the condition of the treaty relating to the passes was not only never acted upon but was actually waived. The contracting parties ought to have at once defined the boundaries and fixed the points up to which each party was to exercise their sovereignty. This not having been done, the boundaries, I am directed to suggest, must now be defined according to the existing state of things. I am further to suggest that possession for a fixed number of years, say for 20 years and upwards, may be considered sufficient to annex the place to that State which during that period had enjoyed the revenue thereof.

23. The second proposal of the Madras Government, *viz.*, that when a dispute exists the burden of proof must be thrown on the parties who allege a deviation from the line laid down by the treaty, seems to the Chief Commissioner inadmissible for the reasons already urged.

24. The next proposal that the nature of the proof should be left to the officers deputed to make the inquiry seems unobjectionable.

25. The last proposal, *viz.* that the treaty line should be adhered to when the officers holding the enquiry are not agreed and cannot arrive at a satisfactory settlement, is open to the objections which have been stated at length above, and if the views which have been placed before His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, as to the irrelevancy of claims based on treaty rights after three quarters of a century of undisturbed possession, are approved, the Chief Commissioner would recommend that a commission should be appointed, composed of a revenue officer from either Government aided by a Revenue Survey Officer, to determine the frontier line wherever it may be the subject of doubt or dispute on the basis of the proposals made by Sir R. Meade, the record of their proceedings being submitted to the respective Governments for confirmation or for submission, if necessary, to the Government of India for final determination.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, (Political), To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore No. 2849 P., dated Fort William, the 28th December 1877.

In reply to your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 3700 G.—44 R., dated 9th July 1877, on the subject of the boundary between Mysore and the District of South Canara in the Madras Presidency, I am directed to forward, for your information and guidance, copy of a letter this day addressed to the Government of Madras.

2. I am to request that in communication with the Government of Madras you will depute an officer of the Mysore Administration to be associated with the officer who will be deputed by the Madras Government, and make such subsidiary arrangements as may be necessary to give effect to the wishes of the Governor-General in Council

3. On your being furnished with a copy of the boundary report, the Governor-General in Council will be glad to receive any observations you may desire to make on it.

Government of Madras, Political Department—Boundaries.—No. 142,
6th March 1878.

Read the following paper :-

From C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, (Political), to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort William, 28th December 1877, No. 2847—P.

In acknowledging your letter, No. 355, dated 25th May 1877, to the address of the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, forwarding copy of correspondence regarding the proposed settlement of the boundary line between Mysore and the District of South Canara in the Madras Presidency, I am directed to enclose copy of a correspondence * with the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on the same subject, and to communicate the following observations and orders.

* From Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 3700 G.—44 R., dated 9th July 1877.
To Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 2849—P., dated 28th December 1877.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
21st March 1878.

2. The treaty rights of the British Government to a boundary giving us possession of the heads of the passes, leading from Mysore to the lowlands are clear and indisputable. With reference, however, to the absence of a well-defined boundary line and to doubtful possession, His Excellency in Council would exercise those rights with every consideration to the Mysore State, giving way here and there where it is politic or possible to do so without injury to British interests. The Governor-General in Council observes that it is not at present desired to sanction any hard and fast line, and the Government of India will be in a better position to give final judgment after it is placed in possession of the survey of the localities affected, and a report by the Commissioner whom it has been proposed to appoint for the purpose of examining the boundary.

3. Adopting generally the views expressed by the Government of Madras in their letter to the address of the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 326, dated 5th May 1877, the Governor-General in Council agrees to the appointment of an officer of the Madras Government and an officer of the Mysore Administration as proposed, who will conduct their inquiries on the basis laid down in paragraph 4 of that letter. These officers, however, will not decide and settle the boundary, but should be instructed to submit a report on the subject to the Government of India through the Government of Madras, and at the same time to furnish a copy to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. A clear map shewing the exact configuration of the country should accompany the report.

(Order thereon, 6th March 1878, No. 142)

In the letter above recorded the Government of India state, with reference to the disputed boundary between Mysore and Canara, that the treaty rights of the British to the possession of the heads of the passes are clear and indisputable, but they would exercise those rights with every consideration to the Mysore State. They then adopt generally the views of the Madras Government as expressed in their letter to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated 5th May 1877, No. 326, and agree to the appointment of a boundary commission who will conduct their inquiries on the basis laid down in paragraph 4 of the letter above referred to, and submit a report on the subject to the Government of India through the Government of Madras, accompanied by a clear map shewing the exact configuration of the country.

2. The basis of settlement thus approved by the Government of India is as follows:—

(*a*.) The treaty line to be recognized as the proper boundary line, but may be departed from where a locally-recognized boundary differing from the treaty line exists without dispute.

(*b*) When a dispute exists, the burden of proof to lie on the parties who allege a deviation from the line laid down by treaty.

(*c*.) The nature of the proof to be left to the officers deputed to make the inquiry.

(*d*.) The treaty line to be fallen back upon when the officers holding the inquiry are unable to come to an agreement as to the value of the proof submitted, or otherwise to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

3. With the above as a guide matters of detail may safely be left to the discretion of the officers appointed to carry out the work, but it seems necessary to draw their attention to the fact that in their letter of the 5th May 1877, the views expressed in which have been adopted generally by the Government of India, the Government of Madras specifically adhered to the definition of the treaty line laid down in their letter of the 21st November 1873, No. 1286, *viz*., that under the treaty the Territories of the Raja are bounded *by the summit* of the ghats. They also indicated in paragraph 4, that, in their opinion, settlement by the light of village accounts is only free from objection in cases in which there is no discrepancy between the Mysore and Canara accounts. It is also distinctly understood that the definition of the territorial boundary will in no way affect rights of property or established individual possession.

4. An officer will be at once named for the work.

To the Revenue Department.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 21st March 1878.

No. 11257—287, dated Bangalore, 21st March 1878.

Order.—With reference to the considerations urged by the Chief Commissioner in this Office letter No. 3700—Rev. 44, dated 9th July 1877, in favor of the view that the boundary line between the Mysore Province and South-Canara should be determined as far as practicable by existing possession as evidenced by village accounts and occupation extending over a period of 20 years, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has ruled that while the treaty rights of the British Government to a boundary giving it possession of the heads of the passes, leading from Mysore to the lowlands, are clear and indisputable, those rights will, owing to the absence of a well defined boundary line and to doubtful possession, be exercised by the Government of India with every consideration to the Mysore State, the claims based merely on such rights being conceded "here and there wherever it is politic or possible to do so, without injury to British interests." His Excellency in Council further remarks that "it is not at present desired to sanction any hard and fast line," and that the Government of India "will be in a better position to give final judgment after it is placed in possession of the survey of the localities affected," and of a report by the commission to be appointed for the purpose of examining the boundary. The Government of India accordingly direct that two Commissioners shall be appointed severally by the Madras Government and by the Mysore Administration, who will conduct their enquiries on the basis of the conditions detailed in para 4 of letter No. 326, dated 5th May 1877, from the Chief Secretary to Government of Fort Saint George, Political Department, to the address of the Chief Commissioner, and submit a report on the subject to the Government of India through the Madras Government, furnishing a copy at the same time to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

2. The conditions proposed by the Madras Government in their Chief Secretary's letter above quoted are as follows :—

(*a*) The treaty line to be recognized as the proper boundary line, but may be departed from where a locally-recognized boundary differing from the treaty line exists without dispute.

(*b*.) When a dispute exists, the burden of proof to lie on the parties who allege a deviation from the line laid down by treaty.

(*c*.) The nature of the proof to be left to the officers deputed to make the enquiry.

(*d*.) The treaty line to be fallen back upon when the officers holding the enquiry are unable to come to an agreement as to the value of the proof submitted, or otherwise to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

In the succeeding para of the same letter, His Grace in Council remarked that the definition of the treaty line to which it was desired to adhere was that described in letter No. 1286, dated 21st November 1873, from the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, Revenue Department, recorded in the correspondence above read.

3. The Chief Commissioner is prepared to give effect to the orders of the Government of India at once, and to nominate an officer of this Administration to act as a Joint Commissioner in the investigation to be set on foot. In the conduct of this investigation, however, it will be essential, owing to the character of the country to be traversed, that the Commissioners should be aided by an accurate survey plan such as the Ordnance Survey plan now extant does not afford. A "Reconnoissance Survey" would shew the main features of the country lying along the crest of the ghats, but the Chief Commissioner learns that such a survey would occupy a whole field season, and would still be unsatisfactory as omitting much detail of a character necessary to aid the subsequent investigation of the boundary line. The Mysore Topographical Survey has now approached

at one point the line of the South Canara frontier, and though its operations along that frontier would in the ordinary course have been postponed to a later period, the Chief Commissioner will desire the Deputy Superintendent to take in hand this portion of the survey at once, in order that the detailed plans may be in the hands of the Commissioners when their enquiry is instituted.

4. The Officer conducting the Topographical Survey will be instructed to include in his plan the western slopes of the ghat range so far as may be necessary in order to comprise the whole of the disputed tract, and to indicate thereon all existing land marks by which the Commission may be guided in forming their conclusions. In carrying out this work, he will need the assistance of the local village and taluk officers, and the Madras Government will be asked to afford such aid in this respect as may be required.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Dy. Superintendent, Mysore Topographical Survey.
" Commissioners of Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions.
" Dy. Commissioners, Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts.
" Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
" Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

From the Offg. Chief Engineer of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 104 C, dated Camp Parsrampur, 8th March 1878.

I have the honor to reply to Chief Commissioner's order No. 10603 of the 1st instant, inviting remarks on letters from the Officiating Commissioner, Nundydroog, and the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, which letters I beg to return herewith.

* * * *

3. I turn to Mr. Krishnaiengar's interesting letter. During the last few months a number of reports have come up from all districts of breached tanks, stating the annual revenue and the estimated cost of repairs. The latter is often ten—I believe twenty times the amount of the former (I quote from memory). These repairs are paid for by State Funds out of what is allotted to the Public Works Department, and yet the officers of that Department have nothing whatever to do with them. The sums are so considerable at times that, were the repairs to be executed in this Department, I should consider it necessary to entrust them to an Assistant Engineer or highly trained Subordinate. I really do not know to whom Amildars entrust them, but without check I contend there must inevitably be waste and very probably fraud. There are so many of these tanks that the Public Works Department cannot possibly look after all. But I believe its officers could take on them the responsibility of such as have a revenue over rupees 100.

4. In Districts where the irrigation cess is levied, I can see no objection to the proposal I have made. Nor does the Deputy Commissioner advance any. I think this fund might be entrusted to the Revenue Officers to spend on small tanks, with this stipulation that no single repair costing more than rupees 500 should be undertaken without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department.

5. Where there is no irrigation cess, the case is more difficult. I do not know whether it could be laid on without waiting for revenue settlement; probably not.

6. I conceive there are three alternatives :—

I. We may go on as at present—the Irrigation Branch patiently and expensively investigating the conditions of every tank, large and small, and spending State Funds on all alike.

II. Throwing over the Irrigation Branch, the expenditure may generally be entrusted to Revenue Subordinates. Public Works Officers only being called in in cases of magnitude and difficulty.

III. My plan may be followed. Engineer Officers may take up the larger tanks treating them not as scattered units but as parts of distinct series, the limits of which would be recognized and allowed for, although each single tank would not be improved or kept in repair.

Whichever system we adopt we must count on the State Funds at our disposal being much smaller than in recent years.

7. The first proposition I say is too expensive, and with present revenues too slow. The second proposition means, I believe, money wasted, work often badly done. Tanks would be taken up without reference to their catchment basins, one would be made too large to be filled, (as many of the old tanks clearly are,) another would be too small to get the benefit of all the water available. And as I have already remarked unchecked outlay means waste.

8. The third proposal seems to me the only one left us. I do not say rupees 100 is the proper limit to fix for the size of tanks, but I urge that there ought to be some limit.

9. I proceed to Mr. Krishnaiengar's para 4 in which he urges that, of themselves the Public Works Officers could not undertake the repairs of the large tanks On this point I must talk with diffidence, for I do not yet know Mysore well enough to speak positively. I am certainly surprised to hear of 81 tanks out of 201 that were breached yielding more than rupees 100. After all the taluk officials only repaired 15 ! To make the comparison more complete, I would suggest that all Deputy Commissioners be asked to report—

a. How many of their tanks breached last monsoon.
b. How many of these had a Revenue exceeding 100 rupees.
c. How many were repaired of those above and those below 100 Rs. revenue in time to retain water for the next crop.

With this information we shall have some facts to go on.

10. A draft circular has recently gone round the Province, and after some discussion and alterations it has been approved of by all Revenue Officers. The Chief Commissioner has ratified it and I have only delayed its issue until the present subject is settled.

It lays down that after a tank has been brought to standard, its maintenance is to devolve on the ryot. Mr. Krishnaiengar approved of this. All that I urge now is that these smaller tanks should be assumed to have been brought to standard and treated as in this circular. Where a small tank has been so wretched as to cost a great deal in repair, an exception might sometimes be made and State Funds paid for its restoration.

11. Lastly the Province is soon to revert to Native Rule. Is it not likely then that the ryots will be held responsible for their tanks? If so, why not begin the system at once, and spend the very limited sum at our command on the larger ones throughout the Province. We cannot afford to improve many large tanks and yet keep in repair all the smaller ones.

No. 11367—Genl. DATED 289, BANGALORE, 23RD MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Commissioners of Divisions are requested to submit the details asked for by the Officiating Chief Engineer in Para 9 of the letter above read.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Offg. Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 25th March 1878.

Note by the Offg. Chief Engineer of Mysore on the Channel Irrigation of the Province of Mysore.

Having completed a tour through part of the channel-irrigated lands of Mysore and Hassan, I beg to lay before the Chief Commissioner certain conclusions which seem to me worthy of consideration, premising that irrigation is no new subject to me. It has been my occupation for nearly all my service and for more than seven years I have had charge of the largest irrigation work in India (the Ganges canal) of its revenue administration as well as of its engineering.

2. I shall not enter into any technical description of the irrigation canals of the Cauvery and Hemavati. They are all of one character, derived from the rivers by damming up the water and forcing it into channels, which, being of a slope much less than that of the river itself, soon give a command over the fertile valley.

They differ from the great canals of Northern India as the countries differ in nature. In the plains of the north-west the canal soon arrives on the ridge of the country whence it irrigates right and left, and where it is subject to no inconvenience from the inroads of uncontrolled drainage. No such plains exist in Mysore. All that can be done is to cling close to the edge of the valley following its windings, getting further and further from the river and embracing an ever wider stretch down to its edge or until a second canal taken off from a lower weir interposes and runs parallel at a lower level.

3. The original alignment of these old canals is most ingenious and creditable to their authors, but still viewed from our present stand point it is often very rude and defective.

Such as it was it had to be accepted by the officers of the Department Public Works, and they have had to make the best of inherent defects for which they are not responsible.

4. The chief difficulty has been the disposal of the silt charged drainage which pours in large volumes from off the slopes above the canals. The old native engineers accepted this drainage as a necessary evil. They provided outlets for it in case the channels should fill to overflowing and as they only attempted to run them for half the year they devoted the other half to clearing out the silt which is piled up in huge mounds; using it may be supposed unpaid labor. There can be no doubt that the irrigation must often have suffered seriously and rice crops have often been lost from the influx of these streams, completely choking up the canals. The half year closures moreover precluded the cultivation of sugar-cane, the most valuable crop that can be grown, but one that requires water at all seasons.

5. The problem which our engineers have had to solve is how to keep a certain and reliable volume of water flowing in all the channels at all times when irrigation is required. The principal lines of drainage are being disposed of by aqueducts and otherwise. The irregular beds are being reduced to something like uniformity of slope. Instead of running the channels for six months and having a certain supply for only half their lengths, those that have been improved can now be practically run whenever required and for their whole length, while to lengthen them and double the area of their irrigation is only a matter of cost, there being still abundance of water to draw on and of land to irrigate.

6. Hardly anywhere in the history of irrigation, I believe are there canals of more value to the country than those of Mysore.

The Patel of an irrigated village told Colonel Hay, Commissioner of Ashtagram, in 1875 that after paying all working expenses and land revenue, the ryot could on an average year clear Rs. 25 per acre from his rice lands. With the prices of 1877 he must have cleared at least Rs. 80. Colonel Hay reports that in many villages the straw alone pays the land revenue. He says that the profits of sugar-cane are double those of rice.

In the 8 years preceding 1875—76 channel-irrigated land to the value of Rs. 2,80,006 was sold at an average rate of Rs. 352 per acre. The best dry land near towns does not fetch more than Rs. 20 to 25 per acre.

7. These figures speak for themselves: and I have been thinking how it is that Government has not yet obtained a larger return for the money spent on the improvement of these canals. From experience elsewhere, I know that the irrigation must have increased and derived benefit from the outlay whether or not Government gets its share. The engineers have been working on sound principles and paying close attention to economy. On the Cauvery canals already taken up the revenue has increased by 2 per cent: and the cost of maintenance has been lessened by 3 per cent of the capital laid out. But I do not think this is enough, and the following seem the reasons why the gain appears so small.

8. Firstly. No financial credit is afforded for the insurance of existing irrigation. In the canal system of Northern India the water rent is entirely separate from that of the land. The ryot only pays for the field he has actually watered and got a crop from. If the crop fails his water rent is remitted. The more certain the water supply, the less chance of such failure and therefore the greater the canal revenue. In Mysore the land and water revenue is in one, and as I understand if a ryot's plot of rice fails for want of water, remission does not necessarily follow, although it may be granted wholesale if an accident has manifestly cut off the irrigation of a village or considerable tract. Looking at the unimproved channels I believe there must frequently be stoppages in the water supply at times when they mean injury if not ruin to certain fields. As Government does not lose by these failures, neither does it gain by their cessation, and for this I see no remedy.

9. Secondly. The irrigation officers unanimously maintain that the area watered is larger than that shewn by revenue statistics. They have a very good set of survey maps from which it appears that the irrigation effected by the Viziyanadi and Chikdevasagar canals is 21,175 acres. Revenue statistics based I understand on notoriously imperfect data shew only 17,400 acres, a difference of nearly 18 per cent! Not only do they say that long established irrigation is understated, but that the same thing happens where it is extended. Mr. Evans, the Channel Superintendent on the Cauvery canals, actually measured a man's rice land in Heggaddevankote Taluk and found it to be 16 acres. The man was assessed at 2 acres.

10. Surely this may be remedied, and it ought not to be very difficult to find out the actual area that is now being watered.

I would urge that the services of the Revenue Survey be secured for this object as early as possible, but I understand that although their measurements do not take long, the assessment is a matter of years. If so, I would submit that having got the accurate area where it be found to exceed by 10 per cent the reputed area, a correction should be made. I do not propose to interfere with the assessed rates, but only with the area. If for instance, a ryot pays *Kandayam* Rs. 30, *viz.*, 5 acres at Rs. 6 per acre, and if it be found that he is really irrigating 7 acres, it is surely fair to make him pay (7 × 6) Rs. 42.

11. If the Revenue Survey cannot undertake this work, the Irrigation Officers can do it themselves. I would propose in each District to tell off an Assistant Engineer with a staff of Sub-Surveyors, who could measure the whole irrigated area in one season. With them I would depute an Assistant Commissioner to listen to all complaints and see that only wet lands are measured. This may seem impossible, but it is not really so. Until recent years, the whole irrigated area of the North Western Provinces was actually measured by a chain every year. And having thus obtained the corrected area I would apply the existing rates.

12. Where irrigation is about to be extended, I would suggest that the Executive Engineer should arrange with the Deputy Commissioner to have the area surveyed in the presence of a Revenue official and that a certain fixed rate say Rs. 5 or 6 per acre be levied until the completion of the Revenue Survey. Where sugar-cane is grown and has taken water throughout the year, an additional cess of Rs. 2 per acre might be levied without injustice.

In order to encourage the ryots under the channels and to help them to pay for terracing their lands, only half assessment should be levied the first year.

13. There is an inaccuracy in crediting the whole of the wet assessment to the channels. In every case a deduction should be made for the dry revenue previously obtained.

14. The irrigated area under the Hassan and Mysore channels is stated at 47,047 acres. If it is really 10 per cent more, with a mean rate of Rs. 5 per acre, the measure I have proposed would raise the yearly revenue by (4,704 × 5) Rs. 23,520, a sum nearly sufficient to pay for the whole annual repairs.

15. With the wet rates themselves I do not propose to meddle. The following table compiled from figures supplied by the Deputy Commissioner shews curious variations. I have not had the opportunity of learning why the conversion of "Bengar" into wet land should have produced a revenue of Rs. 14·25 per acre while that of dry into wet land does not produce more than Rs. 6·07.

The channel officer is not in a position to check revenue figures, and it is a pity, for, with his local knowledge, he might bring mistakes and frauds to light.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 25th March 1878.

Extension of Irrigation Chikdevasagar Channel 1872—73 to 1876—77.

	Dry Land turned in to wet.		Bengar Lands turned into wet.		Waste Lands turned into wet.	
	Acres.	Assessed at per acre.	Acres.	Assessed at per acre	Acres.	Assessed at per acre
Maximum assessment	31·36	6·07	7·26	14 25	7·36	6·73
Minimum Do	81·82	4·20	15·12	4·45	37·60	5·42
Mean	252·16	5·1	107·50	7·07	112·28	5·76

16. There is one other point deserving of attention.

Much of the benefit of the improved irrigation is derived by inamdars who in some cases pay only a water cess of 4 annas an acre. If the grants of wet land were made at a time when irrigation was flourishing, it is perhaps unfair to call on the grantee to contribute to the restoration of the *status quo ante*, and although we may be positive that the irrigation was never so certain as at present, it might be difficult to prove it or to appraise the value gained. But there can be no difficulty in valuing irrigation given at a season when it was never given before, and if the inamdar likes to grow sugar-cane, and to irrigate it during the dry months, there can be nothing unjust in asking him to pay a water rate for every acre he grows.

17. When a channel is extended, the ryot of *Sarkar* lands under it is compelled to pay wet assessment. Not so the inamdar who tries to make his own bargain as to what he must pay, and who may refuse to take water or to pay at all. On the extension of the Mandigere Channel in Hassan, I found an inam village where the ryots were most anxious for irrigation, but the inamdar refused to let them have it. If it would be impracticable to deal with the ryot direct, I think the inamdar should be forced to pay the difference between dry and wet assessment. In the case of a jodi village in the Narsipur Taluk, the Chief Commissioner in his order No. 4529 of the 8th September 1875, fixed the water-rate at Rs. 4 per acre.

On this subject, a general ruling is desirable.

18. I submit these suggestions for what they are worth. Had the ryots of the channel lands suffered during the last year like those under the tanks, I should hesitate before recommending any additional burden on them. But in all Mysore they are the one class that have reaped a golden harvest, their crops secured them and selling at famine rates. It seems to me, therefore, that they are the most fitting class to contribute to the State revenue.

No. 11390—GENL. 1727, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER.—Major Moncrieff's Note will be communicated to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and to the Commissioners of Divisions for perusal and any practical remarks they may wish to offer on the points to which consideration is therein invited.

As the Chief Commissioner understands, three proposals are embraced in this minute.

1*st*. That in the case of all lands watered by the channels in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, the water rate should be distinct from the land assessment, and alone be credited to the channel revenue.

2*nd*. That assuming the actual area so watered to be 10 per cent in excess of the recorded measurement, the existing acreage rate should be applied to the whole area, as ascertained by Survey prior to the Revenue Survey and Settlement.

and *3rd.* That in the case of channel extensions, the land to be irrigated should be surveyed by the Channel Department, and an equalized rate of 5 or 6 Rs. per acre assessed thereon, an extra cess of 2 Rs. being imposed on sugar-cane crops.

2. The 3rd proposal seems unobjectionable, but the Chief Commissioner would wish to have the views of the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners thereon. The proposed separation of the water rate from the ordinary land assessment raises a question which has been largely discussed, and on many grounds, it would be desirable to leave it for determination in connection with the Survey Settlement, whose operations have already been commenced in two taluks in which channels are situated. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner will be asked to favor the Chief Commissioner with his opinion as to the feasibility of assessing the water rate separately on channel irrigated lands.

3. With regard to the 2nd proposal, the Chief Commissioner observes that though the discrepancy between the recorded and measured area has been found everywhere, there would be considerable danger in revising the present assessments, except in accordance with the principles of a Survey Settlement. In former times, the kandayam on a given plot of land was fixed, not after accurate measurement, but on a rough estimate of its area and capabilities of production. It does not necessarily follow, therefore, that on any given plot of land the rate per acre as determined by its present recorded area could be equitably applied to the increased extent as ascertained by Survey, though undoubtedly in the great majority of cases the increased assessment would be justified. There are other considerations involved, and a summary revision of assessment in the manner proposed would probably give rise more or less to well founded dissatisfaction.

4. A further question raised by the Offg. Chief Engineer relates to inam villages traversed by channels. Major Monerieff points out that in the case of such lands, the inamdar has the option of taking the water or refusing it according to circumstances as they affect his own interests; those of the ryots holding under him being disregarded. In the event of a separate water rate being determined upon, it will be practicable, the Chief Commissioner considers, to deal with the ryots in inam villages directly. The alternative course would be to make the water rate compulsory on the inamdars, but on this point, the opinion of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioners will be awaited. The Chief Commissioner is aware that in some cases the holders of inam villages claim a right to the free use of the channel water provided on the conditions of their grants.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Offg. Chief Engineer, P. W. D.
„ Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
„ Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
„ Commissioners, Nundydroog and Nagar Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners, Mysore and Hassan Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department.
27th March 1878.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1279—R. 216, dated 14th March 1878.

In submitting for orders copy of the Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner's docket No. 1096, dated 4th instant, requesting instructions regarding the disposal of the bodies of infants and minors, has the honor to suggest that half the fee authorized in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 9360—234, of the 29th January 1878 be granted for the disposal of the bodies of infants and children under 12.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, General No. 1096, dated 4th March 1878.

The Amildar of the Chitaldroog Taluk has applied for instructions as to whether the rate of payment for the disposal of the bodies of paupers, ordered by the Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 9360—234, dated 29th January, should be adopted in the case of the disposal of infants and minors The order does not lay down any distinction in the matter.

Orders are therefore solicited.

No. 11510—Genl. 291, dated Bangalore, 27th March 1878.

Order.—The Chief Commissioner observes that only the children of paupers and orphans should require burial at the expense of the State, and authorizes an expenditure not exceeding 8 annas being incurred for the purpose in each case.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of Nagar Division.
" Commissioners of Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions for information.

PART I.

EDUCATIONAL.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

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1 to 2	*Examination in the School of Engineering and Natural Science.* Orders on the Director of Public Instruction's report on the quarterly examination of the students of the School of Engineering and Natural Science.	No. 10,717—15. dated 7th Mar. 1878.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*Schools.* Orders approving of the proposals made by the Director of Public Instruction for opening a Hindustani School at Maddagiri, and for constituting the grant-in-aid Girls School at Chitaldroog as a Government School.	No. 11635—20, dated 29th Mar. 1878.	...	...	2

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department, 7th March 1878.

READ—

Letter No. 3643, dated 15th February 1878, from the Director of Public Instruction.

No. 1071 7—EDUL. 15, DATED BANGALORE, 7TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Director of Public Instruction submits a report on the quarterly examination of the students of the School of Engineering and Natural Science held in December last.

2. The students of the Senior or Third Year Class of the Upper Division were examined in the following subjects:—

Engineering Class.		*Forest Class.*	
Engineering.	Rates.	Chemistry.	Meteorology.
Architecture.	Surveying.	Botany.	Surveying.
Applied Mechanics.	Chemistry.		

All the students of the Engineering Class passed, except Raghavalu Naidu, who was prevented by illness from attending the examination in all subjects except Architecture.

In the Forest Class, all the students passed.

3. In the Junior or First Year's Class of the Upper Division, all the students passed the examination which was held in the following subjects:—

Algebra and Theory of Equations.	Co-ordinate Geometry.	Drawing.
Trigonometry.	Surveying.	The Calculi.

4. The First Class of the Lower Division was examined in the following subjects:—

Euclid. | Algebra. | Trigonometry. | Statics. | Surveying. | Drawing.

All the students succeeded in obtaining more than one-third of the maximum number of marks, with the exception of Ananda Rao, who failed to obtain the required minimum in Trigonometry; but as he has acquired more than one-fourth, treating Euclid, Algebra and Trigonometry as one subject, he is, on the Principal's recommendation, declared as having passed.

5. The Chief Commissioner has heard with great regret of the death of so promising a student as Ramanuja Chari of the First Class of the Lower Division.

6. The first year's or combined period of the course in relation to the First Class of the Lower Division having been completed, the Director of Public Instruction is requested to report which of the students constituting that Class should be trained for the Forest Department.

7. With the view of making the necessary arrangements for conducting the final examination of the students of the Senior or Third Year's Class of the Upper Division, the Chief Commissioner directs that a Board of Examiners be constituted, with the Offg. Chief Engineer as President, who will conduct the examination and report the results to this office. The other members of the Board will be appointed by the Director of Public Instruction in communication with Major Moncireff. The Conservator of Forests will be a member of the Committee above referred to and conduct the examination of the three students who are under training for the Forest Department.

8. The Chief Engineer and the Conservator of Forests are requested to report, while submitting the results of the examination, how they propose to employ such of the students as may successfully pass out of the School.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.
„ Offg. Chief Engineer.
„ Conservator of Forests.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department, 29th March 1878.

From the Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 3863, dated Bangalore, 5th March 1878.

I have the honor to apply for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to utilize, from out of the provision made for the purpose in the current year's budget, funds for the establishment of two schools as below.

2. From the budget provision for 6 new Hindustani Schools, the allowance for one School at Maddagiri on the sanctioned scale of Rs. 21 a month. This place was visited by me lately and contains a considerable Musalman population, the leading members of which petitioned me for a Hindustani School. They have furnished a detailed list containing a promised attendance of 49 children, and accommodation can be provided in the Government School building. The establishment of this school therefore appears o me to be a desirable measure.

3. From the budget provision for 3 new Girls' Schools the allowance for one at Chitaldroog on the sanctioned scale of Rs. 23 a month. The circumstances attending this application are of some interest. A Girls' School has been maintained for several years at Chitaldroog under native management, and unique in being conducted by a native mistress, a Lingayat woman of considerable experience. The School which receives a Grant-in-aid from Government of Rs. 10 a month has been very well attended and made fair progress. But owing to frequent changes among the officials and residents who originally interested themselves in it, the private subscriptions have greatly fallen off, and it is desired that Government would take over the school.

4. On a similar proposal being made to me when at Chitaldroog 3 or 4 years ago, I replied that if the residents would provide a suitable building for the school, free of expense to Government, the question should be considered. By means of subscriptions raised with this object, a commodious building well situated in the main street has now been purchased, and on the occasion of my visit to Chitaldroog in January last, was made over to, and occupied by, the school. These premises together with the furniture and apparatus now in use will be handed over to Government on the school being converted into a Government School.

5. The number of girls on the roll and present at my late examination was 41, and I was much pleased with the intelligence and brightness of the pupils. The taking over of the direct management of the school by Government and discontinuance of the Grant-in-aid is a measure which I think will be alike for the good of the school and advantageous to the Department. It is therefore recommended for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

READ—

Letter No. 11133—18, dated 19th March 1878, to Director of Public Instruction, stating in reply that the provision in the Budget for 1877—78 has lapsed, and enquiring what provision, if any, there is in the Budget estimates of 1878—79 to meet the charges of the proposed schools.

Letter No. 4001, dated 20th March 1878, from the Director of Public Instruction, stating that the same provision as described in his letter No. 3863 of the 5th instant has been retained in the Budget for 1878—79.

No. 11635—20, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The proposals made by the Director of Public Instruction (1) for opening a Hindustani School at Maddagiri and (2) for constituting the Grant-in-aid Girls' School at Chitaldroog as a Government School are approved. In the latter case the sanction will have effect from the 1st April 1878.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

To—The Director of Public Instruction, Mysore.
" Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

PART I.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

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1 to 2	*Nelamangala Relief Works.* Orders on the report from Lieutenant C. M. Fitzgerald on the relief works for the Nelamangala Taluk, Bangalore District.	No. 3131, dated 1st March 1878.	...	...	1 to 2
3	*Services of Lieutenant R. S. Simpson.* Letter to S. C. Bayley, Esq., submitting copy of the notification replacing the services of Lieutenant R. S. Simpson at the disposal of the Government of India.	No. 3210, dated 2nd March 1878.	...	...	2
4 to 5	*Relief Measures in the Tumkúr District.* Orders on the minute by the Famine Commissioner on the relief measures in the Tumkúr District.	No. 3101, dated 2nd March 1878.	...	...	3 to 12
6	*The falling sick of a Subordinate Relief Officer.* Instructions for carrying on relief works when the subordinate officer in direct charge has fallen sick or died.	Cir No. 75, dated 2nd March 1878.	...	...	12
7	*Services of Major Stewart and Captain Chard.* Letter to S. C. Bayley, Esq., submitting copy of the notification replacing the services of Major A. McLeod Stewart and Captain Chard at the disposal of the Government of India.	No. 3284, dated 4th March 1878.	...	...	13
8 to 9	*Hosdurga-Ajjampur road.* Orders relative to repairs to the Hosdurga-Ajjampur road.	No. 3285, dated 5th March 1878.	...	...	13
10	*Weekly Reports.* Form for the weekly report on civil relief works.	Cir. No. 82, dated 14th March 1878.	...	*Vide* Part I of Vol. for Nov. 1877, Famine Index Nos. 25 to 26.	14
11	*Hospital Assistant Mahomed Sheriff.* Letter to S. C. Bayley, Esq., reporting that Hospital Assistant Mahomed Sheriff has been directed to return to his own Presidency.	No. 3624, dated 21st March 1878.	...	...	15
12	*Services of Surgeon Robinson.* Letter to S. C. Bayley, Esq., anent the replacing of the services of Surgeon M. Robinson at the disposal of the Madras Government.	No. 3647, dated 21st March 1878.	...	...	15

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13 to 14	*Funds for Relief Works.* Orders relative to the drawing of funds for relief works.	No. 7623, dated 21st March 1878.	...	*Vide* Part I of Vol. for Nov. 1877. Famine Index Nos. 1 to 2.	16
15 to 16	*Distress, &c. in the Chitaldroog District.* Orders relative to the distress, &c., in the Chitaldroog District.	No. 3365, dated 23rd March 1878.	...	...	17 to 22
17	*Stoppage of the 3 Pie Allowance.* Directing the stoppage of the 3 pie given in cash to recipients of the village grain dole	Cir. No. 85, dated 25th March 1878.	...	*Vide* Part I, of Vol. for Feb. 1878, Famine Index No. 20.	23
18	*Assistant Apothecary Heathcock.* Letter to S. C. Bayley, Esq., reporting that Assistant Apothecary Heathcock has been permitted to return to his own Presidency.	No. 3766, dated 25th March 1878.	...	...	23
19	*Circular LXXII.* Drawing the attention of Deputy Commissioners to para 6 of Circular 72, dated 19th ultimo.	Cir. No. 84, dated 26th March 1878.	...	*Vide* Part I of Vol. for Feb. Famine Index No. 20.	24
20	*Labor at the Jolar Relief Works.* Instructions relative to the transportation of the surplus laborers at the Jolar relief works.	No. 3788, dated 27th March 1878	...	...	25
21 to 22	*Rai Bahadur Narayanswamy Modaliar's Orphanage.* Orders relative to the request of *Rai Bahadur* A. Narayanswamy Modaliar to be entrusted with the care of orphans.	No. 3789, dated 27th March 1878.	...	...	26
23	*Services of Lieutenant Reilly.* Letter to S. C. Bayley, Esq., forwarding copy of notification replacing the services of Lieutenant E. G. Reilly at the disposal of the Government of India.	No. 3787, dated 28th March 1878.	...	...	27
24	*Appointment of Mr. Salmon.* Letter to S. C. Bayley, Esq., soliciting sanction to the appointment of Mr. A. Salmon as a Famine Relief Officer.	No. 3881, dated 29th March 1878.	...	..	27
25 to 26	*Famine Commissioner's memorandum on the crops of* 1877—78. Letter to S. C. Bayley, Esq., forwarding a memorandum by the Famine Commissioner containing statistics of cultivated area and estimated produce of talukas.	No. 3773, dated 30th March 1878.	...	...	28 to 74

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 1st March 1878.

READ—

Report No. 609, dated 22nd instant, from Lieutenant C. M. FitzGerald, on Relief Works for the Nelamangala Taluk of the Bangalore District.

No. 3131, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—Lieutenant FitzGerald does not appear to think there is any active distress in the Nelamangala Taluk at present, but he considers that there may be next month, and that the Hoblies most likely to be affected are the Dodbele and Sondekoppa Hoblies.

2. In his Minutes circulated with Nos. 2744 and 2955 dated 18th instant, the Famine Commissioner expressed his opinion that a work near Nelamangala would be desirable, and he expressed his willingness to start tentatively the Nelamangala-Dod Ballapur road, but at the same time asked how long the Nagrur tank Works would still last, and whether the Hoskur Tank, 3 miles from Nelamangala, could be taken up.

3. Lieut. FitzGerald visited the Nagrur tank and found only 35 people engaged on earthwork and the work will be finished by the end of February. He thought a Relief Work hardly required, but if either the Hoskur Tank or the Dod Ballapur road were undertaken, any needing help at Nagrur would be close to employment.

4. The trace of the Nelamangala-Dod Ballapur road is lost, but the Taluk Mestri could mark it again. The work would be useful to Nelamangala and Maidanhalli, both Kasba towns, and to many villages, but the portion of the road in Nelamangala Taluk is 7 miles long, would be difficult of supervision and labor might not come.

5. The Hoskur Tank is large and would give work to 500 to 600 people for more than a month in earthwork. The estimate sent up amounts to Rs. 3,020. This work would relieve the same towns and villages as the Dod Ballapur road work, and would not clash with the D. P. W. road gangs. The tank has been breached some 8 years, but could irrigate 80 acres.

6. For the Dodbele Hobli, the Dodbele Tank is proposed, which will be dry about the middle of March.

7. Lieut. FitzGerald mentions another work as an alternative to Dodbele, the Timmaikanhalli tank, on the Kolar Road, 1½ miles from Sompur. This work would employ 200 or 300 men for a month.

8. For the Sondekoppa Hobli, the Sondekoppa Tank is considered a useful Relief Work, and Lieut. FitzGerald believes it will be necessary to open this next month, as Sondekoppa is out of the way and the people poor.

9. Lieut. FitzGerald has promised to send in plans and estimates for each work mentioned, and he should do so with as little delay as possible, sending them to the Deputy Commsisioner, Bangalore.

10. In consultation with Mr. MacLean and the Public Works Department, the Deputy Commissioner should decide at once whether the Hoskur Tank or the Dod Ballapur road should be taken up for the relief of Nelamangala and report his opinion. If the Dod Ballapur road must be taken up for the Dod Ballapur Taluk, that would decide the point, though otherwise the Tank seems also a useful work and would be easier supervised. The Chief Engineer has asked Captain Bowen to look at the Dod Ballapur-Nelamangala and Dod Ballapur-Sompur roads. If both are taken up by the Department Public Works, the tanks mentioned by Lieut. FitzGerald would be unnecessary, except perhaps the Sondekoppa project. But the Deputy Commissioner should get a pro-

fessional opinion on Hoskur, and should arrange, in the event of the Sompur road not being started, whether the Dodbele or the Timnaikanhalli Tank would be undertaken, if occasion arose. With regard to Sondekoppa Lieutenant FitzGerald should be empowered to start the work when he considers it absolutely necessary, reporting his proceedings, but he should now secure the estimate and get it duly sanctioned.

11. Any suggestion for well-sinking should be made by Lieutenant FitzGerald to the Deputy Commissioner.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, with Plan and Estimate of Hoskur Tank.
Lieut. FitzGerald, Special Relief Officer, Nelamangala Taluk.
Mr. MacLean, with a request he will send the report called for by para IV of the Famine Commissioner's Minute, No. 2744, dated 18th instant.
The Chief Engineer, with regard to para 10.
Captain Bowen, Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings' Branch.
The Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch.
„ Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

No. 3210.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 2nd March 1878.

To

S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., C. S. I.,
Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.,
Public Works Department,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I am directed to submit herewith a copy of the Notification No. 3211 of the 1st instant, replacing the services of Lieutenant R. S. Simpson, 21st Native Infantry at the disposal of the Government of India, and to state that he has been directed to rejoin his Regiment.

2. Lieutenant Simpson's state of health necessitates his return.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 2nd March 1878.

Minute by Famine Commissioner on Relief Measures in the Túmkúr District.

In the month of December I travelled through every Taluk of the Túmkúr District, and within the last 10 days I have revisited those Taluks about which I felt the greatest uncertainty, Kortagere, Túmkúr, and Kunigal. The impression I have formed regarding the prospects of the District is on the whole favorable. The dry crop has been worst in Kortagere and Madgere: in fact the part of the Province which has suffered most this year seems to have been the wedge of country between the Devaroy Drug and the Nundydrug ranges of hills, comprising the above named two Taluks in Túmkúr, Goribidnur and Gudibanda in Kolar: and Devanhalli and Dod Ballapur in Bangalore. I put the dry crop in those Taluks down as 3 annas. In Túmkúr and Sira I estimate it at 4 annas. In Chiknaikanhalli and Honavalli the experienced Relief Officer, Mr. Meiklejohn, estimates it at 6 annas. In Kunigal two Hoblis are much depopulated and waste, but over the greater part of the Taluk, I think the produce has been an 8-anna one and I estimate the whole Taluk at 6 annas.

2. The wet land is about 11 per cent of the whole cultivation of the year in Túmkúr, and it abounds most where the dry crop is poorest. The largest proportion of wet is in Madgere and Sira: next come Túmkúr and Kortagere. The prospects of these crops are very good, especially in Madgere and Sira, where much land is watered by channels and wells. In Honavalli, and to some extent in Chiknaikanhalli, there is a great extent of cocoanut and areca nut gardens: these suffered greatly from last years' drought, and their crop is poor, but it will help materially to buy food.

3. The statistics, which I have collected, but which will be printed in a separate report, shew that, if my estimate (rough as it is) is at all correct, there was food enough raised to feed the whole of the population. What is necessary is to provide for its distribution: that is, to enable the poorer classes to sell their labor and buy food.

4. I am satisfied from the evidence of all the officials, confirmed by my own observation, that there are no outward signs of distress to be noticed among the general population. There is no panic, little or no aimless wandering along the roads, no emigration to the Malnad. There is still a good deal of field labor going on, and the main duty of the Famine Department is to provide that, as that ceases, Relief Works should be ready to receive those who are in want, and who apply for employment.

5. There are a large number of Relief Works now going on, and they are of a kind which is capable of unlimited expansion, being all road works with one exception, and that is the Hebbur Tank, which is close to the road. These works have been slowly increasing in numbers and are fairly popular. There are four parties on the Sira road, 1 on the Bangalore road, 3 on the Shimoga road, besides a large Civil Relief Work on a District road. The road from Túmkúr through Kortagere and Madgere was first taken up to meet local distress: and lately the laborers were transferred to the Sira road as being more important. They were marched over in 3 detachments, and the fact that over 3,000 were thus moved is creditable to the good management of the officers concerned, and also proves the reality of the distress which the work relieved. It further shews, I think, that the people prefer road works to tank works. Tanks are generally in out of the way places: while breaking stone for a high road, they are not cut off from the world, they see and talk to travellers and get tidings of their villages and relatives.

6. Every Taluk in the District is provided with a Special Relief Officer, all of whom (except in two cases where changes have recently been necessitated through illness) have now obtained considerable knowledge of the territory in their charge. There are one or more Relief Works now in each Taluk, and if we open a few more tentatively, attaching a work specially to each large centre of population, and also if we provide, in additoin, a set of well considered projects, ready to be taken up whenever the influx of labor increases and threatens to swamp the existing works, or ready to be opened whenever any of them is exhausted, we shall I think have done all that is at present required.

7. I come now to the question of the Relief Measures which should be carried out in the District. It is essential to arrange them so that they should in no way clash with the Relief Works of the Public Works Department, which are now being carried on, and which have on the whole been decidedly successful, as is evinced by the gradual increase of the numbers and by the ease with which large parties have been moved over considerable distances.

8. *Túmkúr.*—In this Taluk there is a party under Mr. Wheler, on the 37th mile of the road from Bangalore, or 6 miles from Túmkúr, employing about 700 persons at present: another under Mr. Knight, and a 3rd under Mr. Kitchen, on the 54th and 57th miles, and numbering 500 and 1,400 laborers respectively. These 2 latter parties are on the edge of the Túmkúr and Sira Taluks. This road runs right through the Taluk at its greatest length and provides employment for most of its people. The only work I think it necessary to add is one which should be near enough to Túmkúr itself to employ the town-applicants for labor. The enlargement of the great tank, raising the codi, strengthening and raising the bund, and raising the road, which runs by the side of the tank, is a work which is approved by the Executive Engineer, and the project was prepared sometime ago. The bund cannot be touched till the water is lower, but the raising of the road will employ a good deal of labor and may be started at once.

9. Mr. Betham is the Special Relief Officer of the Taluk, but in order to enable him to devote his whole time to Jamabandi and to Village Inspection, I have placed the Town specially under Mr. Srinivasaiengar as regards Famine Relief. It should be patrolled by the Police, and all beggars and persons in need of relief brought to the Cutcherry about 8 o'clock, where Mr. Srinivasaiengar will attend daily to receive them and all volunteers who appear, and to send them off either to the Work or to the Hospital. The Relief Camp will now become purely a Hospital, containing only the sick and the worst special cases: all others, who can do any work, will be sent to the Tank and hutted in temporary sheds near the Work. The Camp itself will as soon as possible be moved to a spot on the Kortagere road, about one mile from the Deputy Commissioner's house, where it will be more accessible than it is now, and the special cases will then be put to work at the east end of the bund, the able-bodied being employed on the road for the present. Mr. Srinivasaiengar's duties will thus comprise the entire care of the Town, the Relief Work attached to it, and the Relief Hospital. He will have under him a Supervisor, to look after the work, and a separate officer to carry out the provisions of Circular No. 72 as to Register A and the grain dole system in the towns. The laborers will be divided into Piece work, B, and Special Classes, as laid down in my Kolar Minute and elsewhere. If the numbers grow too large to be usefully employed on this work, the most able-bodied may be drafted off to the nearest Public Works Department party, that on the 37th mile. If they increase so fast as to shew that there is an eager demand for labor, the Deputy Commissioner will of course open out other works, and must have his plans and estimates ready in order to take them up as occasion arises.

10. *Kortagere.*—This is probably the worst Taluk in the District, as far as the dry crops are concerned; it contains no town of importance, except Kortagere itself. The difficulty in providing for Relief Works here, and in Madgere, arises from the successful transfer of about 3,000 people from these Taluks to the Sira road: this was a work of some difficulty, and there is a danger of the people being attracted back again if they hear of a work being opened near their homes. At present, they are still going over in small parties to the Camps on the Sira road. I propose, therefore, in accordance with the views of the Deputy Commissioner and the Special Relief Officer, to have no regular Relief Work for Kortagere itself, but only a small sort of feeder to the Public Works Department works. All who apply for labor, or are found begging in the town, or wandering on the road, will be sent to this temporary work—the repair of a small tank near Kortagere town—and when the numbers reach 100 they are to be marched over to Nelhal on the Sira road. The supervision of this work, and of Relief measures in the town, will be entrusted to the Munsiff, Mr. Krishnaiengar, who has voluntarily undertaken this charge in addition to his

other duties. He will see that all applicants are admitted to work, that the town is kept clear of beggars and wanderers, that the laborers are properly classed, tasked, and paid and that such townspeople, as are deserving of it, are put on Register A and receive the grain dole.

11. The worst parts of the Taluk are the Kolálá and Taridal Hoblis, and 2 works are proposed here which promise to be useful, the repairs of the Madaga and Sagere breached tanks. Mr. Davidson will shortly visit these parts and decide whether there is any prospect of a sufficient supply of labor coming to the works: and if he thinks it necessary he has full authority to open one or both of these works.

12. *Madgere.*—This Taluk is in the same position as Kortagere as respects the march of its laborers to the Sira road: but the condition of the Taluk is better, as it has a large number of wells and much river-irrigation. Colonel Holdsworth has not seen many signs of poverty or of desire for labor: but I think a work should be opened tentatively near Madgere town: Colonel Holdsworth mentioned one that he knew of, a little distance from the town, and has promised to report upon it. It should be carried on like that near to Kortagere, and made a feeder to the Public Works Department works. Doderi and Madgere are the worst parts of the Taluk, and they should be carefully watched by the Special Relief Officer, and works started as soon as he sees any indication of the need of them. At present the march of about 1,500 people to the Sira road seems to have relieved the Taluk of most of its very impoverished inhabitants.

13. *Sira.*—The dry crop has been poor, but there is much well and garden cultivation which employs a great deal of labor. The town is sufficiently relieved by having a Public Works Department Camp on the road, 2 or 3 miles off: the Amildar should be made responsible (in the absence of the Special Relief Officer), for seeing that it is clear of beggars and wanderers, who should all be brought to him by the Police, and sent to the work.

14. I do not at present think that any other Relief Work is needed in the Taluk: but I rely on Lieutenant Mostyn's vigilence to observe the signs of increasing distress, and meanwhile some of the works proposed by the Deputy Commissioner will be examined and the plans got ready, in case it is necessary to afford more employment to crowding applicants.

15. *Chiknaikanhalli.*—This Taluk has several Relief Works going on, both on the Shimoga road, and on the Sira-Mysore road; and there is also the Timmenhalli Tank, just across the border, to which efforts should be made to induce laborers to resort both from this and the Sira Taluks. For the town of Chiknaikanhalli itself, a work is required, and as the road running through it to Huliar was begun last year and has been left unfinished, I think the collection of metal for the bad parts near the town may be undertaken at once to give employment to any of the residents who are in need of relief. It should be put under a competent supervisor, and the Amildar, in subordination to the Special Relief Officer, should be specially responsible for seeing that beggars and wanderers are set to work on it, and all applicants for labor admitted. If the numbers increase, the able-bodied should be marched to some one of the other works proposed by the Deputy Commissioner if the Chief Engineer approves. The Sasal Tank seems likely to be a useful project.

16. *Honawalli.*—There is no large town here, and the Shimoga road, which runs through the Taluk, appears to provide at present for the wants of the population. I propose to add to the charge of Mr. Meiklejohn, Special Relief Officer of this Taluk, the two Hoblis of Turvekere and Dabighatta, which are more accessible from Tiptur than from elsewhere. Mr. Meiklejohn will visit Turvekere as soon as possible, and if he finds that the townspeople are in want of employment, he will propose a work to which they can be admitted. The immediate care of this town and of the work attached to it will be entrusted to the Munsiff, if, as I hope, he is able to undertake it in addition to his other duties.

17. *Kadaba.*—This straggling Taluk is now provided with Relief Works on the Shimoga and the Sira-Mysore roads, and on the Hebbur tank which can absorb at least 1,000 people more than are now employed on it. It has no town of any considerable size now that Turvekere is made over to the Tiptur Circle. I do not think any other works are needed except perhaps for the employment of the poor of Gubbi: Lieutenant Reilly has been requested to report on this point and to visit some of the other proposed works, which if approved can at once be opened in case any need declares itself.

18. *Kunigal.*—There is no Relief Work in this Taluk, but the Deputy Commissioner has proposed several, and some of them lie in the Yediyur direction, which is the worst part of the Taluk. The Special Relief Officer, Lieutenant Peile, has been requested to visit and report on these, and I should be glad to see one of them opened tentatively, to see if labor can be drawn to it. Kunigal town contains a number of poor Mahomedans for whose relief the repair of the Hassan road was undertaken, but on the death of the subordinate officer in charge the work was suddenly stopped. Many of them have gone to the Hebbur tank, but I think it is necessary to open a work near the town, and I propose to start the repair of the breached Yeliur tank, 3 miles off.

19. The list of works proposed by the Deputy Commissioner is appended to this Minute, and all the proposals should be looked into by the Public Works Department, and if approved professionally, can be held in readiness, as a second line of defence, to be opened at once at the Deputy Commissioner's discretion, in case distress sets in more actively. I trust it will be found possible to get a professional opinion on these works without much delay. I took the list three weeks ago to the Superintending Engineer of Roads and Buildings, and he picked out those that looked most promising and instructed the Executive Engineer to visit them, either himself or one of his assistants, and report on their feasibility; but I regret to learn that as yet it has not been found practicable to inspect any one of them.

20. The appended statement shews the works which I propose now to take up under Civil Officers as a tentative measure in addition to the Sira-Mysore road, which is in progress, and to the works of the Public Works Department. They will all be carried out in accordance with the principles laid down in the Kolar Minute. Each will be under a competent supervisor who will be responsible, in subordination to the superior officer over him, for the attendance register, for the classing of coolies, for their discipline and their being kept to work, and for their payment: and the work done on each should be measured up every week by the Taluk Maistri. There will be on each a piecework gang, a B gang, and if necessary a Special gang. If the numbers mount up to, say, over 300, the Public Works Department will be asked if possible to take the work over. Complete plans and estimates should be submitted as soon as possible, and meanwhile the sanction of the Chief Commissioner will be requested to the preliminary allotment of the sums named in the 3rd column of the appended statement.

21. There is no District which causes as much anxiety as Túmkúr, both from its past sufferings and its present condition, but I am glad to record that I have good ground for the confidence that Captain Ludlow, with his staff of experienced and zealous Special Officers, will do all that is humanly possible to work the system that I have laid down in such a way that relief shall be both effectual and sufficient.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Famine Commissioner.

20th February 1878.

List of Civil Relief Works to be started immediately.

Circle.	Name of Work.	Preliminary Sanction.
		Rs.
Túmkúr ...	Enlargement of the Túmkúr Tank.	2,000
Kortagere ...	Repair of small tank near Kortagere to be used as feeder to P. W. D. Works, laborers being drafted across when the numbers exceed 100 ...	1,000
Madgere ...	Work not yet selected, to be used as above	1,000
Chiknaikanhalli	Repair of road near the Town	1,000
Tiptur ...	Work near Turvekere, not yet selected	1,000
Kunigal ...	Yeliur Tank	2,000

Statement of Works to be undertaken in the event of the distress extending and the necessity of work arising.

Hobli.	Village.	Nature of Work.	Object of the Work.	Extent of Earth Work.	Extent of skilled Labor.	Remarks.
			TUMKUR TALUK.			
Urdigeri ...	Midoll ...	Feeder ...	Repairing the feeder of Midol Tank	22,871	5,814	These works are useful and will provide labor for the poor.
Túmkúr ...	Túmkúr ...	do ...	Excavating a feeder from Midoll to the Túmkúr Tank	8,000	2,000	
do ...	Belagumba ...	Tank ...	Repairing Belagumba Tank ...	2,500	800	
Bellavi ...	Dodda Nettagunte	do ...	Repairing the Dodda Nettagunte Tank	2,500	1,000	
Kora ...	Muradagunte ...	do ...	Repairing	2,500	1,000	
do ...	Cholagutta ..	do ...	do	3,000	1,000	
Honnadúke ...	Honasikere ...	..	do	3,000	1,000	
Chailur ...	Huvinakatte ...	Tank ...	do	2,000	1,000	
			KORTAGERE TALUK.			
Taridal ...	Saggere ...	Tank ...	Filling up the breaches and improving the bund.	2,000	1,000	Tank breached 5 years ago; additional land will be brought under cultivation and will provide labor for 15 or 20 villagers.
Kortagere ...	Kortagere ...	Reservoir ..	Constructing ...	3,000	1,000	Necessary for the water supply of the town.
do ...	do ...	Irrigation Channel...	Repairing ...	2,000	800	Additional lands will be brought under cultivation, and will provide labor for the poor.
Kólala ...	Madaga ...	Tank ...	Filling the breach in the bund, &c.	5,000	5,000	Breached long ago; about 200 acres of land will be brought under wet cultivation and will provide labor for all the villagers of the hobli.
Tharidal ...	Ujani ...	do ...	do ...	3,500	5,500	Do do
Chenraydurga ...	Guttahalli ...	do ...	Improving ...	1,000	1,500	An additional extent of about 100 acres of land will be brought under wet cultivation and will provide labor for Chenraydrug and Totlakere Sammat.
Tovinkere ...	Négalala ...	do ...	do ...	2,500	3,500	Additional land will be brought under cultivation and will provide labor for all the villagers of Tovinkere Sammat and part of Totlakere.

Hobli.	Village.	Nature of Work.	Object of the Work.	Extent of earth-Work.	Extent of skilled Labor.	Remarks.
			MADDAGIRI TALUK.			
Dodderi ...	Gubalagunta ...	Tank ...	Improving ...	4,000	9,148	Remunerative to Government and will provide labor to the adjacent villagers.
Hampasandra ...	Kuragodu ...	Do	Repairing ...	1,000	2,000	This will strengthen the tank and provide labor for the poor.
Do ...	Chandandur ...	Do	Do ...	1,000	4,223	This is out of order from a long time and will provide labor for the poor; also remunerative to Government.
Dodderi ...	Burudugunta ...	Do	Do ...	700	1,364	Do do
			CHIKNAYAKANHALLI TALUK.			
Kibbanhalli ...	Sasalu ...	Tank	Constructing ...	10,000	5,000	This work will be a very useful one; in that it will bring upwards of 200 acres of wet land under cultivation and provide labor for upwards of 1,000 coolies per diem. The general cry is that the crops that have just been cut will suffice for more than 3 months. Already there are numbers of ryots, &c, who owing to entire failure and uncultivated land (owing to great numbers of the male members having gone to the Malnad) will be greatly pressed for food during the next three months even. As regards this work, Lieutenant Nicholetts further states that the site for the proposed tank lies in a basin formed by a chain of hills in the shape of a crescent. The general slope is uniform and steep. Height about 20 feet in my opinion: there is no chance whatever of the bund being swept away by a sudden rush of water. The Shanbhog of Sasalu and the Patel of Ajanhalli are so far interested that 12 acres of the surrounding land belong to the former and 18 acres to the latter. The proposed tank is situated about 1 mile from Sasalu, 1½ miles from Ajanhalli, 1 mile from Mukohalli, ¾ of a mile from Soralapur; all of

Hagalvadi ...	Hagalvadi ...	Tank ...	Filling in the breaches and restoring the tank ...	1,500	1,500	which villages it would more or less benefit owing to the great quantity of wet land that could be taken up. In the event of a necessity arising of suddenly having to open a relief work here, upwards of 1,000 coolies could be employed daily. In my opinion there could not be a better site for a tank, and the benefit to Government would be great, *viz.*, about 3,000 per annum.
Chiknayakanhalli ...	Chiknayakanhalli ...	do ...	Deepening ...	1,000	300	One hundred acres of wet land will be brought under cultivation. Labor will be provided for 300 coolies per diem in a very affected part. This tank has become so shallow owing to sand &c., washed down in the course of years, that there is not now sufficient water in it to irrigate the cocoanut gardens immediately below it. Many of the Ryots owing to failure of their crops would be only too glad to avail themselves of this work and labor would be provided for numbers of coolies who almost prefer starvation in their own villages sooner than accept the distance Test: 250 coolies could be occupied on this work per diem.
Do ...	Shettikere ...	do ...	do ...	1,500	100	The above remarks apply to this work also, but labor would be provided for 500 coolies per diem.
Hagalvadi ...	Hagalvadi ...	do ...	do ...	1,000	400	The remarks that apply to the above two works apply also to this; 250 coolies could be employed on this work per diem.
Do ...	Do ...	Main channel to the Tank ...	Repairing ...	1,000	550	There are now so many breaches in this channel that sufficient water cannot be brought into the Tank. This would provide labor for about 200 coolies per diem in a very affected country.
Nittur ...	Handanhalli ..	do ...	Repairing and improving ...	2,000	3 000	There are now so many breaches in this channel that sufficient water cannot be brought into the Tank. This would provide labor for 500 coolies in a very affected neighbourhood.
Dandinsivara ...	Sargehalli ...	Tank ..	Repairing ...	1,000	1,000	Portions of the bund are very narrowed and the rubble sunk into the bed of the Tank. Labor for 200 coolies per diem; district moderately affected.
			SIRA TALUK.			
Nadur ...	Chiksandra ..	do ...	do ...	1,000	4,000	Remunerative to Government and will provide labor for the villagers of Nadur sammat and part of Sira.
Sira ...	Kalkote ...	do ...	do ...	1,000	1,000	Do do
Do ...	Sira ..	do ..	do ...	800	1.200	Remunerative to Government and will provide labor for the poor.
Bukapatna ...	Bukkapatna ...	do ...	do ...	500	4,500	Waste weir washed away during the flood of 1877—78.

Hobli.	Village.	Nature of Work.	Object of the Work.	Extent of Earth Work.	Extent of skilled Labor.	Remarks.
Agrahara ...	Hoildere ...	Dam ...	Constructing a dam across the channel ...	1,500	5,000	Remunerative to Government.
			KUNIGAL TALUK.			
Yediyur ...	Kuntanhalli ...	Tank ...	Repairing ...	500	1,750	Remunerative to Government, and will provide labor for the poor.
Hootridrug ...	Yelliyur ...	do ...	do ...	2,000	2,000	do do
Kunigal ...	Kunigal ...	Irrigation Channel ...	do ...	1,000	1,000	do do
Huliyurdrug ...	Huliyurdrug ...	Tank ...	do ...	1,500	1,000	do do
Yediyur ...	Chendanahalli ...	Anicut and channel ...	do ...	4,000	..	do do
Amruthur ...	Amruthur ...	Feeder for supplying 7 Tanks ...	do ...	1,500	500	do do
			KADABA TALUK.			
Dabbagutta .	Gottikere ...	Tank ...	Repairing and filling in breach ...	5,000	3,500	do do
do ...	Thandaga ...	do ...	do ...	1,200	500	do do
Kullur ...	Kullur ...	do ...	Repairing ...	3,000	2,000	do do
do ...	Sampige ...	do ..	do ...	3,000	2,000	do do
Kadaba ...	Kadaba ...	Tank and Anicut ..	do ...	1,500	500	do do
Hebbur ...	Kannukupa ...	Tank ...	do ...	2,500	500	do do
Chittanahalli ...	Chittanahalli ...	Tank ...	do ...	1,500	500	do do
do ...	Thoilahalli ...	do ...	do ...	2,500	1,000	do de
do ...	Chengavi ...	do ...	do ...	3,000	1,000	do do
Gubbi ...	Gubbi ...	do ...	do ...	1,000	500	For strengthening the bund: will provide labor for the poor.
			HONNAVALLI TALUK.			
Tiptur ...	Kurdi ...	Feeding channel ...	Repairing ...	1,700	300	This is the clearing out of an old feeding channel to the Kurdi Tank, owing to the stoppage of which the tank does not fill, more so often are as readily as formerly.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department,
2nd March 1878.

Ishanur	Arluguppah	Tank	Repairing of the breach, &c.	..	2,000	1 000	The land breached this year, and consequently several khandis of rice land can no longer be cultivated.
Hallúrike	Alur	do	do	..	600	100	Tanks breached last year only, consequently some 40 acres of wet land cannot be cultivated.
Hundankere	Yellanhalli	do	do	...	3,000	1,000	Work not recommended except that it would give relief labor in a likely to be distressed part of the taluk: if useful works can be found in the Hadyar Taluk, should not advise this being taken on hand
do	Odergub	do	Repairing	...	2,000	1,000	Remunerative to Government, and will provide labor for the Poor.
Nonavinkere	Vighira sante	Tank	do	...	2,500	1 500	do
do	Nonavinkere	Ano	do	...	1,000	5,000	do

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 2nd March 1878.

No. 3101, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner has received and read this careful report of the Tumkur District with much satisfaction. The impression formed by the Famine Commissioner of the prospects of the District is on the whole favorable, and he thinks, though the crop in parts was poor, that there is on the whole food enough for the population. All that is necessary is to provide for the poorer classes by continuing the works in progress and by opening up a few new works, chiefly in the neighbourhood of the larger towns. For these latter works, pending submission of regular plans and estimates, a preliminary grant of Rs. 8,000, allotted as per margin, is sanctioned, debitable to the 44th lakh grant of 3rd December 1877. The Deputy Commissioner should at once start the works indicated by the Famine Commissioner, reporting his proceedings and stating in detail what arrangements he has made for the proper supervision of each, and plans and estimates should be forthcoming as soon as possible, when formal sanction will be accorded.

Tumkur Taluk	...	Rs. 2,000
Kortagere ,,	...	,, 1,000
Madgere ,,	...	,, 1,000
Chiknaikanhalli Taluk	...	,, 1,000
Tiptur ...	...	,, 1,000
Kunigal ... ,,	...	,, 2,000
Total Rs.		8,000

2. The Deputy Commissioner should carefully watch the demand for labor and should be prepared with plans and estimates for further works if occasion should arise. Attention is also drawn to the Kolar Minute circulated with the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 2907, dated 16th February 1878, and to the necessity of always having a fresh work ready to replace a work completed.

3. This Minute will be forwarded to the Chief Engineer, with special reference to para 19. It is believed the Chief Engineer is preparing, not only for Tumkur, but for all the affected Districts, a list of suitable relief works which can be opened out, should the smaller works now tentatively started prove that the need for employment is likely to be great.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.
,, Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
,, Chief Engineer of Mysore.

CIRCULAR No. 75, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND MARCH 1878.

ORDER.—In order to prevent the recurrence of an unfortunate mis-understanding that has occurred lately, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to issue the following orders for the guidance of all Civil and Public Works Department Officers.

2. If an Executive Engineer finds that the subordinate officer in direct charge of a Relief Work has fallen sick or died, and if he has no competent officer under whose care the work can be carried on, he should not suddenly close that work, turning the people adrift, but should report to the Deputy Commissioner that he is unable to carry it on and should request him to take it over as a Civil Relief Work, and should make shift in some way or other to continue making the payments to the laborers until the work is so taken over.

3. The Deputy Commissioner, on receiving such intimation, should issue immediate orders to the Special Relief Officer or the Amildar of the Taluk, if there is no Special Relief Officer, to take charge of the laborers, and should appoint a Supervisor to carry on the work, and should take it over as a Civil Relief Work until such time as the Executive Engineer has a subordinate available for its management and can again receive it into his own charge.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The Chief Engineer of Mysore (with 40 spare copies.)
,, Commissioners of Divisions.
,, Deputy Commissioners of Districts (with 10 spare copies for distribution.)
,, Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 5th March 1878.

No. 3284.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 4th March 1878.

From

The Addl. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,
Famine Department.

To

S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., C. S. I.,
Addl. Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I am directed to submit herewith a copy of Notification No. 3204 of the 28th ultimo, replacing the services of Major A. McLeod Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, and Captain W. Chard, 7th Foot, Royal Fusiliers, at the disposal of the Government of India, and to state that they have been directed to return to their own Presidencies.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

READ—

Report from the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar, on the condition of the Tarikere Taluk, Kadur District, No. A. 2, dated 31st January 1878, stating 25 villages in the extreme east of the Taluk on the Chitaldrug frontier are distressed, and proposing as a Relief Work, either the Repair of the Hiri-Nallur Tank, or the improvement of the road from Hosdrug to Ajampur, described as in very bad condition.

Docket No. 73 C, dated 26th February 1878, from the Offg. Chief Engineer of Mysore, forwarding extract from his Diary, dated 24th idem, and stating he is unable to say whether the Hiri-Nallur Tank would be more suitable for a Relief Work than the Ajampur-Hosdrug road, but considers the road the better situated and advocates starting work immediately.

No. 3285, DATED BANGALORE, 5TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—Major Hill and Major Moncrieff are agreed that there is no chance of distress in the immediate neighbourhood of Ajampur, but eastward and towards Hosdrug, the people have had very inferior crops. Major Moncrieff saw no actual suffering, but recommends opening as a Civil Relief Work, the repairs of the Hosdrug-Ajampur Road from the Chitaldrug frontier to about 5 miles from Ajampur. The road is in bad order and passes through the distressed tract.

2. The Chief Commissioner sanctions the Chief Engineer's proposal, and the Deputy Commissioner will be good enough at once to start the work, on the principles laid down in the Kolar and Tumkur Minutes, reporting whom he has appointed as Supervisor, and what instructions he has given to secure the proper paying and classing of the coolies, and a fair out-turn of work. As soon as the work is fairly begun, a full report should be submitted. If the numbers rise above 300, the fact should be immediately reported, stating the class of coolies, with a view to the Public Works Department taking the work over, if possible.

3. As a preliminary sanction, Rs. 1,000 are allotted to the work debitable to the 44th lakh grant of 3rd December 1877, but a regular estimate should be early sent up for formal sanction.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division.
" Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
" Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, (with a request he will report on the part of the Hosdrug Road within his frontier).
" Chief Engineer of Mysore.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department,
14th March 1878.

Cir. No. 82

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 14th March 1878.

To

The Commissioners of Divisions.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
All Special Relief Officers.

SIR,

In substitution of Weekly Return No. 11 for Civil Relief Works laid down by this office Circular No. 21 of the 15th November 1877, I am directed to request that the Weekly Report on Civil Relief Works may in future be submitted in the accompanying form.

2. The example is merely intended as a guide regarding the manner of filling in the form and is purposely wrong in detail.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

No. II.

Report on Civil Relief Works in the Taluk of for the Week ending Saturday, the of 1878.

No. of Work.	Name of Work.	Name of Supervising Officer in actual charge of the work, with rank and pay.	Total Amount sanctioned for the Work.	Amount expended to date of last report.	Total number of laborers employed during the week.											Total Expenditure of the week on labor			No. of children under 7	Expenditure under column 21.			Expenditure under all other heads, Establishment, Contingencies, Hospital, &c.	Grand Total Expenditure of the week.	Prices of grain in lbs per rupee at the work.		Remarks
					Full Task or Piece Work Gangs.				B. Gangs.				Special Gangs.														
					Men.	Women.	Children above 7.	Rate.	Men.	Women.	Children above 7.	Rate.	Men.	Women.	Children above 7	Rate.	Full task or piece work Gangs	B Gangs	Special Gangs		Kind.	Cash	Establishment, &c.			Sold at this	Kept	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

N. B.—1. The figures in columns 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 21 should be the total of the figures for the six or seven days of the week, and it should be stated in the column of remarks whether the laborers were employed for 6 or 7 days during the week. The daily average will be struck in the Additional Secretary's Office.

2. Works on which no laborers were employed during the week should not be entered in the statement.

3. Explanation of expenditure under column 25, should be entered in the column of remarks, and should include Mastrs, Writers, Gangsmen, &c.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 21st March 1878.

No. 3624.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 21st March 1878.

From

The Addl. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,
Famine Department.

To

S. C. BAYLEY ESQ., C. S. I.,
Addl. Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department,
CALCUTTA.

Sir,

I am directed to report for the information of the Government of India that 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Sheriff of the Bengal Medical Establishment has been directed to return to his own Presidency and report himself to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Calcutta, he being too ill for further duty.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Yourmost obedient Servant,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

No. 3647.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 21st March 1878.

From

The Addl. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,
Famine Department.

To

S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., C. S. I.,
Addl. Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter No. 1126 of the 1st February 1878, sanctioning an allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem to Surgeon M. Robinson while employed on famine duty, I am directed to report, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, that, on the urgent requisition of the Madras Government in the Military Department the services of Surgeon M. Robinson have been replaced at the disposal of that Government, and that instead Surgeon E. Ferraud has been made available for service in this Province.

2. Surgeon E. Ferrand has been appointed to the charge of the Bangalore Famine Relief Camps and Hospitals *vice* Surgeon M. Robinson, and will draw the same allowance as that sanctioned for his predecessor.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 21st March 1878.

READ—

Letter No. 5341, dated 20th February 1878, from the Deputy Accountant General of Mysore, requesting with reference to the starting of civil relief works, that Civil Officers be reminded to draw no funds for Relief Works from the Treasury except through the local Executive Engineer, acting only as disbursers of the Public Works Department, and submitting to that Department all accounts of their outlay as directed in para 5 of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1169, dated 14th January 1877.

From the Offg. Chief Engineer of Mysore, To the Additional Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, No. 86 C., dated Camp Chellakere, 4th March 1878.

In reply to his No. 3161 of the 28th ultimo, has the honor to inform him that there is an Executive Engineer's Head-quarters in every District of Mysore, and whether these officers are employed on tanks or roads is immaterial. They can always furnish the Deputy Commissioners with funds. But to prevent difficulties, the Deputy Commissioners should be careful to let Executive Engineers know each month what funds are needed for the month following, and all transactions should be made between the Deputy Commissioners and the Executive Engineers and not between subordinates of either branch. There are no *Taluk* Public Works Officers in a position to supply civil officers, but one and the other alike must apply to their immediate heads.

The names of Executive Engineers in the various Districts are well known to Deputy Commissioners. They are as follow :—

Bangaloro	..	..	..	Major Fraser, R. E.
Kolar	..	..	..	Lieutenant Kensington, R. E.
Túmkúr	..	..	..	Captain Purchas.
Mysore	..	..	..	Mr. Dobbs.
Hassan	..	..	.	Mr. Rigg.
Shimoga	..	..	..	Mr. Stoddard.
Kadur	..	..	..	Mr. Clift.
Chitaldroog	..	..	..	Mr. Bayly.

No. 3623 F. DATED BANGALORE, 21ST MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The attention of Deputy Commissioners of Districts is called to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 840, dated 1st November 1877, and as suggested by the Chief Engineer, they should be careful to let Executive Engineers know each month what funds are needed for the month following, and correspond on the subject direct with the Executive Engineers of their Districts. The Chief Engineer will arrange for prompt compliance on the part of the Executive Engineers.

2. All expenditure on Relief Works, will in accordance with previous orders, be accounted for to the Department Public Works.

3. Deputy Commissioners will communicate to the Executive Engineer of the District the starting or closing of any Civil Relief Work.

4. Nothing in these orders will justify stoppage of a work or non-payment of relief laborers for any question of form.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners, of Districts.
" Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 23rd March 1878.

READ—

Report, Circuit No. 1, dated 14th January 1878, from the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar, bringing to notice that the jola in Eastern Chitaldrug proved a very short crop, especially in the Hosdrug Hobli, and that though the tur and gram were average crops, they were not sown to any extent; and stating distress may again prevail among the purely laboring class and those ryots who have not cultivated half their fields. Thinks Famine is not yet over.

Report, Circuit No. 3, dated 22nd January 1878, from the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar, stating that the condition and prospects of the ryots of the Chitaldrug Taluk are better than those of Hosdrug, they having had good crops; the same number of wandering poor were not met with on the roads as in the Chennagiri and Hosdrug Taluks and, except for the virulent and fatal fever prevailing, distress was not found.

Report, Circuit No. 5, dated 28th January 1878, from the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar, on the Hiriyur Taluk, representing that poverty still exists in Hiriyur and its neighbourhood, but that on the whole the ryots have had fair crops, except in Matted Hobli.

Report, Circuit No. 6, dated 29th January 1878, from the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar, on the Budihal Taluk, stating the Timlapur Tank would be a good Relief Work for Huliyar Town after the Vaisakh crop is reaped; that a good deal of land was lying waste, though in parts the crops had been fair; and that the Budihal Hobli appeared to have suffered most.

Report, Circuit No. 12, dated 16th February 1878, from the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar, on the Doderi Taluk, stating the prospects there are on the whole good, and the food supply is sufficient, and that the portion of the Taluk which suffered most was the tract north of Naikanhatti; for the present, the Doderi Feeder work meets any demand for employment, but suggesting the Rekalgeri project, north-west of Naikanhatti, when the Doderi work is completed.

Report, Circuit No. 16, dated 26th February 1878, from the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar, on the Kankuppa Taluk, intimating that the ryots have generally had good crops, but that the Bedar villages will require attention and that labor should be provided as soon as needed, and suggesting the Hoskeri Tank as a suitable Relief Work.

Letter No. 454—1641, dated 5th March 1878, from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, reporting on Civil Relief Works for the Chitaldrug District in reply to Circular No. 62, dated 25th January 1878.

Note by the Officiating Chief Engineer on Relief Works in Chitaldrug, dated 1st March 1878.

To-day I have had a conference with Major Armstrong, the Deputy Commissioner, regarding the works available for relief purposes in the various Talukas of this District. They are as follow:—

1. *Chitaldrug.*—There are only two places in this Taluk where distress is to be feared, *viz*: the large village of Turnur (or Tocravnoor in the old map,) and the Talya Hobli in the S. W.—Turnur is 12 miles N. of Chitaldrug. Major Armstrong can suggest no good Relief Work for it. About 10 miles to the north and east of it the Rekalgeri Feeder might be dug in the Kankuppa and Doderi Taluks. It will be alluded to further on. About 5 miles west of Talya village and much nearer some parts of the Hobli is the Holalkere-Hosdrug Road to be alluded to in describing the Hosdrug Taluk.

2. *Davangere.*—Through the heart of this Taluk from end to end runs the road from Chitaldrug to Harihar. About 1,000 coolies are now employed on it. At right angles to this is the road from Anagod to Holalkere and Hosdrug which requires gravelling. On the south of the Taluk and just east of this road is the Huchwanhalli tank. About 300 coolies are now employed repairing a breach here (a regularly sanctioned work,) and Major Armstrong is in the habit of sending to this tank all the paupers of the Taluk. About 4 miles north east of Davangere town (population 6,500) is the breached Kodagi tank, and 3 miles east of Anagod and close to the Chitaldrug road is the breached Hebbal tank. Both of these can be taken up if required. From Harihar town (population 5,000) there is the road to the Bellary frontier which should be repaired. This is perhaps the only poor part of the Taluk which is every-well supplied with works.

3. *Kankuppa.*—In this Taluk live a number of Bodars and other lawless tribes who give some trouble. They inhabit the village of Jagalur about the middle of the Taluk, and Major Armstrong says there is distress among them. Past the west of the village and the whole width of the Taluk runs the north road from Chitaldrug to the Bellary District. Work could be done on it anywhere. On the edge of this road 7 miles north of Jagalur is the breached Hosakere tank to be restored.

4. *Doderi.*—The Department of Public Works has work going on over this Taluk enough for all its wants at present. The Deputy Commissioner says there is no distress in what was formerly the Molkalmuru Taluk, north of Bomgondankere. There is work to be done at Hangal on irrigation channels, and Mr. Bayly, the Executive Engineer, would be glad to move up to it the 450 coolies now employed 12 miles south of it at Bomgondankere, breaking metal on the Bellary road. This road runs through the length of the Taluk and work could be taken up anywhere on it if wanted. On this road 5½ miles south of Chalakere is the Doderi Feeder, on which about 1,000 coolies are now employed on Relief Work. Major Armstrong says there may be distress about Naikanhatti, 8 miles west of Talak and 12 north-west of Chalakere. There is a Department of Public Works project, the Rekalgeri tank feeder, about 5 miles to the north of this. The line is marked out and it might be begun at any time, but it is a large project and I doubt if it should be started so late as this. I shall make further inquiries about it.

5. *Paugarh.*—The distressed part of this Taluk is near the town of Paugarh and about the middle of the Taluk. The Kotaguda and two other tanks are now being repaired by the Department of Public Works and more than 700 employed. There is a road most important to make from Paugarh and Chalakere, and other tanks require repair. There is therefore abundant suitable work in this Taluk.

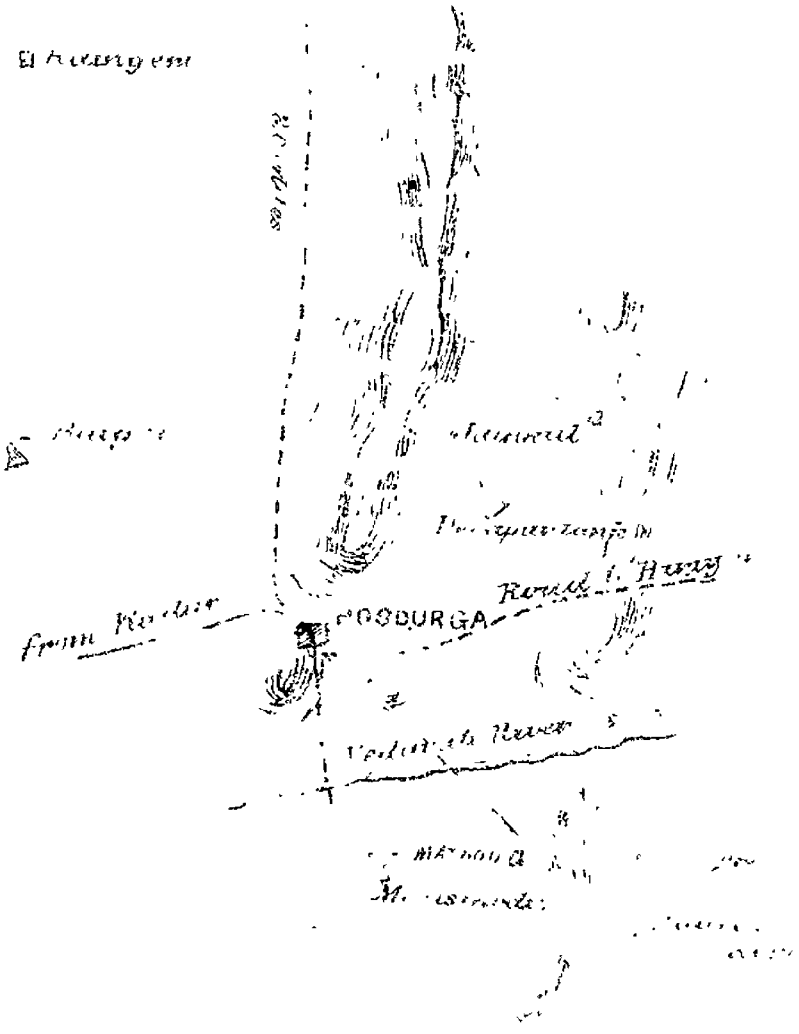
6. *Hiriyur.*—About 500 coolies are employed near Yerrabahalli and as many more near Hiriyur itself on the Hiriyur-Bellary road. There is profitable work to be done, gravelling the new road from Hosdrug to Hiriyur. The Deputy Commissioner fears there may be distress at Javangondanhalli half way between Hiriyur and Sira. Work can be given on that road. Major Armstrong thinks these works sufficient for the Taluk, except for the Mattod Hobli, which will be considered further on, along with Hosdrug.

7. *Budihal.*—The great Public Work in this Taluk is the Timmanhalli tank. Most unfortunately it is unpopular with the coolies, and they cannot be induced to stay there in large numbers. It is a large scheme on which 3,000 could well be employed. There are not now 600, and I fear when the famine is over it will remain an incomplete fragment. For this reason I have urged on Revenue Officers to send as many as they can to Timmanhalli and it would be injudicious to open out any other large work near. Capt. Macintire has pauper labor employed on the Huliyar-Hiriyur road ; close to Huliyar also is the Timlapur tank the repairs of which have been pressed on me. I have seen the work and consider it well suited for famine labor only if an officer were in constant charge and considerable numbers could be commanded. If work were opened here the coolies would desert from Timmanhalli, and I could only approve of the one being started on the condition that the other should be finally closed. I am unwilling to close the Timmanhalli work, and am yet in hopes that some labor may be sent to it from Tumkur.

Close to Budihal town itself (2½ miles) is the Hegeri tank bund giving work, if required, Capt. Macintire says ; and 6 miles south of Budihal is the Yenigiri tank bund, another suitable work.

8. Lastly, there is the *Hosdrug* Taluk with which should be considered the Mattod Hobli of Hiriyur.

The Taluk is 40 miles long. The distress is in the southern half from Ramgiri southwards. The Hoblis of Hosdrug, Baigur, and Jainkal are mentioned as especially bad. Ragi is selling now at from 10 to 12 seers to the rupee in Hosdrug, but they say it is all imported, and that in the Taluk itself the crop has failed. There are two unfinished roads leading from Hosdrug to Holalkere and Hiriyur, Relief Works of last year. Besides these there is the Devapur breached tank, mentioned by Major Hill, and in the Mattod Hobli, the Nerlkere, Badinakere, and Menisinodu tanks. These should afford abundant labor for the poor of this Taluk. The lie of the hills rather breaks it up into detached pieces. The Jainkal people could not easily go across to the Holalkere road, although the distance in a direct line is not great.



This completes the Taluks of Chitaldrug. My opinion is that in Hosdrug alone is there any necessity for putting in hand fresh Relief Works just now, and I think they should be commenced there at once.

Captain Macintire agreed with me that if the Menisinodu tank was a good one for the purpose we should begin with that, and see whether it attracts labor. It is well placed for inspection, close to the Budihal road. It is 4 miles from Mattod. The other two tanks in that Hobli are no doubt nearer Mattod but they are in a remote corner and across the hills. If numbers come at all to the Menisinodu tank I think work should be opened without delay on the two roads from Hosdrug to Hiriyur and Holalkere. They are both useful lines, especially the former which is in the direct line from Shimoga and Kadur eastward, and which leads to the Hiriyur bridge over the Vedavati. This river is not bridged on the Budihal-Hosdrug road, and traffic between these two places goes in the monsoon round

by Hiriyur. The Vedavati is no hindrance at this season, and the Mattod coolies could anywhere cross it to work on the Hiriyur road. Major Armstrong told me he had no one at present whom he could put in charge of works in Hosdrug, but he knew of a Mr. Johnson, a trustworthy man, whom he thought he could engage temporarily for about Rs. 60, and who has had experience in Relief Works. I think he should be told to take him on at once, and begin work without waiting for the submission and sanction of estimates. If as I believe there are a considerable number of poor in this tract only half fed, the sooner we employ them the better return we shall get for our money. Should large numbers flock to the works I would propose to put an Assistant Engineer at Hosdrug and work might be carried on on both roads simultaneously.

No. 3365 F., DATED BANGALORE, 23RD MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The opinion of the Chief Engineer based on a careful inspection of the greater part of the Chitaldrug District confirms that previously formed by the Famine Commissioner, that the 4 North Western Taluks of the District are fairly well off, and that severe distress is confined to the 4 South Eastern Taluks. Major Moncrieff further holds that the works which are now in progress or which are ready to be taken up are sufficient to provide all the Relief required, except only in the Hosdrug Taluk and in the Mattod Hobli, in which new works are at once to be opened.

2. The following summary contains the decision of the Chief Commissioner on the proposals of the Chief Engineer and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, and shews what works are now in progress, and what works may be undertaken, if necessity arises, in each Taluk of the District.

3. The four North Western Taluks are Davangere, Kankuppa, Chitaldrug, and Doderi. These require to be treated differently from the other part of the District, because it is believed that any distress there existing is local and moderate.

I. *Davangere.*—The works in progress are the Chitaldrug-Harihar Road under the Local Fund Assistant Engineer and the Huchanhalli tank under the Taluk Maistri. The Deputy Commissioner proposes as additional works the Hebbal Tank near Anagod, and the Anagod-Holalkere road ; and these the Chief Engineer approves. The estimates and plans of these works may be prepared, but the Hebbal tank should not be begun without special sanction, which will be given if the Deputy Commissioner shews cause for believing that it is needed. The lower part of the Anagod-Holalkere road may be put in hand if the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that it is needed for the Relief of the Talia Hobli, but not otherwise. The other works proposed by the Deputy Commissioner (the Chitaldrug-Dumi road and the Kadaji Tank) do not seem to be required at present.

II. *Kankuppa.*—The Hosakere tank has been started by the Deputy Commissioner (under the Taluk Maistri) in anticipation of sanction, and the experience of a few days will shew whether it draws labor or not. The road from Chitaldrug to Kankuppa and Northwards can be put in hand, but it is not an important road and should not be started unless it is absolutely necessary. If the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied of the need, he can begin a section of it near Kankuppa and Jagalur, but he should not open more than one party without preliminary sanction ; but should wait to observe the effect of this commencement, and the number and condition of the people who come to the work.

III. *Chitaldrug.*—No work is now going on. The Deputy Commissioner proposes the Chitaldrug-Chelakere and the Chitaldrug-Dumi roads, and these were approved by the Chief Engineer. It seems very doubtful if any Relief is required

in this Taluk at all, beyond that already provided, see (I,) for the Talia Hobli, and no work is now sanctioned in consequence. If Major Armstrong considers it necessary hereafter to start either of the roads he proposes, he should apply for fresh permission stating his reasons.

IV. *Doderi.*—The Doderi feeder and the Irrigation Channels near Hangal appear to afford sufficient relief, and the Chief Engineer's further proposals regarding the Rekalgeri feeder will be awaited. Major Armstrong should report if he thinks the laborers at Bomgondankere can be moved to Hangal, and if he sees no objection, he should carry out the move in conjunction with the P. W. D. Officers.

4. Next come the four more seriously affected Taluks.

V. *Paugarh.*—There are three Tanks at work under the Public Works Department, two at Kotaguda and one at Baidnur, and there are other Tanks which can be taken up when these are completed. Mr. Ebden, the Special Relief Officer, has a Relief Work on the Paugarh-Bellary road, and the road from Paugarh to Chelakere is very important, and it is understood that the Chief Engineer is prepared to start this if advised of its necessity. No other Relief Works are required to be taken in hand by the Civil Department: all that is necessary is that Mr. Ebden should keep the Executive Engineer Mr. Bayly informed of his wishes, and his views as to the state of the country.

VI. *Hiriyur (omitting Mattod).*—There are two parties at work under the Public Works Department on the Hiriyur-Chelakere road, and the Chief Engineer is prepared on being requested by the Deputy Commissioner to start another party on the Hiriyur-Sira road. If necessary, a party can be employed under Civil superintendence on the Huliar road to relieve the town of Hiriyur, but this question awaits a further report from the Deputy Commissioner.

Mattod Hobli.—The Deputy Commissioner proposes 4 tanks—

1 Badinkere.
2 Mensindavu.
3 Nirralkere.
4 Hupnaikanhallikere.

and he states that he has already started No. 1. The Chief Engineer appears to approve of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 (though he prefers No. 2) and they may therefore all be provisionally sanctioned, but plans and estimates should be submitted at once, and the Deputy Commissioner should act cautiously not opening a second work till he sees how the first has drawn. The appointment of Mr. Johnson as Supervisor will be sanctioned if the Deputy Commissioner reports that he wishes for it.

VII. *Budihal.*—Here the Public Works Department have the Timmanhalli Tank and the Special Relief Officer has a Special party admitted only by ticket on the Huliar-Hiriyur road. Captain Macintire, the Special Relief Officer, proposes to repair the Hegari Tank near Budihal town: and if he is satisfied that such a work is needed to give Local Relief, the Chief Commissioner authorizes him to begin it, but the plan and estimate should be prepared at once. The Deputy Commissioner further proposes the Yenigeri Tank, the Paprajanakere Tank, and the feeder to the Wingalapur Tank. No sanction can be given to these proposals till the locality of the places and the character of the works are known.

VIII. *Hosdrug.*—Both the Chief Engineer and the Deputy Commissioner propose undertaking the Hosdrug-Hiriyur and the Hosdrug-Holalkere roads: and afterwards, if necessary, the Devapur Tank: and it is understood that a Departmental Officer will be sent by the Chief Engineer to supervise these works. This may be sanctioned.

5. Pending the submission of regular estimates, a preliminary sanction is given by the Chief Commissioner to certain sums (below) for each of the works approved of in the above paras.

Taluk.	Name of Civil Relief Work sanctioned by Chief Commissioner.	Amount of Preliminary Sanction.
		Rs.
Davangere	Road, Anagod to Holalkere ...	500
Kankuppa...	Hosakere Tank	1,000
	Road, Chitaldrug to Kankuppa and Ujani	500
Budihal	Hegari Tank	500
Hosdrug	Hosdrug-Hiriyur Road	500
	Hosdrug-Holalkere	1,000
	Devajpur Tank	500
Hiriyur—Mattod Hobli ...	Badinakere...	1,000
	Mensinadavu	1,000

6. In the above named Taluks the Deputy Commissioner has received authority to open Relief Works whenever he sees necessity for so doing. But he should at once report having done so to the Additional Secretary sending full information as to the causes which have led him to take the step.

7. Major Armstrong seems to have overlooked the orders which have been frequently issued in the Famine Department regarding the appointment of a Supervisor to each Civil Relief Work. He has put his works under the Taluk Maistri who is precisely the one official under whom they should never be placed. They should be put under a capable officer of the rank of Police Sub-Inspector or Taluk Peshkar or Munshi, who should receive an additional allowance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 a month for this duty. The business of the Taluk Maistri is to be a check on this Supervisor by measuring up his work every week. The Deputy Commissioner is requested therefore to carry out these instructions at once and to report the name and rank of the official under whom each Civil Relief Work is placed.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
" Commissioner, Nagar Division.
" Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District.
" " " Túmkúr District.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
" Special Relief Officers in the Chitaldrug District.
" " " Túmkúr District.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department,
25th March 1878.

Cir. No. 85.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 25th March 1878.

To

The Commissioners of Divisions.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
All Special Relief Officers.

SIR,

It having come to the Chief Commissioner's notice that in some Districts three pies in cash have been paid to recipients of the village grain dole, I am directed to inform you that Circular No. 72 of the 19th February 1878 gives no authority for this proceeding and that the payment should be stopped. Nothing in excess of the grain dole laid down in the Circular quoted can be allowed.

2. Ragi may be given instead of rice if cheaper.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

No. 3766.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 25th March 1878.

From

The Addl. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,
Famine Department.

To

S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., C. S. I.,
Addl. Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I am directed to report, for the information of the Government of India, that the health of Mr. Assistant Apothecary Heathcock of the Bengal Medical Establishment being unequal to further services in this Province, he has been permitted to return to his own Presidency and report himself to the Surgeon General, I. M. D., Calcutta.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 26th March 1878.

CIR. No. 84.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 26th March 1878.

To

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and all Special Relief Officers.

SIR,

I am directed to call your attention to para 6 of Circular No. 72 of the 19th ultimo by which you were instructed to note in your weekly Diary the results of your enquiry regarding Register A. The information should be given in the form of a statement as under:—

Hobli.	No. in receipt of Grain Dole during the week ending—				Total No. of Persons last week.	Explanation of Increase or Decrease.	Expenditure during the week ending—	Kind and Price of grain.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 27th March 1878.

No. 3788, DATED BANGALORE, 27TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER.—In consultation with the Famine Commissioner, the Chief Engineer has recommended that the laborers at the Jala Relief Works should be limited to one thousand, any surplus being drafted to the Railway Works at Kumbalgud. Captain Mander will accordingly take immediate steps to transfer to Kumbalgud all who live in the Jala Camp, with the exception of old and useless people of the B class and of weakly people of the Special class. The people should be moved in gangs of not more than 500 at a time. They will receive a day's pay to start with, an evening meal at the Pettah Relief Camp, and a morning meal next day at the Distillery, and Captain Mander will take care that Mr. Bride and Mr. Ozanne receive sufficient notice of when each gang may be expected. Before the gangs leave, lists should be made shewing the Hoblis and Villages to which the people belong in the DodBallapur Taluk. The lists should be sent to Mr. MacLean who will watch these villages and see whether the people return from the works.

2. After the numbers have thus been reduced, the officer in charge of the work, Mr. Mellor, will be authorized to receive (1) all applicants who are feeble and emaciated, and (2) all persons sent with tickets by Relief Officers. But able-bodied applicants he will not receive but will direct them to resort to Captain Mander, at Yelahanka, who will forward them to the Railway. If the numbers on the Jala work increase, they should from time to time be sifted by Captain Mander and the stronger laborers marched off to the Railway.

3. Captain Cowie will make similar arrangements at the Bhadram Tank, transferring his Campers through Captain Mander to the Railway Works, Captain Mander arranging for them in the manner laid down for the Jala people. The first draft from Jala should be got away before the Bhadram gangs arrive.

4. The same arrangements will be made by Mr. MacLean at DodBallapur. All weak and emaciated people will be admitted by special ticket to the civil work (metal collection) on the road to Yelahanka: but all able-bodied coolies now entertained should be forwarded to Captain Mander at Yelahanka to be drafted on to the Railway, and all new able-bodied applicants who may appear in future should be treated in the same way.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
„ Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Dy. Commissioner, Bangalore District.
E. C. Ozanne Esq., Bo. c. s., Special Relief Officer, Kengeri.
The Special Relief Officer, Yelahanka Circle.
„ Do DodBallapur Taluk.
„ Do Devanhalli Taluk.
Surgeon E. Ferrand, in Charge of Pettah Camp.
The Supervisor, Abkari Distillery, Bangalore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department,
27th March 1878.

READ—

Docket No. 691 of the 27th February 1878 from Major R. A. Cole, forwarding a letter dated 25th idem from Rai Bahadur A. Narrainsawmy Moodeliar, intimating the provision he proposes to make for Orphans entrusted to his care.

Letter dated 11th March 1878 from Rai Bahadur A. Narrainsawmy Moodeliar, requesting 30 additional Orphans.

The following Note by the Famine Commissioner, dated 23rd March 1878.

I visited this Orphanage to-day with Mr. Wingate and was well satisfied with the appearance of the children and the arrangements of the house. The children number 34 and there is plenty of room for 30 more. I think the additional 30 may safely be given if Mr. Narrainsawmy Moodeliar will agree to establish the Orphanage under the following conditions :—

(1.) A Bond to be executed placing the house and Rs. 20,000 in trust for the use of the Orphans, the Trustees being, I should say, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, the Director of Public Instruction, and a Native Gentleman of the Town to be selected by the endower. Provision should be made for filling up the 2 former places when the administration is assumed by the Raja.

(2.) The Orphanage to be looked on as an Aided School and inspected from time to time by the Director of Public Instruction.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Famine Commissioner.

23rd March 1878.

No. 3789 F., DATED BANGALORE, 27TH MARCH 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—A copy of the Famine Commissioner's Note should be sent to Rai Bahadur A. Narrainsawmy Moodeliar and he should be asked if he is willing to execute a bond for placing the house now occupied by the orphans already under his care and a sum of Rs. 20,000 in trust for the use of Famine Orphans, the Trustees being the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, the Director of Public Instruction and a Native Gentleman of the Town to be selected by Rai Bahadur Narrainsawmy Moodeliar. Rai Bahadur Narrainsawmy Moodeliar should also state whether he will consent that the Orphanage should be regarded as an Aided School and be inspected from time to time by the Director of Public Instruction.

2. On these conditions the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the 30 additional orphans asked for may be given.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department.
" Director of Public Instruction in Mysore.
Rai Bahadur A. Narrainsawmy Moodeliar.
The Surgeon E. Ferrand, in charge of Pettah Relief Camp.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 29th March 1878.

No. 3787.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 28th March 1878.

From

The Addl. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,
Famine Department.

To

S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., C. S. I.,
Addl. Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith copy of the Notification No. 3797 of the 26th instant replacing the services of Lieutenant E. G. Reilly. 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Government of India, and to state that he has been allowed to return to his Presidency at his own request.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

No. 3881.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 29th March 1878.

From

The Addl. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,
Famine Department.

To

S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., C. S. I.,
Addl. Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department,
SIMLA.

SIR,

I am directed to solicit the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to the appointment of Mr. A. Salmon as a Special Famine Relief Officer in this Province on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, and to the grant to him of travelling allowance at the rate of 8 annas per mile for journeys by road over the prescribed running of 10 miles, involving a change of camp, on his Bills being countersigned by the Famine Commissioner.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 30th March 1878.

No. 3773.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 30*th March* 1878.

From

The Addl. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department.

To

S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., C. S. I.,
Addl. Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,
CALCUTTA.

Sir,

In advertence to your No. 1120, dated 30th January 1878, I am directed to forward a Memorandum by the Famine Commissioner containing the statistics of cultivated area and estimated produce for all the Talukas now considered to be affected by Famine in any degree, together with the conclusions drawn by that Officer from those figures. The Memo was drawn up on the 23rd February, but it has been delayed through various causes, and has been subjected to some alterations and additions while passing through the Press.

2. The Chief Commissioner is inclined to accept the conclusion come to in the last para of the Memo, *viz.*, that no revival of acute distress is to be expected, and that a liberal system of works will be sufficient to provide almost all the Relief that is likely to be needed.

3. It will probably be convenient to the Government of India that a forecast should be made to shew what, if these anticipations are realized, is likely to be the number of people to whom Relief will be given, and what the cost of that Relief, until the time when the famine may be declared to be at an end.

4. The table in the margin shews the numbers on Relief during the earlier months of 1877 and the increase from month to month. The increase was very great during March and again during July, and much slighter in the other months. It is obvious, however, that these figures have little value as a precedent. Not only were the conditions of the people and the prospects of the season widely different, but, from circumstances which need only be referred to here, the relief of distressed people by employment on works did not receive its full development, and the numbers on Works fell while those on Gratuitous Relief increased.

	Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.	Total.	Increase.
3rd March ...	64,000	23,300	87,300	...
31st March...	87,400	58,000	145,400	58,100
28th April ...	65,200	87,700	150,900	5,500
2nd June ...	58,500	108,500	167,000	16,100
30th June ...	49,800	120,500	170,300	3,300
28th July ...	45,300	164,500	209,800	39,500

5. In the present year, not only is the system of Relief Works in full course under the Public Works Department, but since the end of January special efforts have been made by opening small and scattered Civil Works to hunt up and invite distress to come forward and shew itself. The

Date.	Civil Works.	P. W. D. Works.	Gratuitous Relief.	Total.	Increase.
5th January...	5,000	43,000	7,000	55,000	...
2nd February	4,000	40,200	3,700	47,900	8,900
2nd March ...	8,800	42,000	3,700	54,500	6,600
16th do ...	10,800	46,800	5,000	62,600	8,100

table in the margin shews what the effect of these measures has so far been. At a time when field labor has almost come to an end, the Relief Officers, by relaxing nearly all restrictions and opening several new works, have only been able to increase the number on Civil Works by 5,800. This does not give reason for anticipating any very large increase to the numbers in the ensuing months. There are a few places in which new works have been ordered to be opened, and these will swell the total: there are also a certain number of people who have still got food in store but will exhaust it in a month and will then apply for employment. On the other hand, the arrival of the early showers of April will disperse some of the people now on our works to ploughing and other field labor: and the application of severer rules will sift out the non-necessitous among those who remain. As soon as any Civil Work fills up its numbers, the restrictions of the distance test and of task work are at once enforced in the case of all who are moderately able-bodied; if the party is a large one it is placed under the Officers of the Public Works Department, and the people can be marched off to the nearest large works on which their labor can most usefully be employed. In this way it is hoped that the works will be made attractive to those who are in severe want, but that their character as distinctively Famine Relief Works will be maintained.

6. Acting on these assumptions, the Famine Commissioner is inclined to estimate the increase on Relief Works (taking Civil and Professional Works together) as follows. The Chief Engineer concurs generally in the estimate but considers that if anything it errs rather on the side of excess.

Increase up to 1st April ..	5,000	Total number on 1st April ..	56,000
„ 1st May ..	10,000	„ 1st May ..	66,000
„ 1st June ..	4,000	„ 1st June ..	70,000

After the beginning of June, supposing the rains to fall normally, there will probably be a great exodus of the able-bodied; such of them as continue on the works can be treated on ordinary Departmental Rules and not under the Famine Code: and there will only remain on the hands of Government a residuum of weakly people, say about 2,000 or 3,000 in number, who will have still to be provided for till they are fit for ordinary labor or till prices fall.

7. The calculation of cost should therefore be that Government will have to pay —

During April ..	61,000	at 3 rupees	..	1,83,000
„ May ..	68,000	„	..	2,04,000
„ June ..	35,000	„	..	1,05,000
„ July—October	2,000	„	..	24,000
		Total Cost of Works Rs. ..		5,16,000

The average cost of laborers on Civil Works is 10 As. and on Public Works Department works 12 As. a week, so that Rs. 3 per month may be taken as the general rate of expenditure.

8. The numbers entertained in Relief Camps are now only Rs. 3,000, and there is no reason for expecting any increase but rather the contrary. They are almost all Hospital patients, their number is slowly diminishing, and no new Relief Camps are likely to be opened. Assuming, however, that the number remains unchanged till the end of June, the cost for 4 months at Rs. 5 per head per month will amount to Rs. 60,000.

9. The order to place on Village Relief all who are cripples, blind, bed-ridden, helpless, or sick, is now being carried into effect, but the returns come in slowly and the actual numbers thus relieved are not yet known. But looking at those Taluks where the system is best established, the Famine Commissioner is inclined to estimate the num-

ber who ought to be receiving the grain dole at about 20,000, or nearly 1 per cent of the population of the affected Taluks. This number should decrease slowly by deaths and removals till the list is closed, say at the end of October when new crops begin to come in. An adult receives 15 seers a month or about 2 Rs. worth of food, a child half of that; but allowing a little margin we may reckon the cost at Rs. 2 per head for 20,000 people for 7 months or Rs. 2,80,000.

10. The pay of the Superior Officers in the Famine Department, including those in the Public Works Department, may be roughly put at Rs. 60,000 a month. For the 3 months from April 1st to the end of June the cost will be Rs. 1,80,000, and by that time it is probable that most of the Officers will be relieved from this duty.

11. The total expenditure then which, by the above estimates, is likely to be incurred in the Famine Department up to the time when it is hoped that, if all goes well the Famine may be considered at an end, is as follows :—

	Rs.
Relief Works	5,16,000
Relief Camps	60,000
Village Relief	2,80,000
Establishment	1,80,000
Total Rs. ..	10,36,000

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department,
30th March 1878.

Report on the Crops grown in the Mysore Province in 1877—78.

In the Eastern or Maidan part of the Province the rainy season set in about the middle of May 1877 and continued rather favorably for a month, when the rainfall ceased, with the exception of occasional local showers, and did not recommence till the 1st of September. The consequence of this was that most of the early ragi perished; the fields were resown generally twice; and the sowings of the last half of August were for the most part all that yielded any produce. Not only were the plants sown abnormally late, but they had passed through a period of severe trial before the September rain revived them; the root fibres were generally injured, and though the plants grew to an average height, the heads were stunted and the seed small. The rain of October also was excessive, and this contributed to injure the crop.

2. With the Ragi, Awaré or Ballar and Tur or Arhar are usually sown in lines, and these have been a sad failure. They were both extremely promising, the Ballar bean spreading over all the space the Ragi had occupied, and the Tur growing up to a fine bush, and both covered with flowers, when they were attacked by caterpillars which completely devastated them. The ravages of the caterpillars (which in all years do some harm) were probably facilitated this year by the lack of birds to devour them. The whole first crop of pods was destroyed almost without exception, but the plants flowered again; and this second attempt, though not quite free from a second plague of caterpillars, has produced something of a crop.

3. A small area of land was cropped at the same time as, or even before, Ragi was put down with the commoner and more quick growing grains, Samé, Bargu, Hárka, and Sajje or Bájra. All of these did well, particularly hárka; they are hardy and coarse and produced almost a full crop.

4. Much land was still uncultivated in September, or had been cropped with Ragi which had withered, and the result was that the Kulthi, or gram, which is sown in this month and in October, was put down over an extraordinarily large area. It came up well, gave promise of unusual luxuriance, and then all withered away. The disappointment was as great as expectation had been high, for the cultivators had counted on a very large out-turn, and it was commonly said that a good Kulthi crop would pull the country out of its troubles. Three reasons are assigned for this failure: one is that much of the Kulthi was sown in too rich land, which had been manured for Ragi, whereas ordinarily Kulthi does not require manure and thrives best on poor soils: another is, that local seed could hardly be got, and what was sown was Madras seed, which is not suited to this climate: the third, that the heavy rains of October caused the plants to run to leaf and tendril, and cloudy weather afterwards brought on blight. Whatever the cause, the result was that the plants podded freely, but the pods were nearly perfectly empty of seed, and where they contained any, the seeds were shrivelled and small. In the Eastern Districts the crop was almost a total failure; in the Western, it was much better.

5. Of early, or Kartik, rice, but little was sown and the out-turn was poor: most of it suffered from drought in July and August, and the September rains, though they saved most of the fields, were not able to ensure an average crop. The sowings of Vaisakh, or late, rice have been unusually large, and though there is some fear that in places the ryots have cultivated more land than the tanks hold water for, the prospects of this crop are generally good.

6. To make an accurate estimate of a harvest is always a matter of great difficulty: it is especially so in my case, coming as a stranger to the agricultural system and to the crops that are raised in Mysore; and the estimate I have made cannot pretend to be anything more than a rough approximation to the facts. I can only say that I have spared no pains about it. I have of course obtained in the first place the opinions of the District and Relief Officers, the Native Officials and Patels, and such Native Gentlemen as seemed

capable of giving a judgment. But I have also done all in my power to control the fraud that lurks in generalities by collecting a number of individual facts and exemplar cases. Several of my Relief Officers have gone over selected villages and estimated the value of the crop field by field; a method of calculation much more trustworthy than a generalization which is often only the vague outcome of a series of indistinct impressions. Both they and I have trained ourselves by measuring the cubical contents of Ragi stacks, testing the quality of the ears, getting Patels and Ryots to estimate the contents of the stack, and then threshing it out and measuring these contents; and in this way it is possible to calculate roughly the average out-turn. Then, by taking the area of the field in which the stack was grown and the cultivator's estimate of the ordinary out-turn of the field in other years, one can get something of an estimate of the value of this year's crop as compared with an average harvest. An estimate built up out of a number of individual instances treated in this way is rough and may be inaccurate, but it is more likely to be sound than if it was based on an Amildar's sententious assertion that the crop varies "from 2 to 8 annas"

7. In this way I have come to the conclusion that the dry crop has been worst in the triangle of land, lying between the Nundydrug and Devaraydrug ranges of hills, with its base to the North, comprising the Madgere, Kortagere, Goribidnur, Gudibanda, Devanhalli, and Dod Ballapur Taluks: there I class it as about 3 annas. To the East of this tract, it was better, a 4-anna crop in Gumnaikanpalium, Sidlaghatta, Chik Ballapur, and Hoskota: and a 6-anna crop in the Taluks further East. Similarly, on the West of the triangle, I reckon the crop as a 4-anna one in Sira, Túmkúr, Nelamangala and Anekal; a 6-anna one in Magadi, Kunigal, Kadaba, and Chiknaikanhalli. In Nagamangala, Attikuppe, Honnavalli, and Budihal, it is reported by the Relief Officers, all of whom are experienced and peculiarly capable of forming a good judgment, to be an 8-anna crop: but I have not visited these parts myself since December. Further West and North, my information is still more deficient. Paugarh is reported to have suffered much, the dry crop having been bad and the wells mostly fallen in. Hiriyur, Hosdrug, Banawar, and Mandya have some bad portions and some good. The reports I have received from Chanraipatna, Haranhalli, Narsipur, and Arkalgud were so untrustworthy that I deputed a special officer to visit them and investigate the condition of things. He reports well of Chanraipatna and Arkalgod, poorly of Narsipur and Haranhalli, which I fear is bad. The Taluks beyond these cause no anxiety and may be looked on as free from Famine.

8. As to the irrigated area, the Kartik crop, as I have said, was a poor one, but its area was small, and almost all the land that could be watered has been cultivated with late or Vaisakh rice. As the tanks were quite full, and the land had been fallow for at least a year, the crop may be expected to be unusually fine, and putting the two together the general out-turn of rice may safely be estimated at a full average.

9. The next question is, how to turn these ratios into integers: how to find out the actual amount of food produce which these figures represent. To do this it is necessary to know the actual area cultivated and the average produce per acre. Every one who is familiar with such calculations knows how large an element of hypothesis they contain; and the difficulty is greatly increased by unfamiliarity with the figures one is handling. I have frequently, in the course of this enquiry, been so discouraged that I have resolved to have nothing more to do with figures so obviously and so stupidly wrong as those presented to me. I have however persevered, receiving great help from some officers, who have taken pains to assist in the calculations: and now after many corrections the figures I have collected for some Taluks are I believe of sufficient value to deserve that I should present them as a rough approximation to the truth.

10. First, as to the areas. I assumed at starting that I should have no difficulty at all in obtaining these statistics, since the village figures are given every year by the village accounts with much detail and from the basis of the annual Jamabandi or Revenue Settlement: but even here I have met with unexpected obstructions. The village papers are not drawn up in Jodi and Inam (Revenue free or Quit Rent) Villages, and hence it is necessary to deduct the population of those villages from that of the Taluk. The village papers also shew what is occupied rather than what is cultivated: a ryot often pays revenue for a field, and it is entered on his patta, for grazing purposes only not

for cultivation: and the abstracts made out do not distinguish between these uses. The area shewn as cultivated is therefore always a little larger than the area really under the plough; probably an allowance of 10 per cent should be made on this account. In the Chitaldrug District, however, which is all surveyed, the occupied area contains so inordinately large an amount of waste as to throw out all calculations as to the produce raised upon it.

11. But the main difficulty arises from the area-figures in unsettled Taluks. The Settlement Department surveys the lands and the records are kept in acres thereafter, but before the Settlement the old native measures are used, which are based on the seed supposed to be required. A khandi of land is the land in which a khandi of seed ought to be sown, and this differs for dry and wet crops: it is a nominal measure, and a field once put down as a one khandi field 70 years ago still shews as a one khandi field, although it may have encroached immensely on the waste or on its neighbours. Thus the older fields and the fields of rich men and Brahmans are always much larger than their nominal areas. Theoretically a khandi of dry land should contain nearly 13 acres, and a khandi of wet land nearly 2 acres: but the following statistics which I have collected from the Settlement Reports of some of the Settled Taluks shew what the nominal and actual areas of each class of land were in the year of survey.

		Acres.	Khandis.	1 Khandi equals.
Gudibanda... ...	... Dry ...	20,382	1,329	22·5
	Wet ...	8,945	2,304	3·9
Túmkúr ...	... Dry ...	107,823	4,652	23·2
	Wet ...	14,915	5,287	2·8
Madgere ..	... Dry ...	74,956	2,853	28·3
	Wet ...	22,390	7,457	3
Bangalore—(*Begur & Wartur*)	... Dry ...	12,853	601	20·5
	Wet ..	2,798	1,039	2·7
Bangalore—(*Kengeri*)	... Dry ...	32,501	1,477	22
	Wet ...	2,330	762	3
Belur	... Dry ...	43,217	1,472	29·3
	Wet ...	21,966	7,154	3·1

RESULT:—

One dry Khandi averages 24·2 Acres

One wet do do 3·05 do.

12. The general average area of a dry khandi in these Taluks was 24·2 acres, and I have taken this as my factor in calculating the areas of unsettled Taluks: but as the individual averages vary from 20·5 to 29·3, the application of the mean to any one Taluk may involve good deal of error. Similarly the wet khandi varies from 2·7 to 3·9 acres, and the average which I have used, 3. admits of a large margin of error: for instance if it were used in the Gudibanda Taluk it would give the wet area as 6,912 acres whereas the Survey found that it was 8,945 acres.

13. The estimate of population in each Taluk is based upon the Census of 1871, as modified by the Test Census of 1878, and with the Jodi and Inam villages deducted where they are known. But in some cases they have not yet been reported, and the population is therefore a little too large for the cultivated area which has to support it.

14. The next point is to frame an estimate of the ordinary average produce of the land. First as to dry crops—that is Ragi and its attendant satellites, and Kulthi. In the Eastern Districts to which my Taluk figures refer, these are the main crops: but there are also coarser grains grown, Bargu, Samé, and Hárka, which produce largely but are less valued than Ragi and Kulthi. Ragi is so infinitely the most important crop in the cultivators' eyes that it governs every thing else, and if a sound estimate of it is framed, with an allowance for the subsidiary grains sown with it, that is as much as can be hoped for.

15. The returns I have received from the Taluks put the ordinary average produce at figures varying from 1½ khandis to 5 khandis per acre. As the average productive quality of the soil of different Taluks does not vary at all like this, I cannot put much reliance on these estimates. The general way of calculating produce among the cultivators is by so manyfold the seed sown: and the ordinary answer I have received to my question is that the return of an average field of Ragi is 40 fold. This too is borne out by the figures in Buchanan's Mysore. The lowest reply I have received is 30; the highest 60. Now 40 fold or 40 khandis per nominal khandi of 13 acres, gives 3 khandis per acre: but taking the actual average khandi of 24 acres, it is less than 2 per acre. I should mention here that I am speaking of the common or Krishnaraj khandi of 160 seers.

1 Khandi	=	20 Kurus.
1 Kuru	=	8 Seers.

The returns kept in the office of the Commissioner of Nundydrug give an average out-turn over three years for the three Districts of the Division of 594 lbs. per acre. Colonel W. C. Anderson, Settlement Commissioner, states that he considers 600 lbs per acre a very moderate estimate. On the whole therefore, allowing for the subsidiary grains and also for the fact mentioned above that all the "occupied" land is not actually cultivated, I think it is a safe estimate to reckon the out-turn of a dry crop acre at 2 khandis or 640 lbs. I keep to the calculation by khandis because it is familiar to the people and it is a useful unit and easy to deal with.

16. I propose to adopt this estimate for all the Taluks I am treating of. Of course they do differ in productive capacity, but I cannot learn that the difference is large and I can get no data as to how it should be valued. I hoped to obtain some information from the Settlement Reports, but they are altogether wanting in this respect. The table in the margin shews the average rate of assessment on dry land, but there is nothing to indicate that these figures vary with and represent the greater or less fertility of the land.

Taluk	Rate per Acre, dry land.
Budihal	0 7 9
Sira	0 5 8
Túmkúr	0 10 1
Madgere	0 9 6
Koratagere	0 9 11
Gudibanda	0 15 9

17. For wet *i. e.* rice lands the estimates vary a good deal: some Taluks declare that the return is as low as 10 fold, but most calculate it at 20 fold, and in the richest lands and those irrigated by the Cauvery channels it is generally estimated at 40 fold. Ten khandis for a khandi of seed means 5 khandis of paddy or 2½ of rice per acre: and I think it is idle to assert that a field well watered and paying 4 or 5 times the revenue of a dry field produces only the same amount of food grain. I have had no opportunities of testing the actual out-turn of any rice lands, but putting together all that I have read and heard I think the lowest estimate that can be framed is 3 khandis of rice per acre, and in Taluks where the cultivation is good and the water supply assisted by river channels and wells, I put it at 4 and even at 5 khandis.

18. The term gardens is applied both to market gardens, to lands watered by wells and growing irrigated Ragi, Jowari &c, and to Cocoanut and Arecanut groves. They are very valuable and pay the highest rate of assessment in the country, but I have hardly

any data for their out-turn. I have calculated the produce of market gardens roughly at 5 khandis (or the worth of 5 khandis, say 50 Rs) per acre. For Cocoanut and Arecanut groves I have accepted the estimate of the experienced Relief Officer Mr. Meiklejohn who is in charge of the Taluk, Honwalli, where these most abound.

19. There is hardly any land cultivated with other than Food Crops in the Districts of which I am treating. Oil seeds are grown largely, but always in company with Ragi. There is scarcely any cotton cultivation except in Chitaldrug.

20. I proceed now to apply these data and estimates to the Taluks of which the figures that I have received appear to me sufficiently trustworthy to be made the basis of a rough approximate calculation. The detailed returns of each Taluk are given separately in an appendix to this report.

21. The following table shews briefly the results, giving the estimated population of each Taluk and the estimated amount of food grain produced. But it must be remembered that the population of the Inam and Jodi villages has seldom been excluded from the Taluks' total (the figures not having been given me) although their cultivated area is excluded from the cultivated area of the Taluk on which the food stock is estimated.

District.	Taluk.	Estimated Population.	Total Estimated food produced, in Khandis.	Estimated produce of dry crops alone, in Khandis.	Remarks.
Bangalore ...	Bangalore	48,500	74,197	44,906	Fairly trustworthy.
	Anekal	40,200	40,119	19,560	Do
	Hoscotta	38,400	26,205	22,651	Do
	Devanhalli	41,000	36,776	20,303	
	Doddballapur ...	30,000	26,038	16,150	Do
	Nelamangala ...	45,000	43,099	28,072	Do
	Magadi	72,900	53,085	39,495	Not trustworthy.
	Total of 7 Taluks ...	316,000	309,519	191,437	
Kolar ...	Malur	40,000	64,818	45,756	Fairly trustworthy.
	Kolar	47,000	74,619	45,375	Do
	Betmangal	42,000	80,296	52,108	Do
	Mulbagal	46,000	60,216	34,920	Do
	Srinivaspur	41,800	90,595	48,247	Do
	Sidlighatta	57,400	68,316	31,204	Do
	Chik Ballapur ...	43,700	49,295	25,797	Do
	Gummanikanpaliam ...	30,600	51,614	16,964	Do
	Gudibanda	27,300	24,329	5,214	Do
	Gori Bednur	55,000	38,775	8,310	Do
	Total of 10 Taluks ...	411,800	602,934	313,895	
Túmkúr ...	Túmkúr	60,000	67,894	26,580	Do
	Kortagere	34,200	39,658	15,198	Do
	Sira	44,600	65,007	21,058	Do
	Chikmaikanhalli ..	34,100	58,537	34,756	Do
	Honawalli	42,500	99,423	56,720	Do
	Kunigal	53,000	59,868	41,126	Do
	Total of 6 Taluks ...	268,400	390,387	178,438	
Hassan ...	Nara Mangala ...	43,500	95,583	75,988	Do
	Attikupa	79,400	131,517	98,469	Do
	Chinraipatan ...	54,000	102,963	57,267	Do
	Narsipur	35,600	36,493	18,550	Do
	Arkalgud	97,000	157,637	95,832	Do
	Hassan	90,000	112,414	61,105	Do
	Barnhalli	24,000	31,581	20,520	Do
	Total of 7 Taluks ...	423,500	647,988	427,729	
Chitaldrug ...	Davangere	58,000	76,157	66,122	Not trustworthy.
	Kankuppa	25,000	26,187	28,816	Do
	Doderi	65,500	100,320	51,210	Do
	Chitaldrug	48,600	51,465	37,065	Do
	Paugarh	46,000	48,349	11,269	Do
	Hiriyur	33,500	41,054	19,667	Do
	Budihal	27,000	41,025	19,[illegible]5	Fairly trustworthy.
	Hosdrug	32,400	31,655	2[illegible]2	Not trustworthy.
	Total of 8 Taluks ...	335,400	426,212	26[illegible]29	
	Grand Total.....	1,755,100	2,377,040	1,[illegible]4,935	

22. A khandi contains 160 seers or 320 lbs: now if an adult can live on a pound a day and a child an half a pound, and if there are 2 adults to each child, three persons require 912 lbs, or each person on an average requires 304 lbs a year: or we may say a khandi a year per head is the minimum food necessary for the population.

23. We see then that there is food enough and to spare in the whole tract treated of in this note, and in each District taken by itself, except Bangalore, although there are several Taluks which either fall below the minimum or come perilously near to it. On the whole the Bangalore District has had the poorest crop of all. I have not included the two Taluks (Closepet and Kankanhalli) which are admittedly free from famine and have had fully average crops: and in 2 of the Taluks which I have included I have marked the figures as untrustworthy and too low. But every Taluk except Bangalore itself is very poorly off. In Kolar and Túmkúr the returns are encouraging and I think they fairly represent the truth. The same may be said of Hassan also. In Chitaldrug the area figures are altogether deceptive, except in the Budihal Taluk where special pains were taken by the Relief Officer Lieutenant Macintire, to make them accurate. But on the whole I am satisfied that there is no lack of food in that District, though portions of Paugarh, Hiriyur, and Hosdrug are distressed.

24. One of the chief lessons which these figures teach is the immense importance of irrigation in a year like this. The irrigated area, in the Taluks specified above, is returned as 238,694 Acres out of 1,950,433, or 12 p. c., but the produce of the irrigated area is estimated at 1002,105 khandis against 1,374,935 khandis produced by the dry land. But for the wet land there are only 8 Taluks which produce food enough for their people: if we are saved this year from the horrors of famine it will be entirely due to the blessings of irrigation and to the storage of water in tanks.

25. It only needs a glance at the statement to shew how infinitely worse the position was this time last year. The population was then considerably larger. The dry crop which I have now estimated at 3, 4 and 6 annas was then reckoned at scarcely 2 annas in these Taluks: and the wet crops did not exist. Instead of a population of 1,755,100 with 2,377,040 khandis to feed them, we had then in the same Taluks a larger population with only about 600,000 khandis of food on the ground. The wonder is not that the famine was so severe but that any survived.

26. At any rate we are free from any such prospect at present and it may be admitted that these figures give a less gloomy impression of the prospects of the year than some officers have been inclined to entertain. They bear out and fortify my impression that there is food enough in the country if only it can get itself distributed; that the ryots are mostly safe and the people likely to need relief are only the poorer laboring classes, for whom it is necessary to provide labor. This is being done by Government and there seems reason to hope that a liberal system of Relief Works will be sufficient to meet all or most of the distress in the country, till the next rainy season arrives.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Famine Commissioner.

23rd February 1878.

BANGALORE TALUK. (*Settled.*)

Estimated Population in 1878. 48,500. (Deducting the Municipality and Inam Villages.)

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	61,440	122,880
Wet	6,850	20,550
Garden	3,130	15,650
Total.....	71,420	159,080

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	59,875	44,906
Wet	5,597	13,993
Garden	2,500	...
Total.. ...	67,972	58,898

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	59,875	44,906
Wet	5,597	16,791
Garden	2,500	12,500
Total.....	67,972	74,197

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	4 As., or $\frac{3}{4}$ Khandi.	Full, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ Khandis.	...
Mine.	6 As., or $\frac{3}{4}$ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	5 Khandis.

The estimate of 2 Khandis per dry acre and of 3 Khandis per wet acre for lands round Bangalore is necessarily very low, but I have not thought it worthwhile to alter it. Gardens are richly cultivated and the produce very valuable. All agricultural produce finds a ready market and the leaves of the Ballar and straw of the Ragi alone bring in more than the grain does in outlying Taluks.

ANEKAL TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 40,200 (Deduction for Inam Villages not made.)

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	23,792	47,584
Wet	4,547	13,641
Garden	1,138	4,552
Total.....	29,477	65,777

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	21,020	6,700
Wet	3,086	6,172
Garden	1,113	...
Total.....	25,219	12,872

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	39,131	19,560
Wet	4,629	13,887
Garden	1,668	6,672
Total.. ...	45,428	40,119

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	6½ Kurus or 51 seers.	2 Khandis.	...
Mine.	½ Khandi or 80 seers.	3 Khandis.	4 Khandis.

The Special Relief Officer has made several careful experiments by threshing out stacks of Ragi and has found the average result to be only 51 seers per acre. But many of the best ears were plucked before the crop was reaped, and only a portion of the produce was stacked. I have allowed for this by estimating the real produce at 80 seers. This Taluk is evidently in a precarious position.

HOSCOTTA TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 38,400 (Deducting 7,100 for the Inam Villages.)

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	30,386	60,772
Wet	3,609	10,827
Garden	1,043	4,172
Total.....	35,038	75,771

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	24,343	18,257
Wet	1,756	1,760
Garden	943	...
Total.....	27,042	20,017

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	45,302	22,651
Wet	2,634	7,902
Garden	1,413	5,652
Total.....	49,349	36,205

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	6 As, or $\frac{3}{4}$ Khandi.	6 As., or 1 Khandi.	...
Mine.	4 As., or $\frac{1}{2}$ Khandi.	Full or 3 Khandis.	4 Khandis.

My estimate of the dry crop is perhaps too low: that for rice land is not high and I know no reason why the Local Officer should have estimated it at one Khandi only. The food supply is evidently below the wants of the Taluk.

DEVANHALLI TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 41,000. (Inam Villages deducted).

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	23,582	47,164
Wet	3,248	9,744
Garden	1,580	7,700
Total.....	28,410	64,608

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	21,814	21,540
Wet	1,675	4,187
Garden	1,192	...
Total.....	24,681	25,727

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	40,607	20,303
Wet	2,511	7,533
Garden	1,788	8,940
Total.....	44,906	36,776

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre	Garden.
Local Officer's.	1½ Khandi.	2½ Khandis.	
Mine.	½ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	3 Khandis.

I do not think the deficiency of food is really so great as is shewn here, but the Taluk is certainly badly off. Much good has been done by giving advances to sow sweet potatoes, and this crop has produced a large quantity of food, which is not included in my estimate.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 30th March 1878.

DOD BALLAPUR TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 30,000 (Deducting Inam Villages.)

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	60,403	120,806
Wet	1,458	4,374
Garden	672	2,016
Total.....	62,523	127,196

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	43,777	
Wet	2,472	
Garden	543	Not Estimated.
Total... ..	46,792	

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	43,777	16,450
Wet	2,472	7,416
Garden	543	2,172
Total.....	46,792	26,038

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local officer's.	Not	Estimated.	...
Mine.	3 As., or $\frac{3}{8}$ Khandi	3 Khandis.	4 Khandis.

This estimate bears out the conclusion independently arrived at that this is one of the worst Taluks in the Province. A great number of people have come into Bangalore from Dod Ballapur and are on the Railway Works

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 30th March 1878.

NELAMANGALA TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 4,200, (Inam Villages deducted.)

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	68,994	157,998
Wet	7,098	21,294
Garden	2,229	8,916
Total.....	78,321	188,208

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	20,150	23,919
Wet	1,358	2,935
Garden	1,486	...
Total.....	52,994	26,854

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	56,144	28,072
Wet	2,037	6,111
Garden	2,229	8,916
Total.....	60,410	43,099

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	1½ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	...
Mine.	4 As. or ¼ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	4 Khandis.

Here the estimated food is not enough for the population. The Taluk has already been known to be badly off and a large number of people from it are on Relief Works.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 30th March 1878.

MAGADI TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 72,900 (Inam Villages not deducted).

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	45,615	91,230
Wet	3,999	11,997
Garden	2,254	6,762
Total	51,868	109,989

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	...	..	...	...	28,291	21,219
Wet	...	...	...	..	1,341	2,682
Garden	...	...	...	..	1,272	..
			Total.. . .		30,894	23,901

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	...	.	...	.	12,650	30,495
Wet	...	..	.	...	2,010	6,030
Garden	...	..	.	.	1,880	7,560
			Total.. .		56,539	53,085

Estimatedproduce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	¾ Khandi.	2 Khandis.	...
Mine.	6 As., or ⅜ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	4 Khandis.

I do not believe the deficiency of food is really as great as is shewn here; the South part of the Taluk is certainly well off, the North part is distressed. The population of the Inam Villages will account for part of the difference.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 30th March 1878.

MALUR TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 40,000

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	47,550	95,100
Wet	5,487	16,461
Garden	1,090	4,360
Total.....	54,127	1,15,921

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	32,776	27,860
Wet	3,355	8,387
Garden	882	..
Total.. ...	37,013	36,247

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	61,008	45,756
Wet	5,031	15,093
Garden	1,323	3,969
Total...	67,362	64,818

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet crop per Acre.
Local Officer's.	¾ Khandi.	2½ Khandis.
Mine.	6 As. or ⅜ Khandi.	3 Khandis.

KOLAR TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 47,000 (Inam Villages not deducted).

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	36,308	72,616
Wet	7,070	2,121
Garden	914	3,656
Total.....	44,292	78,393

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	32,400	32,400
Wet	5,589	13,972
Garden	688	...
Total.....	38,677	46,372

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	60,500	45,375
Wet	8,382	25,146
Garden	1,032	4,128
Total.....	69,914	74,649

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	6 As. or 1 Khandi.	2½ Khandis.	
Mine.	6 As. or ⅝ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	4 Khandis.

BETMANGAL TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 42,000 (Inam Villages not deducted).

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	39,867	79,734
Wet	6,748	26,992 at 4 Khandis
Total.....	46,615	106,726

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	37,316	27,987
Wet	6,264	15,660
Total.....	43,580	43,647

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	69,478	52,108
Wet	9,396	28,188
Total.....	78,874	80,296

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.
Local Officer's.	4 As or ¼ Khandi.	2½ Khandis.
Mine.	6 As. or ¾ Khandi.	3 Khandis.

The accounts do not distinguish between rice lands and gardens, and as there is an unusually large and fine set of Tanks in this Taluk my estimate of 3 khandis for wet land must be moderate.

MULBAGAL TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 46,000.

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	28,605	57,210
Wet	6,263	18,789
Garden	704	2,816
Total.....	35,572	78,815

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	25,005	18,754
Wet	4,693	11,732
Garden	702	...
Total.....	30,400	30,486

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	46,560	34,920
Wet	7,038	21,114
Garden	1,053	4,212
Tolal.....	54,651	60,246

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	4 As. or ¼ Khandi.	2½ Khandis.	
Mine.	6 As. or ¾ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	4 Khandis.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 30th March 1878.

SRINIVASPUR TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. **44,800.**

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	45,026	90,052
Wet	8,659	25,977
Garden	2,046	8,184
Total.....	55,731	124,213

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	34,565	43,206
Wet	7,200	28,800
Garden	1,659	...
Total	43,424	72,006

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate

Dry	64,372	48,247
Wet	10,800	32,400
Garden	2,487	9,948
Total.....	77,659	90,595

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	6 As. or 1¼ Khandi.	4 Khandis.	
Mine.	6 As. or ⅔ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	4 Khandis.

The dry crop in this Taluk was probably the best in the District, but I have thought it best not to raise the estimated average for the eastern Taluks. The tanks are large and numerous and in good order, and the wet crop under them is good.

SIDLIGATTA TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 57,400.

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	44,296	88,592
Wet	9,621	28,863
Garden	1,670	6,680
Total.....	55,587	124,135

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	33,582	29,384
Wet	6,888	20,644
Garden	1,520	...
Total.....	41,990	50,028

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	62,408	31,204
Wet	10,332	30,992
Garden	1,530	6,120
Total.. ...	74,270	68,316

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	$\frac{1}{8}$ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	...
Mine.	4 As., or $\frac{1}{4}$ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	4 Khandis.

The Local estimate for dry crop is certainly too high. The wet lands are very good and the Taluk abounds in sugarcane and market gardens.

CHIK BALLAPUR TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 43,700.

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	32,224	64,448
Wet	4,702	14,112
Garden	1,501	6,004
Total.....	38,429	84,564

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	27,719	27,719
Wet	3,774	9,435
Garden	1,087	...
Total.....	32,580	37,154

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	51,594	25,797
Wet	5,661	16,983
Garden	1,629	6,516
Total.....	58,884	49,296

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	6 As., or 1 Khandi.	2½ Khandis.	...
Mine.	4 As., or ⅔ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	4 Khandis.

This Taluk grows much sugarcane and has many wells and springs and a large extent of land under market garden cultivation, which I might almost have estimated at 5 Khandis instead of 4. But the dry crop was very poor.

GUMNAIKANPALIUM TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 30,600.

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	25,944	51,888
Wet	7,202	21,606
Garden	231	924
Total.....	33,377	74,418

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	18,235	9,117
Wet	7,404	18,510
Garden	222	...
Total.....	25,861	27,627

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	33,928	16,964
Wet	11,106	33,318
Garden	333	1,332
Total.....	45,367	51,614

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	3 As., or ½ Khandi.	2½ Khandis.	
Mine.	4 As., ½ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	4 Khandis.

The Special Relief Officer reports favorably of the condition of this Taluk in which he says there are hardly any emaciated people, and the markets are well supplied with local, not imported, grain.

GUDIBANDA TALUK. (*Settled.*)

Estimated Population in 1878. 27,300.

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	29,382	58,764
Wet	6,608	19,824
Garden	2,337	7,011
Total	38,327	85,599

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	13,904	6,952
Wet	5,705	14,262
Garden	500	...
Total.....	20,109	21,214

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate

Dry	13,904	5,214
Wet	5,705	17,115
Garden	500	2,000
Total.....	20,109	24,329

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden
Local Officer's.	½ Khandi.	2½ Khandis.	
Mine.	⅜ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	4 Khandis.

The dry cultivation was very limited in area and the crop very poor. There is much wet cultivation and very fine tanks which will almost save the Taluk from want.

GORIBEDNUR TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 33,000

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis
Dry	22,836	45,672
Wet	6,102	18,486
Garden	348	1,392
Total.....	29,346	65,550

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	11,900	5,950
Wet	5,413	13,532
Garden	343	...
Total.....	17,656	19,482

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate

Dry	22,143	8,310
Wet	8,118	28,413
Garden	513	2,052
Total.....	30,774	38,775

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	½ Khandi.	2½ Khandis.	
Mine.	⅜ Khandi.	3½ Khandis.	4 Khandis.

This Taluk makes little account of its dry cultivation in comparison on with its large irrigated area under wells and perennial river channels. This has been most successful, and preserved the Taluk almost entirely last year from the horrors of famine.

TUMKUR TALUK. (*Settled*)

Estimated Population in 1878, 60,000. (Population of Inam villages not deducted.)

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	103,313	206,626
Wet	8,453	33,812
Garden	2,214	8,848
Total.....	113,980	249,286

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	53,160	26,580
Wet	9,250	32,370
Garden	2,236	
Total.....	64,646	58,951

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry ... —	53,160	26,580
Wet	9,250	32,370
Garden	2,236	89,44
Total.....	64,646	67,894

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's	4 As. or ⅓ Khandi.	14 As. or 3½ Khandis.	
Mine.	Do	Do	4 Khandis.

This Taluk includes the town of Tumkur, Population about 10,000, which for the most part does not live by agriculture and is self supporting. Deducting the town there is about 1⅓ acres of cultivation to each person and about 1⅓ Khandis of food.

KORTAGERE TALUK. (*Settled.*)

Estimated Population in 1878. 34,220. (Deduction for Inam Villages made from the Statistics of the Settlement Report.)

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	78,452	156,904
Wet	4,572	18,288
Garden	4,183	16,732
Total.....	87,207	191,924

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	40,533	13,173
Wet	1,750	6,562
Garden	3,490	...
Total.....	45,773	19,735

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Total.....	[illegible]	[illegible]

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	6⅓ Kurus.	12 As. or 3⅛ Khandis.	...
Mine.	3 As. or 7½ Kurus.	14 As. or 3½ Khandis.	4 Khandis.

I have raised the wet area to 3,000 acres, as it was ascertained that the figure of 1750 acres was too low, at least 1000 acres having been cultivated after the account was made out. The dry crop has been generally poor. But the Taluk is rich in springs, wells and garden-cultivation.

SIRA TALUK.—(*Settled.*)

Estimated Population in 1878. 44,600, (No deduction made for Inam Villages. There are only 5 in the Taluk.)

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	91,832	183,664
Wet	7,320	29,280
Garden	9,392	37,568
Total.....	108,544	250,512

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	48,117	72,175	
Wet	8,427	18,516	
Garden	3,917		
Total.....	60,461	90,691	

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	48,117	24,058
Wet	8,427	25,281
Garden	3,917	15,668
Total.....	60,461	65,007

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	½ or 1½ Khandis.	6 As. or 1½ Khandis.	
Mine.	4 As. or 6½ Khandis.	12 As. or 3 Khandis.	4 Khandis.

The Local estimate is too high for dry land and too low for wet. The Taluk is famous for its wet lands, wells, and springs, and this year it had enough rice seed for its own use and sold the surplus to almost every Taluk in Túmkúr. Still I have lowered the estimated produce of rice, because there was a great deal of Kartik sown which did not yield a full crop.

CHIKNAIKANHALLI TALUK *(Settled.)*

Estimated Population in 1878. 34,100, (No deduction made for population of Inam Villages, figures not having been received.)

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	61,885	123,770
Wet	2,531	7,593
Garden	6,125	18,375
Total.....	70,541	149,738

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	24,895	18,671
Wet	1,091	4,969
Garden	3,146	12,584
Total.....	29,132	36,224

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	46,343	34,756
Wet	1,635	4,905
Garden	4,719	18,876
Total.....	52,697	58,537

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	4 As. or $\frac{3}{4}$ Khandi.	16 As. or 4½ Khandis.	4 Khandis.
Mine.	6 As. or $\frac{3}{4}$ Khandi.	12 As., or 3 Khandis.	4 Khandis.

There are hardly any large tanks and much of the wet land grows Kartik rice, hence I estimate the crop at only 12 As. For gardens Mr. Meiklejohn's estimate is as follows. There are 643,109 Areca-nut trees which at 5 maunds per 100 trees and 5½ Rupees per maund gives 1,76,825. Allow that half the trees are bearing this year. Produce is Rs. 88,400. There are 36,450 Cocoanut trees which at 70 nuts per tree and Rs. 25 per thousand, are worth Rs. 63,774. Allow that the crop this year is a fourth of the average but the price is Rs. 50 per thousand, then the crop is worth Rs. 31,880. The two together amount to Rs. 1,21,500 which divided by 3,146 acres gives nearly 40 Rs. or say 4 Khandis worth per acre.

HONNAVALLI TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 42,500 (Population of Inam villages not deducted).

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	39,450	78,900
Wet	1,690	6,760
Garden	28,965	115,860
Total.....	70,105	201,520

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	...	...	...	26,300	23,010
Wet	...	...	...	795	3,180
Garden	...	...	...	28,965	57,930
			Total.....	56,060	84,120

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	...	...	...	48,956	36,717
Wet	...	...	...	1,194	4,776
Garden	...	...	...	43,446	57,930
			Total.....	94,596	99,423

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	$\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Khandi.	4 Khandis	See below.
Mine.	6 As. or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Khandi.	4 Khandis.	Do

The data for the estimate of the garden produce are the same as are quoted in Chiknayakanhalli. But the gardens in this Taluk contain mostly cocoanuts and few areca trees in comparison, hence the average produce stands at 4 Khandis per acre in a good year, and 2 Khandis in this. This is the most famous Taluk in Mysore for its cocoanut groves.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 30th March 1878.

KUNIGAL TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 53,000 (6,700 deducted for Inam villages.)

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	55,575	111,150
Wet	3,108	9,324
Garden	2,376	9,504
Total.....	61,059	129,798

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	33,085	24,814
Wet	1,634	6,536
Garden	1,488	...
Total.....	36,207	31,350

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	61,689	41,126
Wet	2,451	9,804
Garden	2,232	8,936
Total.....	66,372	59,868

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.
Local Officer's.	¾ Khandi.	4 Khandis.
Mine	6 As. or ⅜ Khandi.	4 Khandis.

In the west, round Yediyur, there is much waste, but a large part of the Taluk has secured a full 8 anna dry crop. A nine acre field near Kunigal produced 3 Khandis to the acre. The Taluk has several large tanks and the rice estimate at 4 Khandis is not too high.

NAGAMANGALA TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 43,500 (deducting 6,600 on account of Inam villages).

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	54,438	108,876
Wet	4,003	12,009
Garden	790	3,160
Total... ..	59,231	124,045

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	40,829	45,932
Wet	3,520	9,800
Garden	790	1,970
Total.....	45,139	57,702

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	75,988	75,988
Wet	5,280	15,840
Garden	1,185	3,555
Total.. ...	72,453	95,383

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.
Local Officer's.	1½ Khandi.	2½ Khandis.
Mine.	1 Khandi.	3 Khandis.

ATTIKUPPA TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 79,400

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	54,541	109,082
Wet	5,432	16,296
Garden	2,098	6,294
Total.....	62,071	137,672

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	52,893	78,300
Wet	5,246	18,362
Garden...	2,098	2,098
Total.....	60,237	98,760

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	98,469	98,469
Wet	7,869	23,607
Garden	3,147	9,441
Total.....	109,485	131,517

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	⅔ or 1½ Khandi.	3½ Khandis.	1 Khandi.
Mine.	8 As. or 1 Khandi.	3 Khandis.	3 Khandis.

The local officer's estimate is sanguine throughout, except in the case of the gardens which have suffered greatly from drought. I have cut down his estimate for dry and wet lands and placed that for gardens on the same level as for ordinary wet lands.

CHINRAIPATNA TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 54,000.

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	Not received.	
Wet		
Garden		
Total.....		

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	41,284	32,105
Wet	4,069	12,207
Garden	7,213	18,032
Total.....	52,566	62,344

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	76,855	57,627
Wet	6,109	18,306
Garden	10,812	27,050
Total.....	93,749	102,963

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	¾ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	2½ Khandis.
Mine.	¾ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	2½ Khandis.

This estimate was made by Major Maynard and based on a large number of careful experiments and I think it may safely be accepted. I have only raised the acreage, which he computed at 13 acres to a dry Khandi and 2 to a wet Khandi.

NARSIPUR TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 35,600

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	45,520	91,040
Wet	6,750	27,000
Garden	1,320	3,960
Total.....	53,590	122,000

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	14,489	10,019
Wet	2,404	8,414
Garden	782	1,255
Total.. ...	17,675	20,588

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	26,983	18,550
Wet	3,606	14,424
Garden	1,173	3,519
Total.. ...	31,762	36,493

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	⅓ Khandi.	3½ Khandis.	2¼ Khandis.
Mine.	1¼ Khandi.	4 Khandis.	3 Khandis.

The local officer's (Major Maynard's) estimate of ⅓ Khandis or 110 seers per acre for dry crops is based on a number of careful experiments and may be accepted: the lowness of the figure is due to the great failure of Kulthi. In rice I have estimated at 4 Khandis per acre as the cultivation under the Hemavati channels is very profitable. There is reason to believe that the Khandi in this Taluk is exceptionally large, and the cultivated area is therefore greater than has been supposed.

ARKALGOD TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 97,000.

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	Not received.	
Wet		
Garden		
Total.....	117,781	

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	42,692	50,590
Wet	7,310	21,930
Garden	1,980	5,940
Total.....	52,182	78,460

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	79,860	95,832
Wet	10,965	32,895
Garden	2,970	8,910
Total.....	93,795	137,637

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	1½ Khandis.	3 Khandis.	3 Khandis.
Mine.	1 ½Khandis.	3 Khandis.	3 Khandis.

The crop estimate is Major Maynard's and is based on careful experiments made and detailed by him.

HASSAN TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 90,000.

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	73,737	147,474
Wet	18,220	54,660
Garden	2,190	6,570
Total.....	94,147	208,704

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	32,820	16,410
Wet	10,179	20,358
Garden	1,222	3,666
Total.....	44,221	40,434

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	61,105	61,105
Wet	15,270	45,810
Garden	1,823	5,499
Total.....	78,208	112,414

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	½ Khandi.	2 Khandis.	3 Khandis.
Mine.	1 Khandi.	3 Khandis.	3 Khandis.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department,
30th March 1878.

HARANHALLI TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 24,000.

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	52,826	105,652
Wet	3,486	10,458
Garden	1,137	3,411
Total.....	57,449	119,521

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	28,368	20,520
Wet	2,550	7,650
Garden	1,137	3,411
Total.....	32,055	31,581

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	28,368	20,520
Wet	2,550	7,650
Garden	1,137	3,411
Total.....	32,055	31,581

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	about ¾ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	3 Khandis.
Mine.	about ¾ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	3 Khandis.

Major Maynard has made a careful enquiry and report on this Taluk. He estimates the produce of Ragi and Kulthi as low as 40 seers per acre, which amounts almost to utter failure, but the full crop of Baragu and Harka, (sown on an area of 10,400 acres) and the valuable produce of chilis and castor oil have done something to remedy this loss and have saved the taluk from famine.

DAVANGERE TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 58,000.

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	188,717	250,489
Wet	2,665	6,662
Garden	512	...
Total.....	191,894	257,151

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	132,244	66,122
Wet	2,840	7,100
Garden	505	..
Total... ..	135,589	73,222

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	132,244	66,122
Wet	2,840	8,520
Garden	505	1,515
Total.....	135,589	76,157

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local officer's.	½ Khandi.	2½ Khandis.	...
Mine.	½ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	3 Khandis.

The area statistics shew that far more is "occupied" than is really "cultivated," and this makes all estimates of produce per acre more untrustworthy than ever.

KANKUPPA TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 25,000

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	88,164	88,164
Wet	630	1,890
Garden	1,955	5,865
Total.....	90,749	95,919

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	57,633	68,439
Wet	697	9,868
Garden	1,760	
Total.. ...	60,090	78,317

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	57,633	28,816
Wet	697	2,091
Garden	1,760	5,280
Total ..	60,090	36,187

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden
Local Officer's.	1 1/5 Khandis.	4 Khandis.	...
Mine.	½ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	3 Khandis.

Here the area shewn as "cultivated" is really "occupied" and includes a great deal of waste: hence the estimate of produce cannot be considered of much weight. I have put it very low to be safe. In all probability this Taluk has grown enough food for its population.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 30th March 1878.

DODERI TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 65,500.

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	180,279	270,418
Wet	4,803	14,409
Garden	13,394	40,182
Total.....	198,476	325,009

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	144,640	54,240
Wet	5,360	10,720
Garden	10,000	...
Total.....	160,000	64,960

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	144,640	54,240
Wet	5,360	16,080
Garden...	10,000	30,000
Total	160,000	100,320

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	$\frac{3}{4}$ Khandi.	2 Khandis.	
Mine.	$\frac{3}{8}$ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	3 Khandis.

The area statistics are unreliable as they include much occupied waste. The only conclusion that can be drawn from this statement is that the Taluk has probably food enough.

CHITALDRUG TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 48,000.

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	140,077	140,077
Wet	5,000	15,000
Garden	2,880	5,760
Total.....	147,957	160,837

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	74,130	27,800
Wet	3,000	15,000
Garden	2,800	
Total.....	79,930	42,800

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	74,130	37,065
Wet	3,000	9,000
Garden	2,800	5,600
Total.....	79,930	51,665

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	$\frac{1}{8}$ of a Khandi.	5 Khandis.	
Mine.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	2 Khandis.

The cultivated area is only given in round numbers and it evidently includes much land that is "occupied" but not cultivated. The estimates of produce are extremely vague.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 30th March 1878.

PAUGARH TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 46,000.

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	147,726	147,726
Wet	16,072	48,216
Garden	733	2,199
Total.....	164,531	198,131

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	22,538	5,000
Wet	8,716	34,895
Garden	672	...
Total.....	31,926	39,895

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	22,538	11,269
Wet	8,716	34,864
Garden	672	2,016
Total.....	31,926	48,149

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	$\frac{3}{4}$ Khandi.	4 Khandis.	
Mine.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Khandi.	4 Khandis.	3 Khandis.

The area returned as cultivated dry in 1877—78 is very suspiciously small: the area returned as cultivated in 1875—76 is so very large that it shews much waste land is "occupied" by the ryots. But the statistics do not seem to me very trustworthy.

HIRIYUR TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 33,500.

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	167,884	251,826
Wet	6,030	15,090
Garden	3,874	11,622
Total.....	176,788	278,538

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	78,669	19,667
Wet	4,346	13,044
Garden	2,781	8,343
Total.....	85,798	41,054

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	78,669	19,667
Wet	4,348	13,044
Garden	2,781	8,343
Total	85,798	41,054

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	½ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	3 Khandis.
Mine.	¼ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	3 Khandis.

The statistics of area are so unreliable that I do not think it is worthwhile to frame separate estimate of produce.

BUDIHAL TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 27,000.

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	45,320	90,640
Wet	2,153	6,459
Garden	8,473	16,946
Total.....	55,946	114,045

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	26,100	13,050
Wet	1,820	4,550
Garden	8,450	...
Total.....	36,370	17,600

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	26,100	19,575
Wet	1,820	4,550
Garden	8,450	16,900
Total.. ...	36,370	41,025

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet Crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	½ Khandi.	2½ Khandis.	...
Mine.	¾ Khandi.	2½ Khandis.	2 Khandis.

My estimate for dry crops is based on crop experiments made by the Special Relief Officer. That for gardens (Cocoanut and areca) on the estimate framed in Honnavalli Taluk. q. V.

HOSDRUG TALUK.

Estimated Population in 1878. 32,400.

Area Statistics for 1875—76.

Class of Land.	Cultivated Acres.	Produce in Khandis.
Dry	91,939	91,939
Wet	2,335	7,005
Garden	...	...
Total.....	94,274	98,944

Area Statistics for 1877—78. Local Officer's estimate.

Dry	53,264	26,632
Wet	1,991	5,973
Garden	not given	
Total.....	55,355	31,655

Area Statistics for 1877—78. My estimate.

Dry	
Wet	
Garden	None Made.

Estimated produce of 1877—78.

	Dry Crop per Acre.	Wet crop per Acre.	Garden.
Local Officer's.	½ Khandi.	3 Khandis.	
Mine.			

The area statistics are so unreliable that I have not framed any estimate of produce upon them.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
1	Under circumstances represented by the Judicial Commissioner the release of prisoner Keshavaiya from the Hassan jail on the ground of extreme sickness was sanctioned.	1st Mar. 1878.	
2	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that for the reasons assigned the Chief Commissioner was not prepared to accord his sanction to the unconditional release of certain prisoners who were recommended to be released on the ground of extreme illness.	Do do	
3	Copy of a communication from the Rev. J. E. P. Rice of the London Missionary Society, forwarding for transmission to His Excellency the Viceroy a petition signed by the Missionaries and Native Pastors resident in this Province praying for the extension to Mysore of Acts XXI of 1850 and XXI of 1866, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	2nd do	
4	Copy of Government of India, Home Department, No. 4—251, forwarding copy of letter to Government of Madras, and requesting that the procedure therein laid down in regard to the submission of petitions to His Excellency the Viceroy by prisoners under sentence of death may be adopted in Mysore and Coorg, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for information and guidance.	5th do	
5	A draft bill on the law relating to easements received from the Government of India, Home Department, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for an expression of opinion at an early date.	7th do	
6	As solicited 25 copies of the "Act for the prevention of cruelty to Animals" were forwarded to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
7	In reply Mr. J. D. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner, was informed that the report of a dacoity addressed to him was evidently in his capacity of Inspector General of Police, and not of Judicial Commissioner.	8th do	
8	Copies of the transfer property bill in its second stage with preliminary report of the select committee thereon were forwarded to the officers denoted for early expression of opinion.	11th do	
9	Copy of the charges, the summary of evidence and grounds of conviction and the sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of the Ashtagram Division on one Syed Alam *alias* Abji Mian arrested in the Mysore District at the instance of the Resident at Hyderabad, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	13th do	
10	Ditto to Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.	Do do	
11	Notification appointing Krishnappa, Peshkar of the Hassan Taluk, temporarily a Magistrate of the 3rd Class within the meaning of Section 19 of Act X of 1872 was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	14th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
12	In reply a further report relative to the proposal to extend to this Province certain acts as denoted was submitted to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.	14th Mar. 1878.	
13	A warrant for the rendition of one Bogam Sidda was returned to Nagar Commissioner duly signed.	Do	do
14	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner was pleased under the provisions of Section 406, Criminal Procedure Code, to exempt the Native gentlemen, on whom the title of Rai Bahadur has been conferred from liability to serve as assessors.	Do	do
15	A warrant addressed to the District Magistrate of Bellary for the surrender of the six individuals as specified was forwarded in reply to Nagar Commissioner.	21st	do
16	A proposition statement for the revision of the establishment of the District jail at Hassan was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General with a request that the entries in the column "Present scale" may be verified and the document returned to this office.	Do	do
17	Notification re-investing Lieutenant Colonel A. G. D. Logan, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class within the meaning of Section 19 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) and with the additional powers referred to in Section 26 of the said Code, was gazetted, and copy sent to Judicial Commissioner.	Do	do
18	Copy of a letter from the Judicial Commissioner requesting that the requisite addition may be made to the Foreign Department Notification No. 351 P, dated 8th February 1878, for the purpose of conferring upon him jurisdiction in Coorg was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	22nd	do
19	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions reducing the sentence of transportation for life passed on certain prisoners who are under age, and who have been convicted of murder by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, were communicated in reply to the Judicial Commissioner.	25th	do
20	A warrant addressed to the District Magistrate of Bellary for the surrender of two individuals was forwarded to the Nagar Commissioner, duly signed.	Do	do
21	Notification directing Gangaiya, acting Amildar, Kadaba Taluk, to take down the evidence of complainants or witnesses with his own hand in English was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	26th	do
22	The Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Government of India sanctioned certain proposals for the formation at Hinkal, near Mysore, of a temporary camp jail, for one year, at a cost of Rs. 700 per mensem on account of the extra establishment as specified.—Communicated to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department and Deputy Accountant General.	Do	do
23	Notification investing Ramaswami Iyer, B. A. and B. L., Munsiff and 2nd Class Magistrate, Chikballapur Sub-Division, with the power to commit for trial to the Court of Sessions was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	27th	do
24	Notification relating to the evidence of complainants and witnesses being taken down by the Session Judge or Magistrate with his own hand in his own vernacular was gazetted, and copy sent in reply to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do	do
25	Copy of Government of India No. 311, with notification appointing Mr. J. D. Sandford, M. A., (Barrister of Law) Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, to be also Judicial Commissoner of Coorg, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do	do	*Vide* Progs. for Feb. Part II, "Genl." No.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
26	Copy of certain correspondence received from the Judicial Commissioner was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests to explain the grounds in which he issued an order directing that "No criminal proceedings are for the future to be instituted without a report first to the head of the Department and sanction being obtained."	29th Mar. 1878.	
27	Copy of a letter from the 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, requesting that timely notice be given to his office previous to the release of Syed Alam *alias* Abji Mian, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner.	30th do	*Vide* this statement No

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *April* 1878.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
1	As recommended by Nagar Commissioner, the grant to ryots of tank beds in the Bunavar Taluk on the vara system was sanctioned.	1st Mar. 1878.	
2	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, the grant of waste lands under tanks in the Chitaldroog District for paddy cultivation, instead of cholam, on the lowest rate of the surrounding dry cultivation in consideration of the lateness of the season and the impoverished condition of the people, was specially sanctioned.	Do	do
3	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks on a statement shewing the progress made up to December 1877, in the collection of the outstanding balances of 1876--77 under all heads in the Nundydroog Division were communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do	do
4	In reply, the Rev. G. Warlow, M. A., Chaplain, Bangalore, was referred to the President, Cantonment Municipal Board, for the preparation of a fresh grant for certain land situated in the Cantonment and now purchased by the Madras Government.—Instructions to President, Cantonment Municipal Board, for the preparation and submission of the grant to this office.	Do	do
5	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Commissioner, Nagar Division, in regard to the adoption of certain forms in connection with the inamti accounts.	4th	do
6	The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was requested to submit at an early date pattas for certain coffee lands.	Do	do
7	As solicited a copy of the rules now in force for the assessment of coffee lands in Coorg with other information bearing on the subject was furnished to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore.	Do	do
8	In reply, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner was informed with remarks, that the Chief Commissioner approved of a Manual of Survey Rules, &c, submitted by him which would be printed with as little delay as possible.—Communicated to Superintendent, Government Press, for attention.	Do	do
9	As submitted, copy of a docket addressed by the Nundydroog Commissioner to the Kolar Deputy Commissioner approving of a suggestion that Ramanujaiengar, Amildar of Goribidnur, be authorized to settle that taluk himself, submitting to the Deputy Commissioner all important matters such as remissions, &c., was approved.	6th	do
10	Before passing final orders on a communication from the Nagar Commissioner requesting sanction to the abolition of a tax levied on the manufacture of glass in the Bunavar and Pavagada Taluks, the Commissioners of the Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions were requested to state whether glass manufactures are being carried on in any of the Districts in their respective Divisions, and if so whether any and what tax is levied on their account.	Do	do

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's orders on a communication from the Nagar Commissioner submitting a report on the Jamabandi settlement of the different taluks were communicated to that officer.—Communicated to other Commissioners for submission of similar reports.	7th Mar. 1878.	
12	A statement for the alienation of a certain land for building purposes on behalf of 13 inhabitants of the Tumri Hosur village, Shikarpur Taluk, was returned to Nagar Commissioner for re-submission after due correction.	8th do	
13	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's orders relative to the extent, &c. of a piece of land to be granted at Kolar to Miss. Anstey for the purpose of building an Orphanage were communicated to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	9th do	
14	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Croog for fortnight ending 28th February 1878 was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
15	Certain samples of wheat together with copy of a statement submitted by the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, reporting on the character of each sample, were submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	11th do	
16	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, was informed through the Commissioner that his explanation in regard to certain outstanding balances shewn in the accounts for August last had been accepted.	Do do	
17	A batta bill received from Ashtagram Commissioner, amounting to Rs. 190 for February 1878, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned.	Do do	
18	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned an arrangement, by which the tenderers for the privilege of manufacturing and selling arrack in the Division made over the business to Rai Bahadur Yele Mallappa Chetty and Mr. Mergler, and it was directed that the bond be executed by the latter contractors.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. for February Part II, "R., A. & C." No.
19	As submitted by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a bill for Rs. 200, being amount required for expenditure on the Jakkur Fuel Plantation for 1877—78, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
20	Copy of a communication from the Survey and Inam Commissioner, regarding difficulties reported by Commissioner, Nagar Division, in connection with dealing with inams in the Sagar Taluk, was forwarded to Nagar Commissioner in reply.	12th do	*Vide* Vol for Feb.1878 Part II, Rev., A. & C. No.
21	The Commissioners of Divisions were requested to furnish their opinions as to the advisability of levying the local cess on sayer, coffee halat and abkari collections in unsettled taluks at one anna in lieu of the existing rate of ½ anna in the rupee.	Do do	
22	A statement shewing the toddy contract amount payable in each District of the Nundydroog Division by Rai Bhadur Yele Mallappa Chetty, was forwarded for verification and return to Commissioner.	13th do	
23	The Chief Commissioner's observations on the results of the Jamabandi settlement of the Jala Hobli, Devanhalli Taluk, for 1877—78, were communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	15th do	
24	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner considered it would be preferable to exempt from payment	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	of the cart tax, owners of carts residing within the Shringeri Jahaghir, the Matt authorities being required to prepare and furnish a register of such owners to be annually revised.		
25	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was instructed on certain points in connection with the notification inviting tenders for the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and selling arrack in the Mysore and Hassan Districts from 1st April next.	15th Mar. 1878.	
26	A printed grant in duplicate duly signed in the name of Mr. G. M. Porter for a building site granted to him in the Koppa Taluk was forwarded to Nagar Commissioner.	16th do	
27	With reference to a communication from the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, enquiring whether on settlement of a taluk local cess at one anna in the rupee becomes payable on coffee, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division was referred to order, which authorized the levy in settled taluks of local fund cess "on all land revenue and collections of all and every sort liable thereto."	Do do	
28	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed with instructions that the alienation of a piece of garden land taken up for the Mysore State Railway in the Kengeri village of the Bangalore Taluk was sanctioned, and that application would be made to the Government of India for permanent remission of assessment.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
29	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that under the circumstances reported the Chief Commissioner approved of his proceedings in leasing out the lac contract for two years and three months for Rs. 700.	18th do	*Vide* Vol. for Feb. Part II, R. A. & C. No.
30	Instructions relating to advances for the purpose of sinking wells in the Nundydroog Division were communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Famine Commissioner.	19th do	
31	The Superintendent of Inam Settlements was requested to report at an early date on the settlement of the lands alienated from the Athavula Sha Darga Makan, Bangalore.	21st do	
32	Copy of a letter from the Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Bangalore, together with 2 spare copies of the printed supplements to the *Mysore Gazette*, containing the results of the experimental cultivation on the Farm of paddy and ragi during 1877, was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, with a remark that the papers might be usefully re-published in the *Gazette of India*.	22nd do	
33	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, was requested to submit a further report and explanation as to the unsatisfactory progress of the Jamabandi settlement of the several Districts of the Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
34	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, the remission of Rs. 129—4—4, being a portion of arrears of jodi due by certain minor village servants in the Shimog District who have suffered much from famine, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
35	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg for fortnight ending 15th March 1878 was submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	25th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
36	A bill for As. 4—10 being amount of Kandayam recovered from one Subba Joyis was returned to Nundydroog Commissioner for re-submission with the Treasury Officer's certificate.	25th Mar. 1878.	
37	Seven coffee pattas were returned tot he Hassan Deputy Commissioner duly signed.	26th do	
38	Under circumstances represented by Nagar Commissioner, sanction was granted to the indulgence of ryots cultivating sajje and other serials on the favorable terms specified.	Do do	
39	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions relative to the results of the Jamabandi settlement of the hoblis of the Devanhalli and Anekal Taluks for 1877—78 were communicated to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	27th do	
40	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that his action in directing the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, to lease the sale of Ragi toddy of three hoblis of the Múdgere Taluk as specified according to the old village system, was approved.—Communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner for information.	29th do	
41	In reply to a reference from the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, recommending the remission for the current official year of half the license fees on wholesale and retail arrack shops in the Mysore District, that officer was informed that the concession could only be granted on the clearest evidence, and that if there is such the Palhalli Company should be called upon to pay such amount as will compensate the retail vendors or to shew cause why the demand should not be made upon the Company.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1878.

T. CLAKRE,
Secretary.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
42	As requested, the jamabandi settlement report of the Jala Hobli, Devanhalli Taluk for 1877—78 was returned to the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division.	27th Mar. 1878.	*Vide* this statement No.
43	On the recommendation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a remission of jodi on the inams of minor village servants for the current year as a relief on account of the drought was approved.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	30th do	*Vide* Part I, of Vol. for April 1877, R., A. & C. Index Nos. 15 to 16.
44	The suggestion of the Famine Commissioner that the grant of Rs. 40,000 allotted to the Kolar District for sinking wells, be regarded as including the Rs. 5,000 sanctioned in the Famine Department, was approved.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1878.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions as to the amount to be refunded by Captain F. H. T. G. Cumming, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, of excess of acting allowance drawn by him, were communicated in reply to the Deputy Accountant General and Captain Cumming.	1st March 1878.	
2	Copy of Government of India, Foreign Department No. 136 F., stating that orders on the grant of a gratuity to the widow of the late Mr. T. E. Woodcock, Assistant Commissioner, Tumkúr District, were deferred pending the decision of the Secretary of State, was forwarded to Mrs. Woodcock.	Do do	
3	As submitted by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division two bills for temporary remuneration due to the Patels and Shanbhogs of the Kortagere Taluk, for 1876—77, were sanctioned and the Deputy Accountant General was requested to state whether there was any objection to these bills being in future forwarded by Commissioners direct to his office.	Do do	
4	A bill for Rs. 59—5—6 for repairing tents of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Kadur District, was sanctioned.—Communicated in reply to Commissioner, Nagar Division, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
5	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was instructed as to the submission of a gratuity roll on behalf of the late Nanjappa, Gardener, to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
6	A bill for Rs. 76—14—8 for stationery required in connection with the survey settlement of the Nelamangala Taluk was returned to Nundydroog Commissioner and certain errors in it pointed out.	4th do	
7	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed, that as special case the Chief Commissioner sanctioned half pay being disbursed to Durg Singh, a Clerk in the Manjarabad Sub-Division office, during the time he was absent from duty, to enable him to proceed to Mysore for the purpose of being examined by a Medical officer.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	5th do	
8	The Mysore Budget Estimates of Receipts and Disbursements for 1878—79 together with a copy of the Deputy Accountant General's letter on the subject were submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	7th Do	
9	As submitted by the Military Assistant the payment of acting allowance to Subedar Roshan Khan was sanctioned, and he was requested to prepare and submit a bill to the Audit Department.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
10	As submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, the disbursement to pensioned Sepoy Curtury of arrears of pension due to him was sanctioned with instructions.	8th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	A letter with annexures from the Inspector General of Police on the application for gratuity on behalf of Serjeant Channa Naik, Cantonment Police, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, with a remark that, under the terms of clause 3 of para 1 of Government of India, Notification dated 11th May 1877, it would seem that no restraint is placed on the retirement of Police officers when found unfit for the duties of that branch of the service.	8th March 1878.	
12	A re-appropriation statement for Rs. 700, required to meet charges to be incurred on account of "Diets to Patients" and "Contingencies" in the Civil Dispensary and Hospital at Shimoga, during quarter ending 31st March 1878, was returned to Nagar Commissioner to point out some other source than that given from which the amount could be met.	9th do	
13	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 26—2—6, in adjustment of accounts up to 31st January 1878, was forwarded to the Secretary, Lawrence Asylum Press, Madras.	Do do	
14	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 27—15—0, in adjustment of the cost of six copies of Dr. Rattan's work on Salt, was forwarded to Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.	Do do	
15	As solicited by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, the grant of a permanent advance of Rs. 50 to each of the Amildars of Taluks in the Mysore District, to meet charges on account of taluk lock-ups was sanctioned for three months.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
16	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, an additional grant of Rs 500, to meet charges for diet, &c. in the Bowring Civil Hospital was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
17	As solicited by Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, the construction of a Distillery enclosure in the town of Mysore was sanctioned, and he was desired to submit an estimate of cost without delay.	Do do	
18	Rupees 24 in adjustment of the cost of eight copies of the standing information regarding the official administration of the Madras Presidency were forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Press, Fort St. George.	11th do	
19	As solicited by the Superintendent, Government Press, an appropriation of 150 from grant of Rs. 600 provided under "Special Contingencies" for "Repairs to Machinery, &c," to contingencies of the Press, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
20	On the representation of the Officiating Surgeon to the Commission, an invalid pension amounting to Rs. 6 per mensem on behalf of 2nd Class Vaccinator Lingaji, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with copy of the 1st page of application.	12th do	
21	As submitted by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a statement of temporary remuneration amounting to Rs. 437—6—0, payable to the Shanbhogs of the eight settled hoblis of the Bangalore, Closepet and Magadi Taluks, for quarter ending 31st December 1877, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with bill.	Do do	
22	As submitted by Nundydroog Commissioner a remission statement for Rs. 2—4—10 on behalf of one K. Simppa was sanctioned.	13th do	
23	A pay bill received from Mr. Venkat Rao, Attaché, at the increased rate of Rs. 150 per mensem for February 1878, was returned duly countersigned.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
24	On the representation of the Amche Baksbi, the grant of gratuities to three Amche runners aggregating Rs. 328—11—11 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	14th Mar. 1878.	
25	The Officer in charge of Her Majesty's Treasury was requested to take steps for the recovery and adjustment of such sums as may be still due on account of the copies of Dr. Moore's "Manual of Family Medicine for India."	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Aug. 1877, Part I, "Genl." Index Nos.
26	The Guardian to His Highness the Maha Raja was requested to obtain receipts from Kamalaji Ammani, widow of the late Dalvayi of Mysore, for certain Government bonds forwarded to her from this office.	Do do	
27	A re-appropriation statement for Rs. 1,000 required for the clothing of prisoners in the Mysore Jail was returned to Ashtagram Commissioner for re-submission through the Judicial Commissioner, the appropriation being made from some other head than "Elephant Keddahs" the grant for which has lapsed.	15th do	
28	As submitted by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a bill for Rs. 76—14—8 for stationery required in connection with the Survey Settlement of the Nelamangala Taluk was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
29	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was informed that for the reasons assigned Mr. Venkatpattiengar, Head Master at Chitaldroog, could not draw an extra allowance of Rs. 10.	Do do	
30	A voucher as asked for by the Deputy Accountant General in support of an entry in the contingent bill of this office for October last was forwarded to that officer.	Do do	
31	The receipt from the Lady Superior of the Convent, Bangalore, of a sum of Rs. 105—8—0 in adjustment of the cost of stamp and registration fee incurred on account of the deed of conveyance transferring the old Museum premises, was acknowledged.	Do do	
32	A public service transfer receipt for Rs. 79—2—8 in adjustment of the cost of 80 Urdu copies of the pamphlet on venomous snakes of Upper India, was transmitted to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.	Do do	
33	Rupees 191—4—0 for purchasing sheep skins for binding register books, &c., were forwarded to Superintendent, Mysore Government Press.	16th do	
34	A remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 300 in adjustment in advance of the subscription for 25 copies of the "Indian Agriculturist" for 1878 was forwarded to Messrs. Nicholles & Co. Calcutta.	Do do	
35	Referring to Government Resolution No. 3335, dated 21st September 1877, the sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department, was solicited to the adoption of Form No. I of Register therein prescribed to show daily realizations of Court Fees by the Revenue as well as by the Civil Courts in this Province.	Do do	
36	A bill for Rs. 474—3—6 for repairs executed to certain tents was returned duly countersigned to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
37	As submitted by Nagar Commissioner a bill for Rs. 19—3—1 being amount of allowance due to Gundu Rao, Sheristadar of the Koppa Taluk for having acted as Amildar of that Taluk from 15th to 31st December 1877 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with bill.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
38	In reply, Lieutenant Fitzgerald, Special Relief Officer, Nelamangala, was requested to furnish certain particulars relative to an amount paid by him to a peon who escorted a tent furnished from this office.	19th March 1878.	
39	Certain original correspondence bearing on the subject was returned to the Deputy Accountant General with a request that he would submit a brief statement of a claim put forward by Mr. Rice for an increase of pay as a reference would have to be submitted to the Government of India.	Do do	
40	An application for pension on behalf of Mir Aminudin, Military Bakshi of the Mysore Local Military Force, was submitted with report for the sanction of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.	Do do	
41	Indents for stores on Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India were submitted to the Government of India, in the Financial Department.	Do do	
42	In reply to a reference from the Deputy Accountant General it was ruled that an allowance of Rs. 266—10—8 be passed to Major Stewart, the Military Assistant, for conducting the duties of Deputy Inspector General of Police.—Communicated to Inspector General of Police.	20th do	
43	In returning the draft Civil Travelling Allowance Code, a report on certain points was submitted to the Government of India, in the Financial Department.	22nd do	*Vide* Progs for April 1877, Part II, "Final" No
44	The cash balance statement shewing the money remaining in the several treasuries of the Province on 1st March current was returned to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
45	Copy of Government of India, Financial Department No. 1741, dated 11th instant, calling for certain information in connection with the statements of pensions and gratuities for the quarter ended 31st December 1877, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for explanation.	Do do	
46	A gratuity roll with papers on behalf of the Kotval in the Town of Mysore was returned to Ashtagram Commissioner, for re-submission through the Inspector General of Police for verification by the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
47	Referring to a letter from the Deputy Accountant General relative to the cessation of stoppages on account of the Police Superannuation fund that officer was requested to state whether the rates of pay fixed for the Bangalore Police were fixed in consideration of the deductions required at the time to be made on account of the Superannuation fund.	23rd do	
48	A report of the grounds on which sanction was solicited to a further loan of 5 lakhs was submitted to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
49	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction the expenditure of Rs. 600 for prizes and reference books for the Central College as denoted was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	25th do	
50	As recommended by the Military Assistant the transfer of Resaldar Nana Rao, 2nd Regiment, Mysore Horse, to the pension list of the Savar as establishment was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
51	Copy of Government of India, Foreign Department, telegram sanctioning further loan of five lakhs for April requirements, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	27th do	*Vide* this statement No.
52	On the representation of the Deputy Inspector General of Police a gratuity roll on behalf of two men of the Police of the Kolar District	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	unfit for further service was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with roll.		
53	As represented, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed, that the Chief Commissioner was pleased to remit the contribution amount of Rs. 250, promised by certain ryots for the repair of the Chikmatgatta Tank, in the Channarayapatna Taluk, Hassan District.—Communicated to Superintending Engineer Irrigation Department, Deputy Accountant General, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	27th March 1878.	
54	As solicited by the Judicial Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 7—9—0, credited to Government as unclaimed, to the claimant Timmaraya was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
55	A transfer receipt for Rs. 145—12—0, in adjustment of charges incurred during the visit to Mysore of His Excellency the Viceroy, was forwarded to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
56	Rupees 1—14—0, were remitted to the Director of Public Instruction being cost of 10 copies of the "Harihara Mahatme."	Do do	
57	As submitted by the Inspector General of Police, a re-appropriation statement for Rs. 300, to meet the expenditure on account of oil required for the thanas in the Bangalore District during the months of January, February and March 1878, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with copy of re-appropriation statement.	Do do	
58	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, a re-appropriation statement for Rs. 500, to meet charges for cart and cooly hire of the Deputy Commissioner's and other offices of the Mysore District, during the current official year was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	28th do	
59	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the transfer of Rs. 300, from the Budget grant under the head "III Miscellaneous—2 cart and cooly hire, &c," to "26 Miscellaneous"—13 purchase and repair of office tents," being the amount required to defray the cost of repairing 4 of the Division office tents at the Central Jail, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
60	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a gratuity of Rs. 58—8—0, on behalf of Shek Ummar, Sepoy, attached to the Hebbagodi Travellers' Bungalow, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with copy of the first page of application.	Do do	
61	As solicited by the Superintendent of the Government Press, an appropriation of Rs. 1,616—4—2, from the grant allotted for "Press Stock" to meet excess expenditure owing to the introduction of the piece work system, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
62	As solicited by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the refund of Rs. 38—9—9, contributed by the ryots for the repairs of the Oblarayankere Tank in the Sidlagatta Taluk, as its abandonment had been decided upon by the Irrigation Department, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and Superintending Engineer for Irrigation.	Do do	
63	As submitted by Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, a bill for Rs. 250, on account of establishment, &c. of the Gendekatte kaval in the Hassan District, for the year 1877—78, was sanctioned with remarks.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
64	Rupees 13—4—0, being charges incurred in the registration of a deed of conveyance from Major-General R. S. Dobbs, were forwarded to the Sub-Registrar, Cantonment, Bangalore.	29th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Deed forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for safe custody in the Chief Commissioner's Treasury.		
65	As submitted by Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, a re-appropriation statement for Rs. 500, to meet the circuit expenses of the Mysore Deputy Commissioner's office up to the end of the current official year was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with copy of statement.	29th March 1878.	
66	As submitted by the Judicial Commissioner, a re-appropriation statement for Rs. 25,222—14—7, to meet charges in the District Jail and taluk lock-ups of the Hassan District, till the end of the current month, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
67	A statement of additional peons entertained on account of survey operations in the Mysore District for the half year ending 31st December 1877 was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for audit.	Do do	
68	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, the disbursement of arrears of pension due to Syed Abdulla of the Savar establishment from July 1877 to February 1878, amounting to Rs. 48 at Rs. 6 per mensem, was sanctioned.	Do do	
69	Do to one Syed Hydar, from 1st December 1876, at Rs. 9 a month was sanctioned.	Do do	
70	On the representation of the Conservator of Forests, the grant of an invalid pension of Rs. 13—5—4, to Bhujanga Rao, Daroga, Sandal Koti, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with copy of first page of application.	Do do	
71	A proposition statement for the revision of the establishment of the District Jail at Hassan was submitted for the favorable consideration and sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
72	The instructions of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, were solicited as to the course to be adopted in respect of adjusting the charges incurred in the publication of the Mysore and Coorg Gazetteers.	Do do	
73	As solicited by the Superintendent, Government Press, the purchase of 45 skins of country leather at a cost of Rs. 45 for binding books, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
74	As submitted by Commissioner, Nagar Division, a re-appropriation statement for Rs. 25, for the quarter ending 31st March 1878, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with copy of statement.	Do do	
75	As submitted by Nagar Commissioner, a re-appropriation statement for Rs. 700 on account of the Hospital and Dispensary charges of the Shimoga District for the quarter ending 31st March 1878 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with copy of statement.	Do do	
76	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was requested to submit an application for gratuity on behalf of one Dasu Naidu, late 2nd class Constable of the Bangalore Town Police.	30th do	
77	As submitted by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a re-appropriation of Rs. 946—11—11 from the civil budget grants was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Additional Secretary, Famine Department.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
78	As submitted by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the re-appropriations of Rs. 1,230 and Rs. 80 from the Civil budget grants was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Additional Secretary, Famine Department.	30th Mar. 1878.	
79	As submitted by the Judicial Commissioner certain appropriations to meet charges on account of the jails and lock-ups of the Kolar and Túmkúr Districts, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
80	As solicited by the Director, Government Gardens, sanction was granted to a sum of Rs. 131—6—0, being the cost incurred in sending a rhinoceros to Travancore being charged to the provision under "Construction and Repairs" in the Lal-Bagh budget for the current year.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. for Feb. Part II, Financial, No.
81	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions directing that the services of the Sub-Overseer employed in the Experimental Farm be dispensed with were communicated to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division. Superintendent, Government Farm, Bangalore, and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *April* 1878.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
82	At the request of the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, the batta bill of the establishment which accompanied him in the month of February 1878 was countersigned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for audit.	14th Mar. 1878.	
83	At the request of the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, the batta bill of the Additional Sessions Judge for the month of February 1878 was countersigned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for audit.	Do do	
84	At the request of the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, his batta bill for the month of February 1878 was countersigned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for audit.	15th do	
85	The notifications of sanction for certain works in the town of Mysore submitted by the Commissioner of Ashtagram, were accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	21st do	
86	The budget estimates of the Municipalities in the District of Mysore for the year 1877—78 were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	22nd do	*Vide* Part II. of Vol. for July 1877, Genl. No. 185.
87	As solicited by Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, a re-appropriation of Rs. 840 to meet the cost of the temporary establishment for arranging the old records of the Division was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with copy of statement.	24th do	
88	The attention of the Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr District was drawn to the submission of the revised monthly muzrayi accounts for April and May 1877.	27th do	
89	On the representation of the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, a remission of the Rs. 114—10—0 on account of land revenue in the Shimoga District was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
90	The attention of the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District was drawn to re-submission of the muzrayi accounts for April, May and June 1877, which had been returned for correction.	29th do	
91	The completion bills for the repairs of certain temples were accepted and returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.	Do do	
92	As submitted by Commissioner, Nagar Division, a re-appropriation statement for Rs. 350 of the budget grants of the Shimoga District for the quarter ending 31st December 1877 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1878.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

MYSORE.

No	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
1	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, sanction was granted to Mr. Kemp, District Surveyor, who has attained the age of 55 years, being retained in his present post as long as he is physically capable of performing the duties required of him.	1st March 1878.	
2	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that certain arrangements proposed by him to carry out the repairs of the Magadi-Jamgal road in the Kadur District were sanctioned.—Communicated to Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
3	As solicited by Commissioner, Nagar Division, sanction was granted to a sum of Rs. 100 due by one Meelapaiya, since deceased, towards the repair of the Kalasa-Balehonnur road.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
4	The Chief Commissioner's orders on the supplemental list of District Fund works in progress submitted by the Shimoga Deputy Commissioner were communicated to Commissioner, Nagar Division, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Deputy Accountant General, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
5	As submitted by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, certain appropriations for constructing tunnels on the Chikballapur-Goribidnur road were sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
6	Notification investing Major Maynard, Special Relief Officer, Hassan District, as a temporary measure, with 1st class magisterial powers, was gazetted and copies sent to Judicial Commissioner and other officers.	Do do	
7	In reply, the Revd. T. Hodson, Wesleyan Mission, was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the continuance of the privilege of his successor in office sending and receiving letters on educational matters free of ancho postage.—Communicated to Ancho Bakshi.	Do do	
8	In reply, the Executive Commissariat officer, Bangalore, was informed that no sorgho seed was available for issue to him.	Do do	
9	Notification appointing Major R. A. Cole to officiate as Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division during Colonel Hay's absence on privilege leave, and Captain Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, as Superintendent of Inam Settlements, as a temporary measure, was gazetted, and copies sent to officers concerned.	Do do	
10	A return shewing the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and volunteers for whom capitation allowance was drawn for 1876—77 was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for verification.	Do do	
11	The Superintendent of the Government Press was asked to furnish this office with 300 copies each in English and Kanarese of Dr. DeRenzy's pamphlet on the subject of improving the health of towns and villages.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	Notification granting Captain A. McCally, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department, Mysore, two months' privilege leave on medical certificate, was gazetted and copies sent to the officers concerned.	1st Mar. 1878.	
13	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of proposals submitted by him with reference to the agricultural tours to be made by Mr. Harman during the ensuing official year.—Communicated to Mr Harman and the Deputy Accountant General.	2nd do	
14	Two notifications of sanction for certain municipal works in the Municipality of Maddagiri, Túmkúr District, were accepted and full appropriation sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	4th do	
15	In returning an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,500 for constructing with rough stone and jelly the sides of the reservior lately formed in the south west corner of the Sampangihalli Tank, the President, Bangalore Town Municipal Commission, was informed that the Chief Commissioner could not sanction any additional funds for the work, which, when put in hand, must be borne by the Municipality from their own resources.	Do do	
16	Copy of a memorial from Lt-Colonel S. P. Scott, and Mrs. B. M. Scott of Ootacamund, praying that Government Inspectors may be appointed under Section 56 of the Indian Company's Act to investigate and report upon the affairs of the Ashtagram Sugar and Rum Works Company (Limited) situate at Palhalli, was forwarded to Mr. S. J. Arathoon, Managing Director of the Company, to show cause within seven days from this date why the application should not be granted.—Communicated to Mr. Gooch, Pleader for petitioners.	Do do	
17	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, that the Chief Commissioner was of opinion that the names Kumbalgod and Yeliyur may appropriately be spelt Kumbalgúd and Yeleyúr, and that as regards the Bangalore station the suggestion made in letter under acknowledgment might be adopted.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of February Part II, "Genl." No.
18	A duplicate packing account of stores per "Malabar" was returned to the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, Madras, with the vacant columns duly filled in.	Do do	
19	Notification of resumption of charge of office of Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, by Colonel J. L. Pearse, and of office of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, by Major T. Clarke, was gazetted.	Do do	
20	Referring to correspondence denoted, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was requested to submit a report as to the action taken to provide a new building for the Dispensary at Saklespur.	Do do	
21	Notification of Mr. J. D. Sandford, M. A., Barrister-at-Law, having assumed charge of the office of the Judicial Commissioner was gazetted.	Do do	
22	As requested, a copy of the Christian Marriage Act, and Marriage Register book with the usual forms connected therewith for the Marriage Registrar at Kolar, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
23	As submitted by Commissioner, Nagar Division, an estimate for Rs. 6,071 for gravelling the Siralkoppa-Hirekerur road in the Shimoga District from District Funds was sanctioned, and a re-appropriation statement providing funds for the same called for.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
24	The District Fund contingent bill of the Hassan Deputy Commissioner's office for January 1878 was returned to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, for explanation as pointed out.	5th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
25	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of the cancelment of a work as denoted by the Shimoga Deputy Commissioner and to the amount thereof added to his allotment.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	5th Mar. 1878.	
26	As submitted by Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, an estimate for Rs. 790 for constructing a tunnel of three vents on a road in the Manjarabad Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
27	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's orders on a supplemental statement of works sanctioned in the Malnad Taluks of the Kadur District were communicated to Commissioner, Nagar Division.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
28	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the contingent bill of Tumkúr Deputy Commissioner's office for January 1878 amounting to Rs. 16 was countersigned and transmitted to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts for audit.	Do do	
29	Do Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's office for January 1878 amounting to Rs. 19—13—0	Do do	
30	Do Kolar Deputy Commissioner's office for January 1878 amounting to Rs. 19—15—0.	Do do	
31	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's orders relative to two estimates for repairing certain roads were communicated to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and Additional Secretary, Famine Department.	Do do	
32	In reply, information was afforded to the Surveyor General of India as to the correct spelling of the names of certain villages.—Communicated to Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
33	An application for parts 3 and 4 of Volume III of the "Law Reports, Indian Appeals in the Privy Council" for 1876, was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.	Do do	
34	Notification granting Mr. R G. Hodson, Inspector of Schools, I Circle, three months' privilege leave from the 16th instant was gazetted and copy sent to the Director of Public Instruction, with an intimation that the arrangement proposed by him for conducting the current work of the 1st Circle in his own office during Mr. Hodson's absence, was approved.	Do do	
35	Notification granting Mr. D. Narsing Rao, Assistant Superintendent, Inam Settlements, one month's extension of leave on medical certificate was gazetted and copy sent to the Superintendent of Inam Settlements.	Do do	
36	Notification appointing D. Venkatappaiya, Accountant, Inam Superintendent's office, to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Betmangala Taluk was gazetted and copy sent to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
37	As submitted by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a bill for Rs. 36—6—0, being the travelling allowance due to Sitaramaiya, the Maramut Head Accountant of the Bangalore District, was sanctioned with certain observations.	6th do	
38	As submitted by the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, a re-appropriation statement for Rs. 714 together with the notifications of sanction for certain works in the Kadur District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and Chief Engineer and Secretary, Department Public Works.	7th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
39	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of his action in sanctioning Rs. 70 on account of the conservancy establishments to be employed during certain festivals in the Kolar District, the charge being debited to the District Fund Budget grant of Rs. 100 for 1877—78.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	7th Mar. 1878.	
40	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks on an application for the permanent entertainment of the Compounder in the Kolar Hospital were communicated to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
41	Two estimates for repairing the 2nd class travellers' bungalow at Arsikere were returned to Ashtagram Commissioner for re-submission duly corrected as pointed out.	Do do	
42	As submitted by Nagar Commissioner, a re-appropriation statement for Rs. 6,584 for certain works in the Kadur District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
43	In forwarding a reduced estimate of the cost of repairs to the 1st class travellers' bungalow at Closepet, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was requested to report the expenditure, if any already incurred, on an estimate previously sanctioned for the purpose.	Do do	
44	The Superintendent, Government Press, was requested to print and forward to this office 12 copies of notification of the Financial Department No. 515, dated 25th January 1878.	Do do	
45	Under circumstances represented by the Nagar Commissioner, that officer was informed that the Chief Commissioner directed that the work of the Sorab-Banavasi road for which appropriation had been made in the current year's District Fund Budget be proceeded to completion.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
46	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, the completion of the repairs to the Sankarkere tank in the Chennagiri Taluk was sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
47	An appropriation of Rs. 60 for each of the Mavingadda and Yellavanhalla bridges to meet charges incurred in watching the iron work was sanctioned, the charge being defrayed from the balance of the provision made for the works in the current year's District Fund Budget.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nagar Division, Examiner, Public Works Accounts and Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings' Branch.	Do do	
48	As solicited by Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, the adjustment of Rs. 41 expended in 1876—77 in repairing the 2nd class travellers' bungalow at Mandya, Mysore District, was sanctioned, the sum being appropriated from "26 Miscellaneous furniture for Travellers' Bungalows."	Do do	
49	An estimate for Rs. 171 for constructing a privy to the travellers' bungalow at Periyapatna was sanctioned and appropriation duly made.—Communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
50	A re-appropriation statement and a notification of sanction submitted by Nundydroog Commissioner for Rs. 53 for repairing the Sidlagatta-Jangamkote road in the Sidlagatta Taluk, Kolar District, were sanctioned and returned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
51	An estimate for Rs. 43, submitted by Nundydroog Commissioner for repairing the 1st class travellers' bungalow at Kumbalgúd in the	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Bangalore District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
52	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division, was requested to thank the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Madras, for an offer made to admit certain Mysore Medical Pupils into the Madras Medical College, and to state that in the event of the Government of India deciding against the establishment of a Medical School at Bangalore, Mr. Saunders would be happy to avail himself of the offer, in regard to eight Medical Pupils who will be prepared to enter the Medical College at Madras on 1st October next.	7th March 1878.	
53	A report was submitted to the Government of India, Home Department, that the returns relating to European Vagrancy in this Province during 1877 were blank.	Do do	
54	An application was made to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, Bengal, for copies of rulings framed under Section 59 of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870.	Do do	
55	A sample of wheat received from the Honnali Taluk was forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Experimental Farm, for opinion as to its character prior to its transmission to the Government of India.	Do do	
56	A proposal by Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, suggesting that before the demarcation of the boundary line between the Nugeri tri junction and Rampur settled by the Madras Revenue Survey is accepted as final, the Conservator may be asked to depute an officer to arrange a meeting with Major Jago to go over and report on the line in question. was approved, and the Conservator was accordingly asked to report whether an officer could be deputed for the purpose.—Communicated to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division	Do do	
57	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner, was informed that the Chief Commissioner authorized the Additional Sessions Judge, Nundydroog Division, to try such cases of the Bangalore District as may be referred to him by the Sessions Judge during the months of February and March 1878.	Do do	
58	In reply, the Proprietor was informed that the Chief Commissioner was unable to subscribe for any additional copies of the "Karnataka Vagujjivini."—Communicated to Director of Public Instruction.	Do do	
59	The usual monthly statement of vacancies and a register of effective and non-effective officers employed in this Province and Coorg with proportionate return for February was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	8th do	
60	An application for the further retention of Dr. Law, by this administration for a period of four months was forwarded to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.	Do do	
61	Notification granting Mr. Cuningham, subsidiary leave from 9th to 21st January 1878 was gazetted, and copy sent to Mr. Cuningham.	Do do	
62	An extract from the services of A. Nanjundaiya, Police Inspector, Budihal Taluk, was submitted to the Government of Madras to be verified so far as his services in Madras went.	Do do	
63	In reply, two returns affording information of the number of European and Eurasian children of school-going-age at Bangalore were forwarded to the Secretary to Madras Government, Military Department.	Do do	
64	As requested, two copies of Dr. Moore's Manual of Family Medicine were forwarded to the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, with an intimation that seven more copies would be furnished on receipt of a further	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	supply from the Government of India, to whom application has been made.—Application accordingly to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, for 12 more copies of the work.		
65	A memo of propositions to be laid before the ordinary meeting to be held on the 20th instant was recorded.—Communicated in reply to President, Municipal Commission.	8th March 1878.	
66	The Chief Commissioner's orders relative to the removal of the Civil Dispensary at Húnsúr, from the Depôt Hospital to the old travellers' bungalow, were communicated to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Executive Commissariat officer, Húnsúr, and Deputy Accountant General.—Communicated in reply to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division.	Do do	
67	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the permanent entertainment, for the Civil Dispensary at Chikballapur, of a compounder on Rs. 10 per mensem with effect from 1st April next, the necessary provision being made in the District Fund Budget of the Kolar District for 1878—79.—Communicated to Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Deputy Accountant General, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
68	Copies of letter from the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 2, dated 20th February last, with the papers as denoted on the arrangements to be made for taking the next census of India in 1881, were forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions for early expression of opinion.	Do do	
69	Notification granting Garudachar, Amildar, Bangalore Taluk, forty-five days' privilege leave, and arrangements consequent thereon was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	9th do	
70	A memo by the Additional Secretary in the Famine Department on the subject was forwarded to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, with remarks as to the land at Kolar required by Miss. Anstey, for the construction of a Girls' Orphanage.	Do do	
71	As solicited by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the sale of an old rowtie of the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's office and purchase of a new one from the Central Jail, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
72	Six copies of the Mysore Civil List as it stood on the 1st January 1878 were submitted to the Assistant Under-Secretary of State, India Office, London.	Do do	
73	Ten copies of the Mysore Civil List as it stood on the 1st January 1878 were submitted to the Government of India, Financial Department.	Do do	
74	Two copies of the Mysore Civil List as it stood on the 1st January 1878, were forwarded to Local Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
75	The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was requested to report the special grounds on which certain men above the age of 25 had been entertained in the Public Service.	Do do	
76	Order appointing Colonel J. L. Pearse to the office of Director, Government Gardens, *vice* Mr. J. D. Gordon, was forwarded to that officer.	Do do	
77	An extract from the Amche Bakshi's report intimating the destruction by fire of a house in the village of Huchgamahalli occupied by an Overseer of the Public Works Department was forwarded to the Chief Engineer.	11th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
78	In reply, the Superintending Engineer was informed that the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette had been requested to furnish copies of prices current from time to time published direct to the subordinates denoted. —Communicated to Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for information and guidance.	11th Mar. 1878.	
79	Notification relative to the employment of Mr. Porteous on general duty in the Hassan District, on the termination of his duties, as Assistant Sessions Judge, Ashtagram Division, was gazetted, and copies sent to the officers concerned.	Do do	
80	A petition received from Government together with an English translation thereof was submitted to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, with a report that the petitioner Seshagiri Rao was one of the parties referred to in para 2 of this office letter of 8th ultimo.	Do do	
81	A report was submitted to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, that Mr. Sandford assumed charge of the office of Judicial Commissioner on the forenoon of 1st March 1878.	Do do	
82	The aid and co-operation of the Collector of Benares was solicited so far as to an occasional report as to how His Highness the Maharaja's charities are conducted in his chatram at Benares.	Do do	
83	Notification relating to Mr. Krishna Murti, B. L., Assistant Commissioner, having obtained privilege leave from 3rd to 14th January 1878, inclusive, was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	12th do	
84	Notification granting Annajaiengar, Amildar, Budihal Taluk, Chitaldroog District, one month's privilege leave and arrangements consequent thereon, was gazetted and copy sent to Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
85	A Kanarese petition with English translation was returned to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, with a report that petitioner's case was disposed of by Mr. Bowring so far back as 1868.	Do do	
86	In drawing attention to a notification published in the Mysore Gazette of the 16th idem, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that the appointment of Hoskote Gundappa as a member of the District Fund Committee of the Hassan District has not been reported to this office as required by rule.	Do do	
87	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that the contingent bill of the Kolar District amounting to Rs. 19—10—0 for February 1878 had been countersigned and forwarded to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, for audit.	Do do	
88	In returning the District Fund contingent bill of his office for January 1878, the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was instructed as to prepaying the charges entered in it out of his permanent advance and its return thereafter duly certified.	Do do	
89	Extract para 2 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings dated 8th instant, requiring that the previous correspondence bearing on the subject of references should be carefully quoted, was circulated amongst the officers of this administration.	Do do	*Vide* Part I, of this Vol. R. A. & C. Index Nos. 13—14.
90	In returning a petition from Sannu Rao, late Judicial Gumasta of the Chitaldroog District, copies of certain papers detailing the circumstances connected with petitioner's dismissal from the service were submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	13th do	
91	Notification granting T. R. Malhari Rao, Munsiff, six months' leave without allowances was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
92	As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner, a rain gauge was furnished for the use of the Chikballapur Taluk Cutcherry.	13th March 1878.	
93	A new sample of wheat received from the Narsipur Taluk was forwarded to the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm for opinion as to its character before its transmission to the Government of India.	Do do	
94	Notification inviting tenders for the supply of country articles of stationery was gazetted.	Do do	
95	Copy of a communication from the Deputy Surgeon General Indian Medical Department, reporting the death of Madras Hospital Assistant Virasami Pillo, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
96	Notification granting Mr. D. Devaraj Ars, Attaché one month's leave on private affairs was gazetted and copy sent to Mr. Devaraj Ars.	Do do	
97	The grant of one month's privilege leave to Apothecary H. Staggs on medical certificate was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, in reply, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
98	As solicited by the Inspector General of Police, the retention of the services of one Daffedar and 25 peons for a further period of two months to assist the regular police in Túmkúr in carrying out the extra duties incident to the famine, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
99	Copy of the return furnished by the President, Municipal Commission, of the numbers of European and Eurasian children of school-going-age in this station was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, with letter, dated 4th February, to the address of the Government of India in the Home Department.	14th do	
100	An inspection report of the Mysore District Treasury was returned to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
101	As submitted by the Amche Bakshi, certain arrangements proposed by him consequent on the demise of the 1st Class Amche Inspector, Túmkúr District, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
102	Copy of a draft (revised) bill to define and amend the law relating to Master and Servant was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for obliging opinion, with file of correspondence relating to the original Bill in question.	Do do	
103	Copies of notifications published in the Mysore Gazette, giving the list of places, &c., in this Province and Coorg, the spelling of which has been fixed by the Government of India, were transmitted to Dr. Hunter, Director General of Gazetteers.—Communicated to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, in reply to endorsement No. 87 of the 8th ultimo.	Do do	
104	An estimate for hammers amounting to Rs. 41 required for the use of the Hassan District was returned to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, to be reduced to Rs. 35.	Do do	
105	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was informed that his District Fund bill for January 1878 had been countersigned and forwarded to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and he was requested to explain certain discrepancies occurring in the bill for February which was returned.	Do do	
106	As submitted by Commissioner, Nagar Division, the entertainment of a temporary Mestri for four months on Rs. 20 per mensem for	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	supervising certain district fund works in the Davangere Taluk, Chitaldroog District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.		
107	The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was requested to furnish a statement shewing the expenditure actually incurred for the past twelve months on account of contingencies in the several offices mentioned in proceedings of Chief Commissioner dated 18th April 1877.	15th Mar. 1878.	*Vide* Vol. for April 1877, Part I, General.
108	In reply, the Chief Engineer was informed that his district fund contingent bill amounting to Rs. 9 –6–0 for February 1878 had been countersigned and forwarded to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, for audit.	Do do	
109	An estimate for hospital furniture received from the Kolar District Assistant Apothecary was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, for opinion.	Do do	
110	A statement of objectionable items (District Fund) unremedied up to end of December 1877 was returned to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, with the Chief Commissioner's remarks.	Do do	
111	Certain transfers, &c., of Amildars in the Ashtagram Division were gazetted and copy sent to Commissioner.	Do do	
112	The sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department was solicited to one half of all fines realized under Bengal Act I of 1869 (Prevention of cruelty to animals) being set aside for the funds of the Society established in Bangalore.	Do do	
113	In reply to a reference from Mr. Srinivas Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, soliciting that the answers given by him in Kanarese at the late Assistant Commissioner's examination in Financial and Revenue subjects may be tested, that officer was informed that the proceedings could not be revised nor could the Chief Commissioner permit any further representation on the subject.	Do do	
114	A return (blank) of deaths among European Uncovenanted officers employed in this Province and Coorg during January 1878 was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.	Do do	
115	In reply, the Government of Bombay was informed that as requested the Deputy Commissioners in Mysore, within whose Districts cotton is grown for export, have been instructed to place themselves in communication with Mr. Walton, Cotton Inspector, South Mahratta country.	Do do	*Vide* Part I of this Vol. Genl. Index Nos. 5—6.
116	In reply, the President, Municipal Board, Bangalore, was informed that the Boards Proceedings of the 21st November last have been ordered to be filed, while those of the 20th December were disposed of on 22nd January 1878; and that orders on Resolution 11 of the proceedings dated 5th December have been deferred pending disposal of a complaint preferred by Mr. T Lander.	Do do	
117	Notification granting Captain Rutherfurd, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, two days' extension of privilege leave was gazetted, and copy sent to Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	16th do	
118	Notification relating to Mr. Hormosji Jehangirji Bhabha, M. A., Vice Principal, Central College, Bangalore, having passed the examination in Kanarese was gazetted and copy sent to Director of Public Instruction.	Do do	
119	In reply, the Officiating Secretary and Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, was informed that, for the considerations assigned, the Chief Commissioner thought it inadvisable to confer upon Executive Engineers of the Irrigation Divisions in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, and on the Channel Superintendent, magisterial powers.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
120	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, the retention for a period of three months of a Sub-Auditor employed temporarily for the audit of hubli school bills was sanctioned, the charge being debited to the hubli school fund.	18th Mar. 1878.	
121	Copy of a communication from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and report of the Committee appointed to examine the text books in use in Indian schools, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for his opinion and that of the Principal of the Central College on the Committee's recommendations.	Do do	
122	In reply, the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, was informed that, though considerable distress still existed in the Province, it was not of a character to impede the work of the contemplated survey of the various important forts, the parties engaged on which it was observed would be small in number; and he was informed that the necessary orders would be issued on receipt of information as to the localities in which it was intended to commence operations.	Do do	
123	On a reference from the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, the several plots of land relinquished by the Madras Railway Company were directed to be made over to the Bangalore Cantonment Municipality.	Do do	
124	Notification granting Lakshman Modaliar, Amildar, Narsipur Taluk, Hassan District, one month's leave and arrangements consequent thereon was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	19th do	
125	The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed of the grant of 6 days' leave to Captain Ludlow in lieu of the Christmas Holidays.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
126	Notification granting Mr. Amoorthlingum Modaliar, Ancho Bakshi, six months' furlough leave and arrangements made to conduct the duties was gazetted; and copies sent to officers concerned.	Do do	
127	Certain army list pages were returned duly corrected to the Government of India, in the Military Department	Do do	
128	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was informed that the Chief Commissioner concurred in his opinion that the existing arrangements for the supervision of the Hánsúr dispensary by the Apothecary at that station may continue.	Do do	*Vide* this statement No.
129	As submitted by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a re-appropriation statement for Rs. 422 for repairing a 4 vent tunnel on the 7th mile of the Bowringpet and Betmangala road was sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
130	Do for Rs. 278—4—0 from the Bangalore Experimental Farm budget of the current year.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
131	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that his district fund contingent bill amounting to Rs. 14—5—1 for February 1878 was countersigned and forwarded to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
132	Copies of certain papers from the Chief Engineer relative to the construction of the Anantapur-Shikarpur road were forwarded to the Nagar Commissioner, with a request that the suggestions therein made be adopted as far as practicable in the present state of the work, and the estimates revised and re-submitted to this office.	20th do	
133	As requested, lists of Amils and Asufs of the year 1798—99 and a copy in Mahratta of the Circular Hukumnama issued by Tippu Sultan in 1791 were furnished to the Government of Bombay.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
134	The Chief Commissioner's orders respecting local purchases of articles obtainable from the Stationery Depôt were communicated to the Inspector General of Police, Deputy Accountant General and Commissioners of Divisions.	20th Feb. 1878.	
135	Mr. Arathoon, Managing Director, Palhalli Sugar and Rum Works Company (Limited.) was requested to supply Messrs. Parry & Co., with a certificate by the Government official at Palhalli, acknowledging certain liquor.—Communicated in reply, to Messrs. Parry & Co.	Do do	
136	Under circumstances represented, the Military Assistant was informed that the Chief Commissioner considered that there was no alternative but to discharge Syed Mohadin, Subedar in the Barr.	Do do	
137	A duplicate packing account of stores per 'Malabar,' duly filled up was returned to General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, Madras.	Do do	
138	Notification granting Virasami Modaliar, Amildar, Nelamangala Taluk, four days' privilege leave in extension was gazetted and copy sent to Nundydroog Commissioner.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. for December "Genl." Part II, No. 91
139	Do granting Amildar Bhima Rao, three months' extension of leave on medical certificate was gazetted and copy sent to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	Do for Jan. 1878, No.
140	The Punjab Government were solicited to furnish this administration with a copy of any rules that might have been passed with the view of systematically destroying locusts' eggs.	Do do	
141	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was informed that indents for Forest Department forms should be prepared and submitted in accordance with the rules quoted.	Do do	
142	For reasons assigned, the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company, was informed in reply that this Government was unable to furnish a guard to accompany night trains between Bangalore and Coppam, and that as common carriers they were bound to make their own arrangements for guarding goods in transit.	21st do	
143	Three memorials from C. Ram Rao, late Judicial Gumasta in the Hoskote Taluk, were submitted to the Government of India, with a reference to the orders of Government in which petitioner's case has been finally disposed of.	Do do	
144	A memorial with enclosures from Sannu Rao, late Judicial Gumasta of the Chitaldroog District, was returned to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with a reference to the letter in which his case was reported upon.	Do do	
145	A notice inviting tenders for the purchase of cloths in the Government Depôt in the Salem District was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in one issue in English and Kanarese.—Copies also forwarded to Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and Town and Cantonment Magistrate, Bangalore.—Communicated in reply to Collector of Salem.	Do do	
146	Notification granting Mahabal Rao, Amildar, 20 days' privilege leave was gazetted and copy sent to Ashtagram Commissioner.	Do do	
147	In reply, Mr. Kally Prasom Drij, Calcutta, was informed that this administration required no copies of his publication entitled "Sketch of the official career of the Honorable Ashley Eden, C. S. I., late Governor of Bengal."	Do do	
148	Notification granting Mr. F. B. Clerk, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, 3 months' privilege leave with effect from 8th	22nd do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	February last was gazetted and copy sent to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.		
149	In reply, the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings Branch, was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of the Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, resigning Rs. 2,000 out of Rs. 2,500 allotted in the District Fund Budget for bridging the Atkur and Kestur streams on the Huliyurdurga road for utilization elsewhere.—Communicated to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	22nd March 1878	
150	As submitted by the Secretary in the Department Public Works, a bill for Rs. 224—13—0, being the cost of instruments, &c., purchased for the use of the draughtsmen in his and the Daftar Department was sanctioned and appropriation as denoted made.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and Commissioners of Divisions.	Do do	
151	The service registers of certain officials were forwarded to the Chief Engineer of Mysore for verification and return.	Do do	
152	In reply, the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was informed that the district fund contingent bill of his office amounting to Rs. 6 -10—0 for February 1878 had been countersigned and forwarded to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, for audit.	Do do	
153	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was informed that a bill for the carriage of records of the Local Fund Engineer's office for February 1878 had not been received in this office.	Do do	
154	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the district fund contingent bills of the Deputy Commissioners' Offices in his Division should be countersigned by him before they are transmitted for audit.	Do do	
155	Notification granting Annajiengar, Amildar, Budihal Taluk, one month's privilege leave in extension was gazetted and copy sent to Nagar Commissioner.	23rd do	*Vide* this statement No.
156	Do granting T. Srinivasa Rao, Amildar, Yedatore Taluk, 3 months' privilege leave and arrangements consequent thereon was gazetted and copy sent to Ashtagram Commissioner.	Do do	
157	As submitted by Nagar Commissioner, the grant of certain land to the Revd. A. P. Riddett in the Town of Chikmagalur for building a school house for caste girls was sanctioned, and a printed grant in duplicate duly signed by the Chief Commissioner forwarded, with a request that the stamp duty leviable on the grant may be recovered from the Revd. Riddett.	Do do	
158	The propositions to be laid before a special meeting on the 4th proximo of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore were recorded.	Do do	
159	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner concurred in the necessity of taking the necessary steps to prevent the files of the courts of the Judicial Assistants and Munsiffs being overloaded, and that Mr. Saunders was glad to leave it to him to decide in withholding or postponing the privilege of the recess in any particular cases where, owing to no adequate reason, this result was likely to arise.	25th do	
160	A statement giving particulars as to the course taken by the flight of locusts, which have recently traversed this Province, with dates, and the extent and character of the injury caused to crops, was asked for from the Additional Secretary in the Famine Department.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
161	In reply, the Bombay Government in the Military Department were informed by telegraph that the Famine Commissioner had arranged to relieve Captain Healey, whose services were required urgently for military duty, and that he would leave on Thursday next.	25th Mar. 1878.	
162	Copy of Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 2, relative to the address of communications, was forwarded to the Additional Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Famine Department.	Do do	
163	Copies of Government of India, No. 3—108, dated 26th February last, on the subject of the deportation of European Civil insanes to England, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner and Surgeon, Mysore Commission.	Do do	
164	Copies of Government of India, No. 1, dated 6th instant, from the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, forwarding for opinion a draft bill to define and amend the law relating to alluvion, avulsion islands formed in streams and abandoned river beds with the statement of objects and reasons, were forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions for early opinion.	Do do	
165	Copy of Government of India resolution No. 390, dated 27th February 1878, was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, with instructions relative to the framing of a scale of rates for ordinary private advertisements.	Do do	
166	In returning a petition from one Seshagiri Rao, a report on the petitioner's case was submitted to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
167	As submitted by Commissioner, Nagar Division, two notifications of sanction for certain works in the Shimoga District, with a re-appropriation statement for Rs. 604 for the works therein referred to, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
168	Do Do two notifications of sanction and two re-appropriation statements for do.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
169	As submitted by Ashtagram Commissioner, an estimate amounting to Rs. 5,187 for tracing the Dagonda road was sanctioned, and he was requested to furnish certain particulars as denoted relative to the mode of debiting the amount to the District Fund Budgets of the Hassan and Kadur Districts.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Commissioner, Nagar Division, and Chief Engineer.	Do do	
170	As requested, the English memo containing the order of Colonel Mottet, in the case of the Patel of the Chikjambur village, Shikarpur Taluk, Shimoga District, was returned to the Commissioner of the Nagar Division.	De do	*Vide* Part I, Rev. A. and Commerce Index No. 1—2
171	In reply, the President, Town Municipal Commission, was informed that Lingappaiya, Shanbhog and distraining officer of the Pettah Municipality, should be prosecuted for criminal misappropriation.	Do do	
172	In reply, a further report was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with reference to the further retention of the services of Messrs. Porteous and Cuningham of the Bombay Civil Service in this Commission.	26th do	
173	A report was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department of the causes which have led to the services of Mr. Porteous being replaced, at his own request, and on the urgent application of the Bombay Government at the disposal of that Government.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. for Feb. Part II, "Genl." No.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
174	Copy of a memo by the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings' Branch on the Mulbagal-Shrinivaspur road was forwarded to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, with a view to the estimate being revised if practicable and re-submitted.	26th Mar. 1878.	
175	As solicited, the Honorary Secretary, Bangalore Literary Union, was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the issue of the Gazette gratuitously from the 1st proximo, and that copies of the Administration Reports as issued would be furnished, as also a copy of the last Census report.—Instructions to Compiler, Mysore Gazette.	Do do	
176	The despatch of certain articles of stationery was intimated to the Hassan Deputy Commissioner.	Do do	
177	Do of 100 candles to Mysore Deputy Commissioner.	Do do	
178	One copy of the Annual Report on Public Instruction for 1876—77 was forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.	Do do	
179	Referring to a letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, submitting for consideration three memorials from certain officers of his department praying that the batta of Rs. 2 per diem may be continued to them as hitherto, that officer was informed that, if the memorialists could shew that they suffer in any respect as compared with the officers of other Surveys, the Chief Commissioner will be glad to recommend the case of the officers of the Mysore Survey to the favorable consideration of the Government of India.	Do do	
180	The Kadur Deputy Commissioner's notification of sanction for Rs. 69 for repairing a cattle pound submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
181	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, a re-appropriation of Rs. 25 for constructing a wall round a well in the Town of Shimoga was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
182	The attention of the Deputy Accountant General was invited to the communication anent the general return of receipts and disbursements of the several municipalities in the Province for 1876—77, and an early reply requested.	27th do	
183	Three petitions from Mysore Srinivasaiya and others of Yedatore, relative to the tax levied on the arecanuts grown by them, were forwarded to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, for report, with a request that the subject of this and any similar taxes levied for municipal purposes in his Division may receive prompt attention, and he was informed that a report of the action taken by him in the matter will be awaited.	Do do	
184	Two hundred and fifty copies of Act XV of 1877, "The Indian Limitation Act" in Kanarese were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for distribution to the several Courts in the Province.	Do do	
185	A supply of paper for printing forms for the Forest Department was forwarded to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore.	Do do	
186	Notification granting Surgeon-Major J Law, M. D., Officiating Superintendent, Central Jail, three months' privilege leave on medical certificate was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner, with a request that the declaration required by section 32 clause 1 of the Civil Leave Code may be furnished.—Intimated to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Nagpur.	Do do	
187	The Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, was requested to obtain the sanction of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Division to the arms in use by the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers being examined by the Civil Master Armourer on his next visit to this station.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
188	The classified general and disposition lists of the Mysore Revenue Survey for half year ending 30th March 1878, were submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	27th Mar. 1878.	
189	In reply, certain information regarding the grant for the old Cantonment Boys' School site in the Cantonment of Bangalore was furnished to the Revd. G. Warlow, M. A., who was informed that, before a fresh one could be issued, the grant formerly issued should be presented for cancelment.	Do do	
190	In reply, the Officiating Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of his action in purchasing on behalf of Government 14 barrels of rum; any small quantity remaining being made over to the Distiller or Renter under the new system.	Do do	
191	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that his district fund contingent bill, amounting to Rs. 10 for February last, had been countersigned and forwarded to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, for audit.	Do do	
192	A plan, as asked for, was forwarded to the Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do do	
193	Notification directing the continuance to the Barr and Sil dar Establishments of compensation batta for a further three months, from 1st April 1878 was gazetted, and copy sent to Military Assistant.	28th do	*Vide* Progs. for Jan. 1878, Part II, "Genl." No. 108.
194	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of arrangements proposed by him regarding the future sale and supply of school books.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. for Dec. Part I, "Edl." Index Nos. 3 to 4.
195	In reply, the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was informed that 4 days' privilege leave granted to the Amildar of Chitaldroog on urgent private affairs, might be treated as casual, if the Amildar rejoined within the period.	Do do	
196	Notification granting Mr. T. Srinivasaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, Inam Department, 8 days' extension of privilege leave was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. for Feb. 1878, Part II, "Genl." No.
197	In reply to the Inspector General of Police, the disbursement of Rs. 23 per mensem for the month of June 1877 and up to March 1878, to meet charges incurred on account of the special police entertained for the control of prostitutes, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, and President, Lock Hospital Committee.	Do do	
198	The explanation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, relative to the rate per cubic yard charged for "*New stone work*" in the repairs to tunnels in the town of Kolar, was accepted.	Do do	*Vide* Part II, of Vol. for February 1878, Genl. No. 194—
199	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's orders relative to the transfer of the head quarters of the Heggaddevankote Taluk to Antarsante were communicated to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, and Chief Engineer, Department Public Works, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	29th do	
200	The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was supplied with certain register books.—Communicated to Túmkúr Deputy Commissioner.	Do do	
201	Certain samples of wheat received from the Kadur and Hassan Districts together with a copy of the statement submitted by the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, reporting on the character of each sample, were submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
202	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions relative to the grant of certain land for the re-construction of the Hossur village of the Shikarpur Taluk, were communicated in reply to Commissioner, Nagar Division. —Communicated to Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	29th March 1878.	
203	The Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, was requested to furnish this office with seven copies of the revised edition of Dr. Moore's Manual of family medicine for India.	Do do	
204	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that, if Sachidananda Pille, Munsiff, Chitaldroog Sub-Division, had not already proceeded on leave, he might avail himself of the recess which commenced from the 1st proximo.	Do do	
205	Copies of a communication from the Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, relative to stations in the Shimoga and Kolar Districts, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of those Districts for information.	Do do	
206	A notification of sanction for Rs. 286 for repairing a tunnel on the Attibele-Mattikere road in the Bangalore District was accepted, and full appropriation sanctioned.	Do do	
207	A do for Rs. 100 for repairing tunnels on the Periyapatna-Anechaukur road, Mysore District, was accepted and full appropriation sanctioned.	Do do	
208	As submitted by Nagar Commissioner, the construction of a road at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,848 from Sorab to Banavasi in the Shimoga District was sanctioned with certain observations.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
209	Notification empowering Amildar D. Venkatarpaiya under the Forest Rules and Railway Acts was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner in reply.	30th do	
210	Notification granting Amildar Tirumal Rao, ten days' privilege leave and arrangements consequent thereon was gazetted, and copy sent to Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
211	Do twelve days' privilege leave to Nagesh Rao, Amildar, Koppa Taluk.	Do do	
212	Volumes of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings for the month of January 1878 were submitted to the Government of India, in the Foreign, Financial, Home, and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments. —Copies also circulated to Heads of departments in the Province.	Do do	
213	The Director of Public Instruction was requested to state whether the articles of furniture obtained specially for the gazetteer office could not now be sold and the proceeds credited to Government.	Do do	
214	A duplicate copy of an estimate for the repair of an anche house was forwarded as solicited to the Kolar Deputy Commissioner.	Do do	
215	A petition from one Padmanabhaiya, late Kotwal in Chitaldroog together with an English translation thereof, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
216	In reply, the Superintendent of the Mysore Government Press was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of a revised scale of charges as denoted for private advertisements published in the gazette.	Do do	*Vide* this statement No.
217	Notification granting Tammaiya, Amildar of the Gudibanda Taluk, eight days' leave on private affairs was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. for Feb. 1878 Part II, Genl. No.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
218	In reply, Mr. Gooch, Pleader, Bangalore, who requested that measures may be taken to put a stop to Mr. S. J. Arathoon's proceedings to wind up the affairs of the Ashtagram Sugar and Rum Works Company, was informed that the Chief Commissioner considered that there was nothing in the provisions of the Indian Companies Act which would warrant his interference in the manner suggested.	30th Mar. 1878.	
219	In reply, the Anche Bakshi was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of the appointment of Rajarathnam Modaliar as 2nd Class Anche Inspector on probation for six months.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, (for communication to Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District) and to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
220	Under circumstances represented by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, sanction was granted to the remission of Rs. 100 promised by ryots towards the repair of the Gottikunte tank.—Communicated to Chief Engineer, (for communication to Superintending Engineer, to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and to Deputy Accountant) General.	Do do	
221	An estimate for repairing the Parr Barracks at Bangalore was returned to the Military Assistant for revision.	Do do	
222	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to expedite the submission of the District Fund Budget for Establishment, Part IV B for 1878—79.	Do do	
223	Do to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, in regard to the District Fund Estimate, Part IV A for 1878—79.	Do do	
224	A list of the military buildings sanctioned during the current year was forwarded to the Military Assistant with a request that, in view of the contemplated transfer of the greater portion of the Parr to the Police and the reduction of the Siledar horse, he would indicate such sanctions as may in his opinion be stopped.	Do do	
225	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the district fund contingent bill of the Hassan District for February 1878 had been countersigned and forwarded to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, for audit.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
226	As suggested by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, a sum of Rs. 6,000, being amount of cash contribution promised for certain works carried out by the Executive Engineer, Koppa Division, was placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.—Communicated to Chief Engineer, Deputy Accountant General and Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do do	
227	A list of incomplete works debitable to irrigation cess fund of the Túmkúr District, for which appropriation is stated to be required for the year 1877—78, was returned to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, to suggest such re-appropriation out of the irrigation cess budget grants of this year as would provide funds to meet the excess expenditure incurred on the works.	Do do	
228	As submitted by Commissioner, Nagar Division, a re-appropriation statement for Rs. 1,439 and 635 respectively for purchasing monties for the Shimoga District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
229	In reply, the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, being called upon to transfer Rs. 63—5—6, being the expenditure incurred up to end of November 1877 in constructing a sluice to a tank as denoted, to the Irrigation Branch for adjustment against an estimate sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1878.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

EDUCATIONAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
1	Two applications for admission into the 2nd class of the Lower Division, of the School of Engineering and Natural Science, for disposal in connection with other applications of the same nature were forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.	8th March 1878.	
2	Copy of Government of India, Home Department No. 1—45, relative to the advisability of framing a distinct definition of the words "Government School," was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, for opinion.	15th do	
3	With reference to a communication from the Director of Public Instruction, requesting permission to utilize from out of the provision made in the Educational Budget Estimates for 1877—78, the cost of a new Hindustani Boys' School and a Girls' School, proposed to be opened at Maddagiri and Chitaldroog respectively, that officer was informed that the provision in the Budget for 1877—78 had lapsed, and he was requested to state what provision there was in the estimates for 1878—79 to meet the charges of the proposed schools.	19th do	
4	In reply, the Government of India, in the Home Department, were informed that the definition appended to their letter dated 9th instant, No. 1—45, under acknowledgment, of the words "Government School" accorded to the Chief Commissioner suitable, and that there were no local peculiarities existing in this Province and Coorg, such as would render any modification necessary.	25th do	*Vide* this statement No

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *April* 1878.

T. CLARKE.
Secretary

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
1	With reference to a communication from the Military Assistant pronouncing Subedar Syed Mohadin of the 1st Battalion of Barr unfit for further service, that officer was requested with remarks to state the circumstances which led him to obtain the opinion of the Surgeon to the Commission on the Subedar's fitness or otherwise for further service.	9th March 1878.	
2	An application was submitted to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, for the examination in drill of Capt. Haddock and Sub-Lieutenant Hayes of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.	19th do	
3	In forwarding the form of communication in use in this Administration in respect of commissioned officers in the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, the Government of India in the Military Department were informed that Military Department No. 1308, dated 28th December 1877, does not appear to have been received in this office.	21st do	
4	As submitted by the Military Assistant a roll of commissioned and non-commissioned officers recommended for promotion to fill an existing vacancy was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with copy of the roll.	26th do	
5	As recommended by the Military Assistant the promotion of Dafedar Jamal Beg, 2nd Regiment, Mysore Siledar Horse, to the rank of Jamadar was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with copy of the roll.	27th do	
6	On the recommendation of the Military Assistant the transfer of two Barr Havildars, unfit for further service, to the Pension List was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with copy of the roll.	Do do	
7	As requested a further report with reference to the annual returns of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers for 1877—78 was submitted to the Government of India, in the Military Department.	29th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1878.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

MYSORE.

No	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Notification replacing the services of Lieutenant R. S. Simpson, 21st N. I., temporarily employed on special famine duty in the Chitaldroog District at the disposal of the Government of India, was gazetted and copies sent to officers concerned.—Communicated to Bombay Government.	1st March 1878.	
2	An extract from Mr. Ebden's diary for week ending 9th February, relative to his cashing cheques of the Executive Engineer was forwarded to Major Monerieff.	Do do	
3	A return of relief camps in the Province for week ending 16th February last was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
4	The Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was requested to furnish information as denoted of Hospital Assistants on famine duty.	Do do	
5	The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, was requested to state why the diaries of Messrs. Raghavendra Rao and Gordon had not been submitted	Do do	
6	The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was requested to report the number of lbs. of grain issued to 10 persons relieved in the Tarikere Taluk with grain doles.	Do do	
7	Copy of a communication from Mr. Ozanne, Special Relief Officer, suggesting some arrangements with regard to the location of Hospital Assistants on the railway works, was forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings' Branch, to arrange to carry out the suggestion.—Communicated to Chief Engineer and Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department.	Do do	
8	Copies of certain printed orders were submitted to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Department Public Works, Calcutta.	Do do	
9	In reply, the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings' Branch was informed that the rule regarding the free occupation of a room in travellers' bungalows applied to officers permanently attached to some work to which a bungalow may be near, or to officer visiting a famine work or travelling strictly on famine duty.	2nd do	
10	Certain diaries of Special Famine Officers were returned to Hassan Deputy Commissioner with the Famine Commissioner's remarks.	Do do	
11	Do to Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District.	Do do	
12	Copy of a letter from Captain Mander, pointing out that the Kogilo village tank was in need of repair and may be undertaken as a relief work, was forwarded to the Chief Engineer for consideration.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
13	The despatch of certain tickets for admission to works was intimated to the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore and other Districts.	2nd Mar. 1878.	
14	The special famine report of the Province for the week ending 23rd February 1878 was submitted to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department.	Do do	
15	Extracts from Mr. Ebden's diary for the week ending 16th February last regarding the Kotgudda Tank were forwarded to the Chief Engineer of Mysore.	Do do	
16	Major Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, was requested to report the date of his departure to his own Presidency.	Do do	
17	Copy of a docket from the Deputy Surgeon General, dated 1st instant, intimating that a Hospital Assistant had been sent to Devanur camp, was forwarded to the Kadur Deputy Commissioner.	Do do	
18	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to pay the amounts of certain bills to Mr. Chapman at the Chief Commissioner's Treasury.	4th do	
19	The Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Mysore and Kadur Districts, were requested to expedite the submission of statements shewing the area cultivated, &c, in 1876—77, in the Taluks as denoted.	Do do	
20	Notification granting 10 days' leave to Lieutenant Peile, Special Relief Officer, Kunigal Taluk, was gazetted, and copies sent to the officers concerned.	Do do	
21	In reply, a list of the Districts and parts of Districts which suffered last year and which may possibly suffer again was forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings' Branch to secure a record by Taluks of the demand for labor.	Do do	
22	The Chief Commissioner's orders relative to the opening of a relief work near Hosdroog were communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District.	Do do	
23	The Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr, was requested to report if Mr. Knight, Munsiff, was sufficiently well to be available for famine duty.	5th do	
24	Major A. McL. Stewart, R. S. C., Special Relief Officer was called upon for an explanation, and his allowances placed in check till the explanation now called for is received.	Do do	
25	Copies of the letter from the Government of Madras. No. 1008, dated 28th ultimo, relative to the replacing of the services of Dr. M. Robinson at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the placing of the services of Dr. E. Ferrand at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner in the Famine Department, were forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, for information.	Do do	
26	In reply, the Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner was informed that the expenses on account of the grain doles issued under Circular No. 72 of the 19th ultimo should be met from State funds.	Do do	*Vide* Part I, Famine Vol. Feb. 1877—78.
27	Certain accounts were returned to the Deputy Accountant General as requested by him.	Do do	
28	Surgeon Robinson, in charge Pettah Camp was requested to report the circumstances under which certain charges had been incurred by him.	6th do	
29	In reply, Mr. Ozanne, Special Relief Officer, Kengeri, was informed that the Famine Commissioner considered that his control of the village relief in the Bangalore Taluk had been close and efficient and	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	that his judicious use of the grain dole had been very useful in saving life and in preventing distressed people wandering into Bangalore.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, with instructions.		
30	The attention of the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner was drawn to an omission occurring in his condition report for week ending 23rd February 1878.	6th March 1878.	
31	The Bangalore Deputy Commissioner was requested to report the date on which certain works in the Nelamangala, Anekal and Hoskote Taluks, were commenced.	Do do	
32	Mr. Ebden, Special Relief Officer, Pavagada Taluk, was informed that the Deputy Accountant General had been asked to advance Hospital Assistant Shek Aminudin's a month's pay pending the receipt of his last pay certificate.	Do do	
33	The Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was requested to report on the fitness for further service of Hospital Assistant Hemchandar Banerji	Do do	
34	An extract from the diary of the Kolar Deputy Commissioner for week ending 23rd February 1878, regarding the treatment of the "Kembatti" and "Kitchu Roga" affecting the Vaisak paddy crops, was forwarded to the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner.	Do do	
35	The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District, was requested to submit in future his statement of famine deaths weekly instead of daily.	Do do	
36	A belt and badge were returned to officer in charge No. 9 Party, Topographical Survey.	Do do	
37	A notification of sanction for Rs 235, for dismantling the fort wall of Haroballi and filling up trenches was accepted and full appropriation sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Work Accounts.	Do do	
38	The Deputy Commissioners of the Kolar, Tumkúr, Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga Districts, were requested to see that the prices of food grains in all taluks were invariably given in the weekly condition reports.	Do do	
39	Mr. MacLean's diary for the week ending 16th February last was returned with Famine Commissioner's remarks to Bangalore Deputy Commissioner.	Do do	
40	An extract from Captain Healey's diary for 20th February last regarding the condition, &c., of the coolies on the Jagamkere Tank, was forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings' Branch, Bangalore.	Do do	
41	Enquiries were made of the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, concerning the condition report of his District for the week ending 23rd ultimo.	Do do	
42	As requested, the original accounts of kitchens submitted by Amildars to this office for the weeks ending 4th, 11th and 18th August 1877, were forwarded to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
43	The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, was asked why Messrs. Gordon and Raghavendra Rao's diaries have not been submitted, and their early transmission was requested.	Do do	
44	The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, was asked how the figures regarding the movements of the people to and from the Coffee Districts, are	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	obtained; who registers and what are the registering stations; and he was requested to invariably supply the details of village relief and road-side deaths in future condition reports.		
45	Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Holdsworth's travelling allowance bill for January 1878 was sanctioned for Rs. 30 and forwarded to Deputy Accountant General, the charge for the 24th January was struck out, as the journey was within 10 miles and involved no change of camp. In future journeys not involving a change of camp should not be charged for.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General	6th March 1878.	
46	Mr. S. H. Vardon's sensible diary for the week ending 23rd ultimo was acknowledged, and in the report promised on the condition and prospects of the Gummayakanpalya Taluk, he was requested to distinctly say whether he considers the presence of a Special Relief Officer necessary or not in that taluk during the hot season.	Do do	
47	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, was informed that the forms he alluded to, have not been printed, as they can be kept in manuscript.	Do do	*Vide* Part I, of Vol. for Feb. 1878, Index No. 20.
48	Copy of the Deputy Commissioner's (Bangalore District,) docket, relative to the burial of paupers in shallow graves in beds of tanks, Doddballapur Taluk, was forwarded to the Chief Engineer of Mysore in reply to a report made by Mr. C. F. Gilbert, Assistant Engineer, Bangalore Range.	Do do	
49	In reply to the request of the Chief Engineer of Mysore to be furnished with a list of affected talaks in the Province, a copy of a docket on the subject addressed to the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings' Branch, was forwarded to him.	Do do	*Vide* this Statement No.
50	The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, was asked why no stragglers were dealt with between the 19th and 24th February 1878.	Do do	
51	At the request of Surgeon M. Robinson, a grant of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned to meet expenditure in the Pettah relief camp.	7th Do	
52	Mr. E. Ludlow was informed that his services have been placed at the disposal of the Famine Commissioner, and he was requested to attend at the Secretariat and take up the duty of compiling the census papers.—Communicated to the General Department.	Do do	
53	The Chief Engineer was asked what has been done towards starting the Bichgondhalli Tank, Devanhalli Taluk, and what conclusion has been arrived at respecting the Sidlagatta-Vadigenhalli road.	Do do	
54	The attention of Deputy Commissioners of Districts was drawn to the circular calling for a statement shewing portions of taluks which the British charity has reached.	8th do	
55	The memo of expenditure incurred in sending stragglers to their homes during the weeks ending 24th February and 3rd March, amounting to Rs. 41—2—0, submitted by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, was accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
56	The return of relief camps in the Province of Mysore for the week ending 23rd February 1878 was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
57	Certain printed orders, &c., issued in the Famine Department were forwarded to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.	Do do	
58	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was informed that a further report is awaited as regards the Channapatna relief works.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
59	Copy of the report of Mr. W. E. Taylor, Special Relief Officer of his having received charge from Captain Chard, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	8th Mar. 1878.	
60	Copy of Chief Engineer's docket dated 22nd ultimo, regarding relief works in the Anekal and Devanhalli Taluks was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for information.	Do do	
61	The Kolar Deputy Commissioner's report anent the departure of Mr. Wood from the Mulbagal Taluk on the 25th January 1878, was communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
62	Captain J. Healey was requested occasionally to inspect the people sent to their homes within or without the Mysore Province, and to report whether proper and useful work is being done.	Do do	*Vide* Part I, of Vol. for January 1878, Famine 37.
63	The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, was informed that Hospital Assistant C. Krishnasami has been posted to the Department Public Works camp at Devanur.	Do do	
64	Remarks by the Famine Commissioner on the diaries of the Special Relief Officers of the Túmkúr District for the week ending 23rd February 1878, were communicated to the officers concerned.	Do do	
65	The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, was informed that Hospital Assistant David Pille has been posted to the Public Works camp at Timmenhalli and Velayadam to Dodéri.	Do do	
66	Copy of the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's letter dated 8th instant, reporting his visit to the Patlu tank at Channapatna, and expressing the opinion that a section of the railway should be opened at that place, was forwarded to the Chief Engineer.	Do do	
67	The Amche Bakshi was asked with reference to a complaint from Lieutenant Lamb, Special Relief Officer, what arrangements he would suggest to remedy the inconvenience, caused by the want of an amche office at Solur.	Do do	
68	The report of the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, intimating the departure to Bangalore of Mr. Chapman, Special Relief Officer on the 15th February, was communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
69	The attention of the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr, was drawn to the communication, requesting submission of a statement of the number of persons relieved with grain dole; an early reply requested.	Do do	
70	Captain J. Healey was requested to submit a detailed bill of the cost of taking orphans to Kolar.	Do do	
71	The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, was asked to explain certain circumstances connected with the pay drawn by the accountants attached to the Arsikere camp.	Do do	
72	The Chief Engineer was informed that Hospital Assistants David Pille, Valayadam and C. Krishnasami have been detailed for duty at the Department Public Works camps at Timmenhalli, Devanur and Dodéri respectively.	Do do	
73	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, was referred to the notification dated 1st instant, replacing the services of Lieutenant Simpson at the disposal of the Government of India, and with reference to his request for a relief officer to replace Lieutenant Simpson, he was informed that a reply is awaited to the enquiry whether Mr. Raghavendra Rao would not be capable of performing the duties of Special Relief Officer.	Do do	*Vide* this statement Famine No. and Part II of Vol. for Feb. 1878, Famine No. 176.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
74	Copy of the Government of India letter No. 1060, dated 27th February 1878, relative to Lieutenant P. E. Anderson's claim for the payment of his wife's travelling expenses from Umballa to Bangalore, was forwarded to that officer and to the Deputy Accountant General.	9th Mar. 1878.	
75	The bill amounting to Rs. 1—4—0 for travelling allowance to Mr. Kenney, Superintendent of the Kengeri Camp submitted by Mr. E. C. Ozanne, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
76	In reply, the Chief Engineer was asked if the officers in charge of Yale Mallappa Chetti's tank have again had reason to complain of the class of people sent to the work.	Do do	
77	Copy of letter from the Government of India, No. 1165, dated 25th February, relative to the appointment of Mr. W. Chapman as Special Relief Officer, was communicated to that gentleman and to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Part I, of Vol. for Feb. 1878, Para. No. 9.
78	The Assistant Superintendent of Police was asked if arrangements cannot be made for reporting deaths of wanderers, &c., by the road-side occurring within a radius of one mile of Bangalore to the Municipal Police.	Do do	
79	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was informed that two peons have already been sanctioned, and that the additional establishment applied for by Mr. W. E. Taylor cannot be allowed.	Do do	
80	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was informed of the despatch of forms of pay and travelling allowance bills and asked what the form of daily diary for relief camps is.	Do do	
81	The Commissioner, Nagar Division, was asked what became of the tools borrowed from the Public Works Department, and what and how many were supplied from Bangalore, when, by whom and for what purpose.	Do do	
82	Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner's report anent the grant of ten days' privilege leave to Raghavendra Rao, Special Relief Officer, Chitaldroog Taluk, was communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
83	The Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's opinion anent the recovery of the takavi granted for the cultivation of sugar-cane was approved.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nagar Division, the Deputy Accountant General and the General Department.	Do do	
84	Certain statements of takavi advances submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for note and return.	Do do	
85	The special famine report of the Mysore Province for the week ending 2nd March 1878 was forwarded to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.	Do do	
86	The Amche Bakshi was asked how it was that a cover addressed to Mr. E. McLean, Special Relief Officer of the Dodballapur Taluk, was sent to Hassan instead of to Dodballapur.	11th do	
87	The Deputy Commissioners were asked what measures have been taken to ascertain the number of tickets issued each week by Shekdars, and the number of tickets received at the relief works.	Do do	
88	Mr. Vardon, Special Relief Officer, was asked whether he has visited the Yallampalli and Mittemari Hoblis of the Gumnayakanpalya Taluk and a report on the condition called for.	Do do	
89	Mr. M. Chapman, Special Relief Officer, was asked to report upon the condition of the Sadali hobli of the Sidlagatta Taluk.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
90	The Superintendent of Coorg was asked whether it would be worth while keeping up the Virarajendrapet camp.	11th Mar. 1878.	
91	The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District was informed that no report has yet been received of the starting of the Dod Nanjarlu tank, and that no more delay should take place.	Do do	
92	The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District was asked to submit by return of post a copy of his letter dated 2nd February 1878, and its enclosures.	Do do	
93	Copy of letter from the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 1152, dated 18th February, relative to the pay of Major Maynard, was communicated to that officer.	Do do	*Vide* Part I, of Vol. for Dec. 1877, "Famine" No. 61.
94	With reference to the condition report of the Kadur District for the week ending 2nd instant, certain enquiries were made of the Deputy Commissioner.	Do do	
95	Copy of the letter from the Government of India, Public Works Department, sanctioning the appintment of Mr. W. E. Taylor as a Special Relief Officer was sent to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, Deputy Accountant General and to Mr. W. E. Taylor, for information.	Do do	*Vide* Part I, of Vol. for Feb. 1878, "Famine" Nos. 21—22.
96	The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was requested that, in the future condition reports of the Bangalore District, information regarding the numbers employed on civil relief works should be given.	Do do	
97	With reference to the condition report of the Hassan District for the week ending 2nd instant, certain enquiries were made of the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.	Do do	
98	An extract from the diary of Mr. Hewetson for the week ending 2nd instant was sent to Captain Healey, Special Relief Officer, Bangalore, and he was asked if proper persons are being sent by rail.	Do do	
99	With reference to the remark that the return for the Mandya camp was not received in time for incorporation in the condition report of the Mysore District for the week ending 2nd instant, the Deputy Commissioner was informed that this omission should not be allowed to occur again.	Do do	
100	Receipt of a service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 483—14—0, being the subscription realized in the District of Sarum in aid of the Mysore Famine Relief Fund remitted by the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, was acknowledged, and the transfer receipt forwarded to the President of the Mysore General Relief Committee, Bangalore.	Do do	
101	With reference to the condition report of the Chitaldroog District for the week ending 2nd instant, the Deputy Commissioner was asked whether reports of deaths are not made by the Police to the Police Assistant Commissioner, and laid before the Deputy Commissioner daily or weekly.	Do do	
102	In reply, instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, relative to the appointment of persons to distribute grain doles.	12th do	
103	In reply, Surgeon M. Robinson was asked for information anent the sudden disappearance of 53 people during the transit of 373 from the Pettah Camp to Kumbalgod.	Do do	
104	Notification posting Dr. E. Ferrand, Indian Medical Department, to the charge of the Bangalore Pettah relief camp and special railway gangs, &c., was gazetted, and copy communicated to the parties concerned.	13th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
105	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was informed that the taluks referred to may be excluded under the circumstances.	13th Mar. 1878.	
106	Mr. Chapman's diary for the week ending 9th instant stating that he arrived at Sidlagatta on the 8th idem, was communicated to the Deputy Accountant General, for information.	Do do	
107	The Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, was asked where the Gaudankere tank is situated, and when and by whom the work connected therewith was sanctioned.	Do do	
108	Dr. M. Robinson's report of having delivered over charge of the Pettah famine relief camp to Mr. E. Ferrand, was acknowledged, and an expression of the Chief Commissioner's approval of the efficient manner in which he discharged the responsible and difficult duties, &c., was conveyed to him.—Copy communicated to Deputy Surgeon General and to the Government of Madras.	Do do	
109	Notification of Dr. M. Robinson delivering over and Dr. E. Ferrand receiving charge of the Bangalore Pettah famine relief camp and Railway special gang, &c. on the forenoon of the 13th instant was gazetted, and copies sent to the Deputy Accountant General and to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department.	Do do	
110	It was remarked that "Relief Camp" is the official designation and the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was requested to see that this expression is used in future.	Do do	
111	An extract from the diary of Captain Mander, for the week ending 2nd instant, was sent to Mr. E. C. Ozanne, Special Relief Officer, and he was asked whether the wanderers therein referred to arrive at the Railway Works, and if so how many have come.	Do do	
112	The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, was asked what was done in regard to the grant of takavi for sugar-cane cultivation.	Do do	
113	Lieutenant E. G. Reilly, Special Relief Officer, was informed that the usual statement shewing the distribution of the Mansion House Funds did not accompany his diary for the week ending 3rd instant, and he was asked to submit it.	Do do	
114	Lieutenant H. E. Lamb's travelling allowance bill for February 1878 was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
115	The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, was asked why the diaries of the several officers mentioned for the week ending 2nd instant have not been submitted, and their early submission was requested.	Do do	
116	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, was informed that no travelling allowance can be allowed for journeys not involving a change of camp Lieutenant-Colonel Holdsworth's bill for February 1878 was accordingly returned for revision and re-submission.	Do do	
117	In reply, the Chief Engineer was informed that the Examiner's proceedings may be approved.	Do do	
118	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was informed that the Chief Commissioner's orders relative to the free occupation of travellers' bungalows by famine officers are entirely of a prospective and not retrospective character.	Do do	*Vide* Part I, of Vol. for Feb. 1878, Index Nos. 27—28.
119	The Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, was asked for an early report on the Yeliyur tank.	Do do	
120	Certain enquiries were made of the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, with reference to the reports on civil works submitted by the Amildars of the District for the week ending 2nd instant.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
121	In reply, Lieutenant C. H. Des Vœux, Special Relief Officer, was informed that a hill tent is available and will be despatched to him.	13th Mar. 1878.	
122	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was informed that the Chief Commissioner's orders relative to the free occupation of travellers' bungalows by famine officers are entirely of a prospective and not retrospective character.	Do do	
123	Copy of certain letters from Dr. M. Robinson, concerning the sudden desertion of 53 people during the transit of a gang from the Pettah camp to Kumbalgud, was forwarded to Mr. E. C. Ozanne, Special Relief Officer with instructions.	Do do	*Vide* this statement.
124	In reply, the Government of Madras was informed that Surgeon E. Ferrand arrived in Bangalore on the 12th, and that Surgeon M. Robinson was relieved of his duties on the 13th instant	Do do	*Vide* this statement.
125	A return of relief camps in the Province of Mysore for the week ending 2nd instant was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
126	The memo of cost incurred in transporting 100 orphans from Bangalore to Kolar was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
127	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department was informed that the country blankets required should be applied for from the Surgeon, Mysore Commission, who it is believed has a large quantity in stock.	Do. do	
128	The Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner's docket, reporting that Lieutenant R. S. Simpson left Chitaldroog *viâ* Bellary on the 2nd instant was communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
129	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, was informed that the principles, of the Famine Commissioner's minutes on the Kolar and Túmkúr Districts, apply to his District also.	Do do	
130	Enquiries were made of Lieutenant P. E. Anderson whether he visits the collections of sick and stragglers made by the Police in the town and superintends their works.	Do do	
131	A statement of relief works received from the President of the Bangalore Municipal Commission was forwarded to the General Department.	Do do	
132	Captain J. Healey, Special Relief Officer, was asked why he issued the order that no stragglers should be sent to their homes on the 9th and 10th instant.	Do do	
133	Mr. E. A. James, Special Relief Officer, was asked if the Public Works Department have taken over any of the relief works in the Anekal Taluk.	Do do	
134	In reply, copy of Lieutenant C. H. Des Vœux's docket relative to the large proportion of children on the Yale Mallappa Chetty's tank was forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, for Irrigation.	14th do	
135	The supplemental pay bill for 12 dhooli bearers amounting to Rs. 20—14—0 submitted by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
136	The suggestion of Mr. E. C. Ozanne, Special Relief Officer, that of the five Police men sanctioned for a guard at the Bangalore Distillery, two might be left there, two posted to Manchanayakanhalli in the Closepet	Do do	*Vide* Part I, of Vol. for Feb. 1878, Fam. No. 3.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Taluk, and one left at Kumbalgud, was sanctioned and communicated to the officers concerned.		
137	The special famine report of the Province for the week ending 9th March 1878 was submitted to Government of India in the Public Works Department.	16th Mar. 1878.	
138	The Post Master, Bangalore, was requested to deliver at the Famine Commissioner's bungalow in Bangalore the few covers lying at the Post office addressed to him at Madras.	Do do	
139	Mr. C. J. W. Taylor, Special Relief Officer, was requested to submit in future the weekly reports on civil relief works and camps in English, and 25 forms of the camp return were forwarded to him.	Do do	
140	The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was asked with reference to the condition report of the district for the week ending 9th March 1878, if he could not get men for the Devanur relief works.	Do do	
141	As requested by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, the entertainment of a writer and two peons for Mr. Chapman's establishment was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
142	Lieutenant Peile's travelling allowance bill for February 1878 was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for audit.	18th do	
143	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was asked if the tickets sent to him would not be useful in Channagiri and Honnali, and he was informed that there are works just across the borders, and that the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, will give any information required regarding them.	Do do	
144	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was informed that Lieutenant Orr's report is awaited, and he was asked if any efforts have been made to supply labor to Devanur and with what success.	Do do	
145	At the request of the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, the adjustment of the amount of Rs. 25—5—4 paid to Gausbeg, being his pay and allowance from 11th June to 31st August 1877, was sanctioned. —Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
146	The Station Master, Madras Railway Company, Bangalore, was informed that owing to the treasury being closed to-day, his bill of charges for the journey of Captain Chard to Madras will be remitted to him tomorrow.	Do do	
147	A statement of stragglers and sick collected by the Police in the Cantonment of Bangalore was sent to certain Special Relief Officers with a request that they will keep a watch on their movements.	19th do	
148	Copy of letter from the Government of India, Public Works Department, sanctioning the appointment of Mr. C. J. W. Taylor, as a Special Relief Officer, was sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, and to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Part II, of Vol. for Feb. 1878. Fam. No. 155.
149	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was informed that nothing is known of the form in this office.	Do do	
150	In reply, a copy of order dated 13th instant, anent the occupying of travellers' bungalows by relief officers, addressed to Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was sent to the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings' Branch.	Do do	
151	Receipt of Mr. C. Srinivasaiengar's interesting diary for the week ending 2nd instant was acknowledged with thanks.	20th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
152	Copy of docket No. 109, dated 11th instant from Chief Engineer, relative to the opening out of a certain mile of road was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.	20th Mar. 1878.	
153	A copy of a letter from Mr. E. A. James, Special Relief Officer, was forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings' Branch, with the remark that it was understood that Mr. Kenrick would take over all the Anekal Taluk works.	Do do	Vide this Statement No.
154	Remarks on the explanation by Mr. W. E. A. James, Special Relief Officer, relative to the death in Kasba Anekal reported by the police were communicated to that officer.	Do do	
155	In reply, copy of the Ashtagram Commissioner's docket dated 4th instant, anent the appropriations for the Hassan-Halebid road was forwarded to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
156	In reply, the Station Master, Bangalore Railway Station, was informed that there is no officer by the name of Mr. Masters in the Famine Department of this Province.	Do do	
157	In reply, the 1st Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, was informed that he should apply to Mr. Ozanne for the correct number of people in the village of Vartur Hobli, Bangalore Taluk.	Do do	
158	Statements of takavi advances made in the Mysore and Hassan Districts were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for note and return to this office.	Do do	
159	Mr. C. Madaiva, Assistant Commissioner, was informed that the usual statement of distribution of charitable money did not accompany his diary for the week ending 2nd instant, and he was requested to submit the same.	Do do	
160	With reference to the diary of Mr. Srinivasaiengar, Munsiff and Special Relief Officer, Chintamani for the week ending 9th instant submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, the Munsiff's attention was drawn to some points which it is desirable should be mentioned in his future diaries.	Do do	
161	The Secretary to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Calcutta, was informed that 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Sheriff, B. M. Establishment has been directed to proceed to his own Presidency and report himself to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department.	Do do	
162	Notification to the above effect was gazetted and copy sent to the Deputy Surgeon General and to Mr. Ozanne.	Do do	
163	Statements submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, of takavi advances granted during the fortnights ending 31st January and 15th February 1878, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for note and return to this office.	Do do	
164	Certain Special Relief Officers were requested to submit their reports on the census recently taken by them, together with the returns connected therewith.	Do do	
165	A grant of Rs. 3,000 applied for by Dr. E. Ferrand to meet expenses in the Pettah relief camp was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	21st do	
166	In reply, the Superintendent of Coorg was informed that the extra allowance paid to minor servants on account of dearness of grain may cease from 1st January 1878.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
167	Return of relief camps in the Province for the week ending 9th instant was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	21st Mar. 1878.	
168	An estimate amounting to Rs. 18,559 for completing the road between Anekal and Bannerghatta, received from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was forwarded to Mr. W. E. A. James, Special Relief Officer.	Do do	
169	A telegram concerning Captain Healey was sent to Colonel Barclay, Commanding 66th Regiment, Bombay.	Do do	
170	Report by telegraph of the prospects of the season, and other particulars concerning the people relieved, was sent to the Government of India.	Do do	
171	With reference to his remarks on the diary of the Assistant Commissioner of the Kikkeri Sub-Division, for the week ending 23rd February 1878, the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, was informed that general sanctions ought not be given, that no work should be sanctioned without a formal report, and that the report and the order of sanction should be invariably sent to this office.	Do do	
172	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, was informed that it is at present unnecessary to appoint Circle Inspectors in the Mulbagal Taluk.	Do do	
173	With reference to the register of persons picked up between the Pettah and Kengeri relief camps during the week ending 16th instant, Dr. E. Ferraud was asked what becomes of the food issued, and if any balance is brought to Mr. Bride.	Do do	
174	In reply, Mr. Wood, Special Relief Officer, was informed that he should apply for his pay to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.	Do do	
175	The Mysore Deputy Commissioner's attention was, with reference to the condition report of the district for the week ending 9th instant, drawn to the docket dated 13th instant and was asked what action has been taken in the matter.	Do do	
176	Mr. Chapman's diaries for the weeks ending 9th and 16th instant and Mr. Vardon's for the week ending 9th idem were returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, with remarks thereon by the Famine Commissioner, for perusal and re-transmission to this office.	Do do	
177	Certain diaries with remarks thereon by the Famine Commissioner were returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for communication to the officers concerned and ultimate re-transmission to this office.	Do do	
178	In reply, Mr. Vas, Department Public Works, Contractor at Chikmagalur, was informed that his request for a charitable grant of Rs. 2,000 cannot be complied with.	Do do	
179	The Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, was requested to at once open at Gubbi a small civil relief work.	22nd do	
180	In reply to his request for the opening of an anche office at Solur, copy of the Anche Bakshi's docket on the subject was forwarded to Lieutenant H. C. Lamb, Special Relief Officer.	Do do	*Vide* this statement No.
181	Mr. Wood's diary for the week ending 16th instant and Mr. Madaiya's for the week ending 9th idem with remarks thereon by the Famine Commissioner were returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, for perusal and re-transmission to this office.	Do do	
182	The notification of sanction by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for extra horse allowance payable to District Surveyors for ugust 1877 was accepted, and full appropriation sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
183	Notification directing Mr. W. Heathcock, Assistant Apothecary, B. M. Establishment to return to his Presidency and report himself to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Calcutta, was gazetted, and copy communicated to Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, and the Secretary to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Calcutta, was informed of the same accordingly.	23rd Mar. 1878.	
184	As requested by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, the retention of the Famine Clerk employed in his office was sanctioned for a further period of three months from the 1st February 1878.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Part II of Vol. for Jan. Famine, No. 125.
185	The special famine report of the Mysore Province for the week ending 16th March 1878 was forwarded to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.	Do do	
186	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, was informed that Lieutenant E. G. Reilly's resignation is accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
187	As requested, a remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 1,000 of the Mansion House Fund, was forwarded to the 1st Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District.	Do do	
188	Notification replacing the services of Lieutenant E. G. Reilly, 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Government of India, was gazetted, and copy communicated to that officer and the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, was informed of the same accordingly.	Do do	
189	An extract from Lieutenant DesVœux's diary for the week ending 9th instant, giving an account of his inspection of the Hoskote Dodkere, was forwarded to the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation.	26th do	
190	The attention of the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, was drawn to the large numbers on gratuitous relief in the Túmkúr camp.	Do do	
191	The attention of Captain J. Grant, Special Relief Officer, was drawn to the large numbers on gratuitous relief in the Channaraypatna relief camp.	Do do	
192	In reply, instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, relative to emaciated coolies at Mallappa Chetty's Tank works.	Do do	
193	The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, was requested to furnish this office with a report as to the destruction of the javari crops near the village of Ganjur.	Do do	
194	Lieutenant Macintire's travelling allowance bill for February 1878, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for audit.	Do do	
195	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, was informed that allotments are not made to Taluks but to works, that if the sum sanctioned for the Hiriyur-Huliyar road is exhausted, a supplementary estimate for a definite sum should be submitted, and that meanwhile an interim sanction of Rs. 1,000 is granted to be confirmed on receipt of the estimate.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
196	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was informed that the Chief Commissioner sees no objection to the grant of moderate takavi on proper security, for the purpose of procuring sugar-cane plants, &c.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
197	In reply, Mr. E. C. Ozanne, Special Relief Officer, was informed that the return of the Kengeri camp for the week ending 9th instant has not been received in this office, and its submission is requested.	26th Mar. 1878.	
198	The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, was asked why there were so many as 32 deaths along the French Rocks-Mayasandra road during the week ending 9th instant, and why so many as 25 village deaths occurred in the Channaraypatna Taluk.	Do do	
199	On the report of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, a special extra allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem in addition to his present pay and allowance was sanctioned to Mr. C. Wood, Relief Officer.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
200	The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, was informed that his bills amounting to Rs. 64—11—0, being the amount of road money given to stragglers sent to their homes during the week ending 17th instant, were accepted.	Do do	
201	In reply, the Assistant Traffic Manager in charge of the Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway, was requested to refer to Head-Quarters the question of the decrease of grain imports returned by the Bangalore station authorities during the week ending 2nd instant.	Do do	
202	In reply, copy of Surgeon E. Ferrand's letter No. 9, dated 14th instant, anent the dismissal of coolies of the special gang for disobedience of orders, was forwarded to Captain J. Healey, Special Relief Officer.	Do do	
203	Enquiries were made of Dr. E. Ferrand, relative to the Pettah relief camp paupers.	Do do	
204	The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, was requested to submit by return of post certain statements connected with the Chikballapur, Gudibanda and Gummayakanpalya Taluks.	27th do	
205	Notification replacing the services of Captain J. Healey, 66th Regiment of Foot, at the disposal of the Government of India, was gazetted, and copies communicated to the parties concerned, and the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, was informed of the same accordingly.	Do do	
206	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed of an error, and a copy of letter No. 2244, dated 16th January 1878, was forwarded to him.	Do do	
207	In reply, petitioner Lalamiya was informed of the decision of Government in his case.	Do do	
208	The Superintendent, Government Press, was requested to print and forward to Dr. E. Ferrand certain forms required by him.	Do do	
209	An order relative to the appointment of Mr. A. Salmon as Special Relief Officer was passed and communicated to the officers concerned.	Do do	
210	With reference to his condition report for the week ending 16th instant, the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, was asked why no village relief is shewn except for the Pavagada Taluk, and it was observed that the numbers on Hosdurga relief works are small as yet.	Do do	
211	Instructions relative to the reporting of deaths were conveyed to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, and that officer was requested to invariably give in future condition reports the number of persons relieved by grain dole in villages.	Do do	
212	The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was requested to furnish in future weekly reports statistics of village relief in the Chaunagiri Taluk.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
213	The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was asked to explain why no particulars regarding village relief have been given in his condition report for the week ending 16th instant, and he was requested that in future returns the omission may be supplied.	27th Mar. 1878.	
214	A report of rain-fall and prospects, &c., of the season for the week ending 16th instant was telegraphed to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
215	In reply, the President of the Municipal Commission, Bangalore, was informed that he should put himself in communication with Lieutenant Anderson, and without a day's delay make a personal enquiry into the facts connected with the demands made upon indigent weavers for the loom tax.	Do do	
216	Lieutenant P. E. Anderson, Special Relief Officer, was requested to take over from Captain Healey the relief operations in the Cantonment of Bangalore, in addition to his own duties.—Copies sent to officers concerned.	Do do	
217	At their request, Surgeon E. Ferrand was desired to pay to the Honorary Secretary of the Mysore Relief Committee, the sum of Rs. 23, being the balance due to the R. H. A. Bakery for bread supplied to the Krishnarajpur kitchen in September 1877.	28th do	
218	Copies of the Kanarese translation of Circular No. 82 of the 14th March 1878 were forwarded to Deputy Commissioners for distribution to Amildars.	Do do	*Vide* Part I, of this Vol. Fam. Index No. 10.
219	In reply, the remarks of the Famine Commissioner on Mr. Betham's report of his inspection of that portion of the Sira-Mysore road which runs through the Kadaba Taluk, were communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District.	Do do	
220	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, was informed that the Famine Commissioner has no objection to the suggestion for the distribution of grain doles in villages being carried out.	Do do	
221	The Commissioners of Divisions were requested to furnish particulars concerning the recent flight of locusts in some parts of the Province.	Do do	
222	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, was informed that, unless the numbers increase, the relief work at Devastana Hosalli Tank, Chikballapur Taluk, must be closed.	Do do	
223	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, was informed that it is hoped that in the next week's report he will be able to give a better account of the work at the Ded Nanjarlu Tank, Gudibanda Taluk.	Do do	
224	The diaries of the Special Relief Officers in the Túmkúr District for the week ending 16th instant were returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, for perusal of the Famine Commissioner's remarks thereon and re-transmission to this office.	Do do	
225	The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, was requested to see that Mr. A. Salmon, Special Relief Officer, is supplied with Lieutenant Simpson's file of the standing orders of the Famine Department duly posted up to date.	Do do	
226	Copy of the Chief Engineer's docket, dated 21st March 1878, to the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, directing the transfer of the Timmenhalli Hospital, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, for information and guidance.	Do do	
227	Receipt of the report of a field-to-field inspection made in the four villages of Shimoga, Benkipur, Taraganhalli and Venkatapura of the Shimoga Taluk from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was thankfully acknowledged.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
228	Copy of docket dated 31st March 1878 from Surgeon E. Ferrand was forwarded to Lieutenant P. E. Anderson for explanation as to the feeding of certain dhooli bearers.	28th March 1878.	
229	The letter from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, dated 22nd December 1877, inquiring whether the expenditure shown in the statement of works sanctioned, but not commenced in the Shimoga District, may be accepted up to the limit shown, was answered.	Do do	
230	The Special Relief Officer of the Hiriyur Taluk was informed that vernacular reports should not be submitted without translations, or at least an English summary of their contents.	Do do	
231	On the representation of Mr. E. C. Ozanne, Special Relief Officer, the appointment of Mr. Rozario to assist in receiving new applicants for work at the Kumbalgud bungalow was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
232	A notification appointing Mr. A. Salmon, a Special Relief Officer, and posting him to the Chitaldroog District, was gazetted.	Do do	
233	As requested, the bill for mileage due to Hospital Assistant Hemchender Banerji was countersigned and returned to the Deputy Surgeon General.	Do do	
234	In reply, Mr. M. Chapman, Special Relief Officer, was informed that there is no objection to his retaining Mr. Venkat Rao's office establishment for the present.	Do do	
235	The return of relief camps in the Province for the week ending 16th instant was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
236	Copy of letter from Mr McLean, Special Relief Officer, requesting to be furnished with the names, &c., of the Dodballapur stragglers collected in Bangalore, was forwarded to the Assistant Superintendent of Police and to Lieutenant P. E. Anderson, Special Relief Officer.	Do do	
237	The diaries of the Special Relief Officers in the Kolar District for the week ending 23rd instant were returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, for perusal of the Famine Commissioner's remarks thereon and re-submission to this office.	29th do	
238	With reference to the memo on the distressed portions of the Mandya Taluk, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was requested to discontinue the subsistence allowance.	Do do	
239	Orders on the memo on the relief camp at Mandya were passed, and communicated to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
240	Certain papers left at this office by Captain W. Chard were forwarded to Mr. E. W. Taylor, Special Relief Officer, Mandya, for record.	Do do	
241	The Assistant Superintendent of Police's bill amounting to Rs. 31—9—0, being the expenditure incurred in sending paupers to their homes during the week ending 24th instant, was accepted.	30th do	
242	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to send to Mr. Hewetson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, the sum of Rs. 100 from the Famine Commissioner's charitable allotment.	Do do	
244	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, was informed that the Chief Engineer agrees that the Department Public Works officer at Hosdurga should take in hand all the works in the neighbourhood.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
244	In reply to his petition for a Clerk-ship, C. S. Tiruvengadattan Chetty was informed that there is no vacancy.	30th March 1878.	
245	The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was informed that it would be sufficient if the Police Assistant Commissioner sends a weekly diary of his famine work, and that it should be accompanied by the statement of mortality and of the collection of stragglers.	Do do	
246	Mr. W. E. A. James's report of field-to-field inspection of four villages in the Anekal Taluk was thankfully acknowledged.	Do do	
247	Orders on the condition report of the Kolar District for the week ending 9th instant were passed, and communicated to the Deputy Commissioner.	Do do	
248	As requested, a copy of this office Circular No. 31, dated 28th November 1877 on the subject of scales of diet in relief camps and hospitals, was forwarded to the Civil Surgeon in charge of the Siledar Lines Camp, Mysore	Do do	*Vide* Part I of Vol. for Nov. Fam. Index No. 42.
249	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, the appointment of Mr. Lovery as Relief Officer of the Bassan Taluk from 1st January 1878, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
250	The diaries of the Special Relief Officers in the Bangalore District were returned to the Deputy Commissioner, for perusal of the Famine Commissioner's remarks thereon and re-submission to this office.	Do do	
251	The thanks of the Famine Commissioner were conveyed to Mr. Mahomed Husen Bituri, Assistant Commissioner, for the trouble he has taken in his field to-field inspection in the Honnali Taluk.	Do do	
252	A copy of each of the printed orders issued in the Famine Department was submitted to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.	Do do	
253	On the application of Dr. E. Ferrand, a grant of Rs. 3,000 for meeting the expenses in the Pettah relief camp, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
254	In reply, the Famine Commissioner's orders on the employment of parties along the Bellary high road were communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.	Do do	
255	The special famine report of the Mysore Province for the week ending 23rd instant was submitted to the Government of India, Public Works Department.	Do do	
256	Major Monerieff's Circular memorandum No. 6, dated 25th instant on the maintenance of children, was circulated to all the Special Relief Officers and to Divisional and District Commissioners, for information.	Do do	
257	The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkúr District, was requested to obtain and forward to Mr. A. Salmon, Special Relief Officer, Hosdurg Taluk, Chitaldroog District, the Government tent supplied to Lieutenant Peile at Iyunigal.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1878.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

COORG PROVINCE,

MARCH, 1878.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., C. B., B. C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL	*Nil.*
REV. AG. & COM.	„
FINANCIAL.	„
GENERAL.	„
EDUCATIONAL.	„

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1878.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

B

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

COORG.

No	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
1	In reply, the Superintendent of Coorg was informed that, pending the confirmation of the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner will defer notifying in the local gazette the arrangements proposed for grading the Subedars in Coorg for revenue purposes.	14th Mar. 1878.	8th Feb. 1878.
2	Copy of a notification defining the sections of the Arms Act in force in Coorg was submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.	15th do	
3	A draft regulation providing for the punishment of public gaming and keeping of common gaming houses in Coorg was submitted for the approval of the Government of India, Home Department.	18th do	12th Dec. 1877.
4	For reasons detailed, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner concurred in thinking that the proposal to confer small cause powers on the Subedars in Coorg may be abandoned, unless the reasons for affording relief to the Civil Courts in Coorg in the direction indicated can be more fully demonstrated.	19th do	
5	With reference to two petitions received from one Muttu Pille, praying for the restoration of his contract for the levy of tolls at Watakolli, the Superintendent of Coorg was informed that the Chief Commissioner saw no sufficient grounds for reconsidering the order for the cancellation of the contract, conveyed in this office No. 561—59, dated 14th December last.	20th do	
6	Copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 313 of 6th instant, on the subject of the proposed draft regulation to prevent coffee stealing in Coorg was forwarded to the Superintendent, for opinion.	21st do	
7	A statement shewing the number of processes issued and the amount of stamp fees collected in Coorg, for the half year ending 31st December last, was submitted to the Government of India, Home Department.	23rd do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1878.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
1	For reasons detailed, the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce was informed that the proposal submitted with this office No. 597—38 of 22nd November 1876, regarding the substitution of a local cess in lieu of the plough tax in Coorg, may be abandoned for the present.	5th Mar. 1878.	22nd Jan. 1878.
2	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to send an early reply to this office No. 570—77, dated 17th December last, forwarding for any remarks or suggestions a draft regulation for the recovery of arrears of land revenue in Coorg.	11th do	17th Dec. 1877.
3	As recommended by the Superintendent, Madras Survey, the entertainment of an extra establishment detailed, at a monthly cost of Rs. 345 was sanctioned, subject to the sanction of the Government of India being accorded to the proposals made by the Survey Superintendent, in his letter No. 759—67 of 2nd instant, for prosecuting the Topographical Survey of Coorg, beyond the period stipulated, *viz*, May 1878.	29th do	
4	Copy of a letter from the Superintendent, Madras Survey, No. 759—67 of 2nd instant, submitting a report on the progress of the Coorg Survey, and on the arrangements proposed for its completion, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg for any remarks.	Do do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1878.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Four contingent bills of the Coorg Survey Party were returned to the Superintendent, Madras Survey, duly countersigned.	5th Mar. 1878.	
2	In reply, the Superintendent of Coorg was authorized to purchase twenty-five almirahs at Rs. 35 each for the use of the Nad Cutcherries in Coorg.	9th do	16th Feb 1878
3	In reply, the Superintendent of Coorg was informed that, in consequence of the promotion of the Head Munshi of the Revenue Department of his office, the revision of the salaries of the officials as denoted may be effected.	Do do	
4	It was reported to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, that no new pensions have been granted between the 1st January 1877 and 1st January 1878, but that a lapse had occurred during the period as detailed in the statement submitted.	Do do	
5	Adverting to two petitions submitted by Abkari Contractor Ramanna praying for a remission on account of the rise in the price of jaggery, the Superintendent of Coorg was requested to furnish a memo of the prices at which jaggery, molasses, &c., were sold in the month in which the tender for the abkari contract was submitted and accepted.	14th do	15th Feb. 1878.
6	Copies of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 156 of 14th instant, confirming the sanction accorded by the Chief Commissioner to the entertainment of one Surveyor and four Peons in connection with the Topographical Survey of Coorg, were communicated to the Superintendent, Madras Survey, and to the Superintendent of Coorg.	22nd do	
7	The 1st Assistant Superintendent, Coorg Survey, was requested to transmit to this office Rs. 31—8—0, being costs incurred for trainage and cart hire on one deal case and five packages of instruments, &c., despatched from Madras to Mercara.	26th do	25th Feb. 1878.
8	With reference to his letter No. 52 of the 15th instant, the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, was informed that orders were issued on the 26th October last, directing the levy of octroi duties in Coorg Municipalities by direct agency in accordance with instructions conveyed in Home Department No. 2—103 of the 28th September last.	29th do	
9	The Local Fund Budget of the Coorg Province for the year 1878—79 was reviewed, and the Chief Commissioner's orders thereon communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	30th do	
10	Copies of Government of India letter No. 1804 of 19th instant, regarding the continuance of the special rates of travelling allowance to certain officers in Coorg on the conditions stated in the orders of 1866 were communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg and to the Secretary, Public Works Department, for information.	Do do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, April 1878.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
1	The monthly register of effective and non-effective officers employed in the Coorg Province, with proportionate return and blank statement of vacancies for the month of February 1878, was submitted to the Home Secretary.	1st March 1878.	
2	The Superintendent of Coorg having reported that Madras Dudan Saib and another did not consent to take the compensation fixed by the Panchayat for the site selected for a Police Thanna at Mahadeopet, he was requested to report whether the sum was reasonable and the valuation of the Panchayat has been made after taking into due consideration all the circumstances detailed in section 24 of Act X of 1870.	2nd do	
3	A notification of promotions effected consequent on the death of Udiyendra Mandanna, Naib Sheristadar, Coorg Superintendent's office, was gazetted.—Copy to the Superintendent of Coorg.	8th do	
4	Copy of a communication to Mr. P. Joyce, nominating him to the post of District Surveyor in Coorg on probation, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg for information.	9th do	9th Feb. 1878.
5	Copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Madras, No. 1467, dated 1st instant, regarding the admission of A. K. Appaiya, Coorg Medical Subordinate, into the Madras Medical College, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division, for communication to Hospital Assistant A. K. Appaiya.	Do do	15th Feb. 1878.
6	As requested, copy of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8871—49 of 3rd March 1875, regarding stamp duty payable on coffee pattas, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg.	14th do	
7	A notification regarding the levy of tolls in certain towns in Coorg was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.—Copy to the Superintendent of Coorg.	16th do	
8	In reply, the Superintendent, Madras Survey, was informed that in column 3 of the statement "1 E. Fiscal," "cost per acre" should be read for "cost per annum," and that in the same column, the expenditure per annum for the past years should be entered.	20th do	24th Jan. 1878.
9	The receipt of ten copies each of 120 estate maps was acknowledged to the Superintendent, Madras Survey; and four copies each of the above maps were forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
10	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to inform whether another site for the Thanna at Mahadeopet cannot be selected.	22nd do	
11	In reply to his petition dated 21st January last, soliciting a gratuity on the plea of sickness, Dalayat Muniya of this office was informed	23rd do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
	that the Surgeon, Mysore Commission, having reported his fitness for further service, his name will be struck off the establishment, if he did not return to duty forthwith.		
12	The Superintendent of Coorg having reported that another site for the Thanna at Mercara, but less convenient was available, he was requested to secure the same and to report the compensation which may be paid, for confirmation in this office.	25th Mar. 1878.	
13	With reference to his No. 679, dated 19th instant, forwarding for disposal, a plan and estimate for the construction of a Police Thanna at Virarajendrapet, the Chief Engineer was requested to forward to this office copy of a letter addressed to him by the Superintendent of Coorg, stating that the design was defective as regards accommodation.	26th do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *April* 1878.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATIONAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1878.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
1	In reply to his No. 279. dated 17th January 1878, the information called for regarding certain items of increase provided for in the Coorg Educational Budget for 1878—79, was submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.	16th March 1878.	25th February 1878.
2	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was informed that his application for a re-appropriation of Rs. 200 in the Coorg Educational Budget for repairs and furniture for the Fraserpet School, may be renewed in the ensuing official year.	21st do	16th February 1878.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *April* 1878.

T. CLARKE,
Secretary.